

AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

QUARTERLY



2013 VOL. 54 No. 1

AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PO BOX 10010
AUSTIN TEXAS 78766 -1010
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2013 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AGS meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month, from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm (except December). Meetings typically include time to get acquainted with other researchers, announcements and notification of upcoming activities. Meetings also feature a speaker on a genealogical topic.

Meetings are held at Highland Park Baptist Church, [5206 Balcones Drive, Austin, 78731](#).

March 26

"What My Great-Great Grandpas Taught Me"
Joyce Wans

April 23

"How Great Thou Art! How Great They Are! Church Records"
Kelvin Meyers

May 28

"Your English Ancestors: Upstairs or Downstairs?"
Ed Dorroh

June 25

"World War II Research"
Lisa Sharik

July 23

"Digital Legacy, Preserving the Past for the Future"
Roberta Przybylski

August 27

"Member-to-Member" Special Topic Tables
AGS Members

September 24

"Social Media: Cousin Bait and Partners in Crime"
Randy Whited

October 22

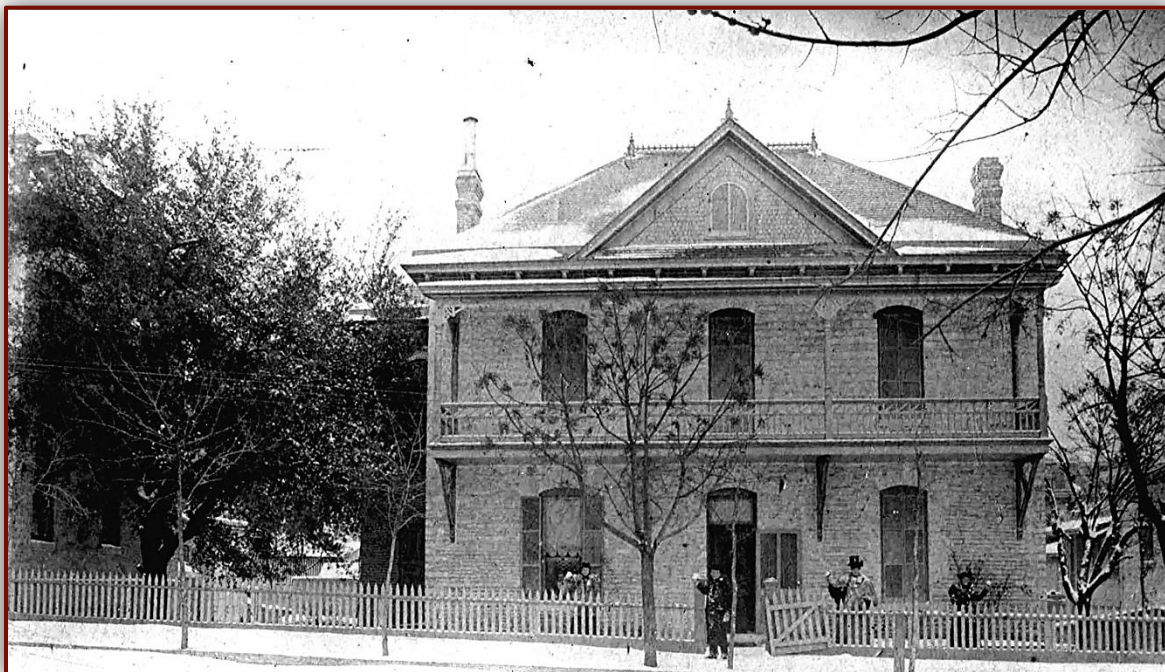
"Texas Archive of the Moving Image"
Elizabeth Hansen

November 26

Fall Festival -- "I Bet You Didn't Know That"
AGS Members

705 SAN ANTONIO

BY ANN JOHNSTON DOLCE, AGS MEMBER



ROBINSON CHILDREN PLAY OUTSIDE AT 705 SAN ANTONIO BEFORE THE COLONIAL REVIVAL COLUMNS WERE ADDED.

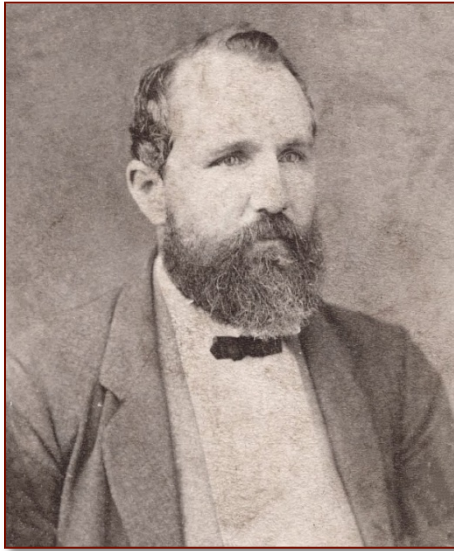
My favorite house in the Bremond Block Historic District is at 705 San Antonio, the Pauline Bremond Robinson and Catherine Robinson House. The house is remarkable for its historic architecture and because of the true sense of family and generosity that abided there through the years. It was the home of my great-grandmother, Pauline Bremond Robinson.

Pauline Bremond, the sister of Eugene Bremond and daughter of John Bremond and Elizabeth Roberts Bremond, married Alfred H. Robinson in 1869.¹ Alfred was the business partner of Eugene, and this marriage was one of three between the Bremond and Robinson siblings that forever intertwined the families and confused their descendants for years. Pauline and Alfred lived at 706 Rio Grande in what is today known as the Robinson-Wagner House.² Here they raised six children (Elizabeth, John Alfred, Mary, Catherine, Alfred Henry, and Pauline).



PAULINE BREMOND "BAN" ROBINSON

Alfred died unexpectedly at age 41 on 11 Apr 1885³, leaving Pauline, pregnant with their seventh child (Josephine), to raise the family alone. Eugene Bremond, whose first wife was Alfred Robinson's sister, Mary Amelia (1842-1872), grieved with Pauline and began remodeling and enlarging the house at 705 San Antonio so that he could move her and her children close to the immediate family in what was known as the Bremond Block.



EUGENE BREMOND, BROTHER OF PAULINE
BREMOND ROBINSON AND ARCHITECT OF THE
BREMOND BLOCK



ALFRED H. ROBINSON



BREMOND BLOCK FROM KOCH'S BIRD'S EYE VIEW MAP OF AUSTIN 1895

How comforting it must have been for Pauline's young family to be surrounded by the love and caring in this family enclave. Pauline's brother, Eugene Bremond, and his family lived across the alley to the south; her nephew, Walter Bremond, and his family lived next door to the north; and her brother, John Bremond, lived on the southeast corner of the block. Eventually in 1898, Pauline's and Eugene's son, Pierre Bremond, and his wife, Nina Abadie, moved in on the south side of the block at 403 W. 7th and finally in 1915, her niece and John Bremond Jr.'s daughter, Hallie Bremond, and her husband, Hale Houston, moved to the northeast corner (Phillips-Bremond-Houston House). Eugene's daughter Lily wrote to her stepmother, Augusta Palm Bremond, on 8 Aug 1891, "Aunt Pauline will move in her new house next Monday, and then your hill will be complete."⁴

Pauline's house was a home of joy and laughter and served as a gathering place for the family through the years from 1891 until 1961. The doors were always opened to family members who needed a home. In 1902, Pauline's son, Alfred H. Robinson, and his bride, Florence Walsh Robinson, moved in for a few years. Pauline's widowed daughter, Elizabeth "Bess" Robinson Haldeman and her two children, Pauline and Horace, moved home in 1905 and insisted on updating the house by adding the columns and second floor gallery in the then-fashionable Colonial Revival Style. After Bess' death in 1915, her children continued to live with their grandmother. It was in these years that the grandchildren dubbed Pauline, "Ban," a name by which she was thereafter and forever known to all.⁵



CATHERINE "AUNT KATE"
ROBINSON AS A YOUNG GIRL

Following the death of Ban's daughter, Josephine Robinson Butler, in 1918, Ban and her youngest daughter, Catherine, once again opened their doors and expanded the household to include the youngest of Josephine's children, Martin Butler, age six months. Pauline and Horace Haldeman and Martin Butler all lived with Ban and "Aunt Kate" until adulthood. Children abounded and it was a perfect place for children. The alley that runs east and west in the middle of the block had gates on either end that were closed in the afternoon so that the children could play without having to worry with traffic. Every afternoon many of the relatives would gather on Ban's porch for sewing, gossip, and homemade ice cream and Catherine, known as "Aunt Kate," always had rice pudding ready for an after-school treat for the cousins.

1918 was also the year Ban's son and daughter-in-law, Florence and Alfred Robinson, bought Eugene Bremond's home at 404 W. 7th from Eugene's widow, Augusta Palm. Alfred was back where he had grown up and the Bremond Block was ideal. He crossed the alley every day after work to visit his mother and enjoy the ice cream. He always greeted his children and nieces and nephews gathered on Ban's porch with coins for their pockets.⁶

When Ban died in 1935, she left the house to Catherine, who lived in the house and kept the traditions going. In the latter years of Catherine's life, Pauline Haldeman Peninger, her husband John, and their youngest daughter, Peggy, moved back to 705 San Antonio to care for Catherine as she aged.⁷



705 SAN ANTONIO TAKEN IN THE 1950's WHEN CATHERINE ROBINSON
LIVED IN THE HOUSE

Following Catherine's death in 1961, the house was sold to Sue and Frank McBee, who renovated the house by updating the plumbing and electrical wiring and adding closets, modern appliances, and central heat and air. McBee described the house in a column she wrote for the *Austin-American Statesman*: "Old Austin cut stone and old Austin brick. Cypress columns, tall windows with wavy old glass, wrought-iron grilles, and wonderful, wide windowsills. Elaborate fireplace mantels with old mirrors. Hardwood floors. High ceilings. Ornamental hardware. A balcony overlooking the western hills. A basement with funny little rooms. Screened porches. Giant pecan trees all around...A comfortable old house in which people had been born, and lived, and been happy, and been sad, and died. A house where relatives had been taken in when times were hard, and where families had celebrated when times were good. A house where a thousand dramas of everyday life had occurred, surely, and where there was a strong feeling of history in every room."⁸ I am proud to have had part of my history and part of my life spent at 705 San Antonio.



SUE AND FRANK MCBEE

1. Texas Marriage Records, County of Travis; Vol. 2 Page 507
2. McBee, Sue Brandt, *Austin: The Past Still Present*, Heritage Society of Austin, 1975, Page 80
3. *Austin Daily Statesman*, 14 Apr 1885
4. Germany, Lisa; "Bremond Block: Historic Walking Tour" City of Austin
5. Cooper, Mary Jo Butler (granddaughter of Pauline Bremond Robinson); Interviews with Ann Johnston Dolce
6. Johnston, Virginia Schneider (granddaughter of Pauline Bremond Robinson); Interviews with Ann Johnston Dolce
7. Duke, Beth Peninger Beran; Interviews with Ann Johnston Dolce
8. McBee, Sue Brandt; "Old House lives to shelter another generation"; *Austin-American Statesman*; 5 Feb 1985

I ALMOST WASN'T

BY LUCY DUNCAN, AGS MEMBER

When I first started rummaging around in my ancestral roots, it was all about names and numbers and the thrill of discovery: *This person married that person on this date. This person's parents were X and Y who were born in such-and-such years. Oh my, here's a record for my great-great-grandfather!* This was very heady stuff.

After gathering and "processing" what seemed like mountains of documents, I started organizing and reading them so I could compile a book for the family. *This will be easy*, I thought. *Just put down those names and dates and maybe a little personal information and I'm done.*

But when I finally started to look at who these people were and their stories instead of what they were, I was suddenly awed by the role that fate, luck, timing—whatever you want to call it—played in the lives of the people who came before me. There were so many times in my family's history when I came very close to not being here.

I have Pilgrim ancestors. Almost half of the people on the *Mayflower* died the first winter in the New World, including several of my ancestors. What if one more—or even all—of my remaining ancestors had not survived?

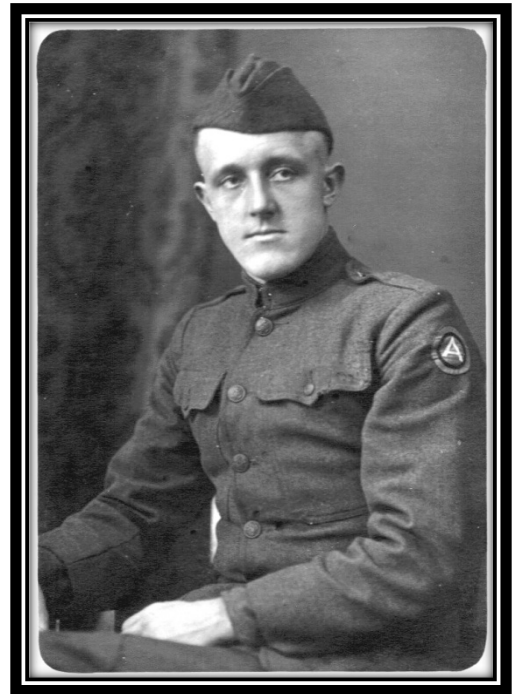
My great-great-great-grandfather was among the first settlers brought to Texas by the Adlesverein. He eventually bought land west of Austin, far from any kind of protection from the Comanches and other tribes. There is a wonderful story about a close call he had one night when he managed to hide from a Comanche hunting party. But what if they had discovered him hiding under the floor of the abandoned cabin where they spent the night?

The cabins he built in 1857 are still standing west of Austin. Every time I visit them, I cannot help but think, *How in the world did people live like this in primitive and isolated conditions yet still manage to thrive?* (My idea of "roughing it" is staying in a Holiday Inn!) No wonder only a few of them made it to adulthood.

Three of my great-great-grandfathers fought in the Civil War—one for the Union and two for the Confederacy. They fought in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and one was a POW. The odds against survival were enormous, yet all three survived. But what if one—or all—had not?

One great-great-grandfather's ship foundered on a sandbar in a storm as it was waiting to get into port at Galveston, TX, in 1846. Of the 120 people on that ship, 54 died. What if he had been one of them?

My grandfather was an ambulance driver in World War II. Drivers had a high mortality rate because the ambulances were considered easy targets. It's a small mira-



CARROLL M. SNEED, GRANDFATHER

cle that he survived to return to America and marry my grandmother. But what if he hadn't?

The life-and-death situations were bad enough, but they weren't the only ones that influenced my family history.

A very "senior" relative says that one set of great-great-grandparents had an arranged marriage. There was quite an age difference, and family gossip says she was in love with a man nearer her own age. What if she had married him instead of the man her family chose?

One of my great-great-grandfathers was born in New York, but eventually travelled to Missouri (to visit an uncle?). He met his future wife there. They married then moved to Texas in the early 1850s. What if he had stayed in Missouri?

And so it goes—primitive living conditions, Indians, wars, accidents, sickness, happenstance meetings and affairs of the heart. At so many times in these people's lives, they survived perilous circumstances or made decisions that determined the events that followed. One different outcome, one different decision, one time when someone zigged instead of zagged would have changed everything. I might still have been born, but I wouldn't be *me*.

I am now very aware that I almost wasn't.

But that awareness also gives me a stronger appreciation of what my ancestors experienced and endured so that their children, their descendants could have a better life. I never fail to be awed when I think of all those families who started out in so many different places, but ended up in Texas. Their progeny managed to find each other, marry, and combine all their histories that now come down to my siblings and me.

Realizing the delicacy of the family web that was woven to produce each of us, as well as the strength of the ancestors who preceded us, is, I think, the true jewel in the process of discovering our roots.

AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN

BY LUCY DUNCAN, AGS MEMBER



LOUISE BECKENSTEIN

LIDA MAE BELLE “LOUISE” MCILROY was definitely a woman ahead of her time. She was very petite—no more than 4’9”—and every inch the genteel lady, but she entered the rough-and-tumble world of the Texas oil fields in the early 1900s and emerged as a success.

Louise was born 25 April 1872 on a farm in Union County, Ohio. She was the oldest child of JOHN MARION MCILROY (1844-1908) and EMMALINE MATILDA HUBBARD (1844-1923) and the product of a long line of people who were always forging into unknown territory.

Emma Hubbard was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger EDWARD FULLER, the first in this line to seek out new land and opportunities. Edward and his wife died that first winter, but their son, Samuel, survived.

His offspring married into the ROWLEY family and settled in various places in New England. The Rowley family always seemed to be moving and settling somewhere “new”—not easy to do at a time when travelling was difficult at best.

Six generations down, Fuller’s descendant, THANKFUL ROWLEY (1753-1796), married REV. & COL. JOSEPH ISAAC HUBBARD (1749-1837), a recognized DAR Patriot. Joseph had moved to the small settlement of Claremont, NH, about 1770 and eventually established a ferry connecting Claremont and Salisbury, VT, a ferry that was vital to the growth of both towns.

Thankful’s daughter married the son of her sister, MIRIAM ROWLEY MUNSON, and the Munsons migrated *en masse* to Ohio in 1805 and 1806. This group, part of the Licking Land Co., settled in a large tract of uninhabited land. Think *Pioneer*. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS HUBBARD, son of Thankful and Joseph, joined them ten years later. It is from “Dolphus” Hubbard that Louise McIlroy descends.

In time, these people overcame the primitive conditions, tamed the land and created thriving families and communities. Emma and John Marion met, married, produced a family and worked the land. They were “respectable pillars of the community.”

On 17 January 1896, Louise asserted her independence in a big way by marrying JOHN LAW SNEED. Jack Sneed was always a mystery in our family; no one seemed to know much about

him, and Louise certainly didn't talk about him. The wonders of genealogy research eventually turned up some potential reasons.

Jack Sneed was, of all things, a professional baseball player from 1884-1891 (who knew there was professional baseball in the 1880s?), and—even worse, a divorced ballplayer with a child, probably not the sort who would have been “acceptable” in Louise's social circle at the time. He was born in Memphis in 1861 and worked as a cotton clerk before joining a ball club. His wife divorced him in 1894, most likely as a result of a business “scandal.” After marrying Louise in 1896, he disappears until a newspaper obituary places him in Jackson, TN, where he died 27 December 1898—married to someone other than Louise. I haven't found any divorce records yet, so I'm hoping he wasn't a bigamist.

However, Louise and Jack Sneed did have one child, CARROLL MCELROY SNEED (1896-1962), my adored grandfather. Louise now had to create a future for herself and her child. Apparently she began re-inventing herself. *Lida Mae Sneed* became *Louise Sneed*. In the 1900 Census, she's in Cincinnati working as a stenographer, having formed a business of sorts with another woman—most unusual for the times. Carroll was left in the care of his grandparents.

But then fate intervened in the form of the discovery of oil in Texas in 1901. A friend of Louise's, LEONARD F. BENCKENSTEIN, was visiting a friend in Texas when the Lucas Gusher came in at Spindletop. Leonard had already made a fortune in Detroit, but the temptation of all that oil was strong. He used his fortune to start the Spindletop Refinery, lost the refinery and the fortune, then regained the fortune with the Ged Gray field in Vinton, LA. At some point, Leonard wrote to Louise urging her to come to Texas because “there was money to be made.”

Louise took a gamble and went to Texas. Once again, she left her son with her family (when he wasn't in boarding school in Lawrenceville). I can only imagine her reaction when she arrived in Orange, TX. Oil is a dirty business, literally, and the roughnecks, riggers and drillers certainly didn't fall into a class of people that one would call “genteel.” That petite, dainty lady must have thought she'd been transported to one of Dante's Circles of Hell.

Undaunted, Louise jumped in and started learning the oil business. She obviously couldn't afford to drill wells on her own, so she focused on oil leases. I wish I could have seen her turning on that charm and persuading people to sign with her!

In the mid-1900s, Louise moved to New Orleans and started her own business. Her letterhead read, *L. Sneed & Co., Dealers in Commission Investments and Fuel Oil*. I assume she used her initial because a woman's name on such a letterhead would not build credibility. But I do wonder about the reaction of her “customers” when they discovered they were dealing with a woman—and a very shrewd one at that!

During this time, Louise travelled back and forth to Ohio to visit her son and her family. This was not an easy trip even in the 1900s. But Louise managed it often and persuaded other family members to join her in business in Texas. She also loved to take what we would now call “road trips.” And she didn't go to the easy places. Her preferred destination was “out West,” according to family members who were a bit horrified because unmarried women “just didn't do that.” At least she usually travelled with one of her brothers.

After the death of Benckenstein's wife in 1914, he and Louise eventually married. Louise helped him manage the Vinton Petroleum Company with its wells in the Ged Gray field. She

was well-liked and respected by the oil field workers, probably because they quickly learned that there was a no-nonsense iron will contained in that delicate appearance.

Louise and Leonard made quite a pair. He was 6'6" to her petite stature, but they were a formidable team in both business and society, primarily in Beaumont and Orange, TX. Louise also continued in the oil lease business. To this day, her family still receives royalties from many of her leases.

After Leonard's death in 1952, Louise moved to Austin and lived with her son, Carroll. I was fortunate enough to have had several years of her company before she died in 1953.

To this day, she remains a source of wonder for me. Some of her beautiful furniture has become family heirlooms, and we have a treasure trove of pictures and letters. Every time I look at her furniture or silver pieces or the elegant woman in the photos, I cannot help but think about how gutsy she was to wade into the rough world of the early oil business in Texas and Louisiana. She must have been fierce, and yet my mother and I remember her as fun and sweet and interesting and every inch the proper lady. As I recall, I was banned from her dinner table at the age of five for licking the honey off my knife.

Louise couldn't even vote when she started her own business, and women's rights were limited. But Louise never let such obstacles slow her down. She didn't spend time complaining about how difficult it was for a woman in the business world. She just went out and did it. I don't think it ever occurred to her that she might fail. She was most definitely an independent woman—and way ahead of her time.



LOUISE AND LEONARD F. BENCKENSTEIN

EDWARD POMPI DEASON & FAMILY

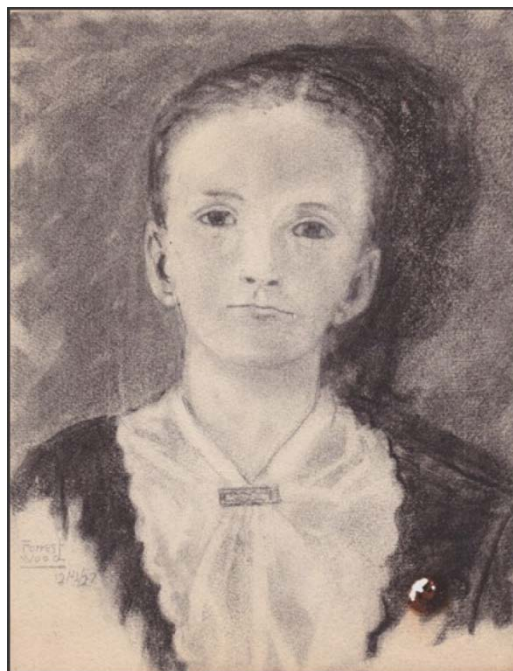
of Northeast Tarrant County, Texas

by Alyssa Helen Behr



Edward Pompe DEASON

Birth: abt 1839 in Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Death: 17 May 1899 in Ft. Worth, Tarrant, Texas



Julia Francis THOMPSON

Birth: 1846 in Alabama
Death: 21 Dec 1893 in Ft. Worth, Tarrant, Texas

The 1927 charcoal drawings of both Edward Pompe Deason and Julia Francis Thompson Deason were made from the original tintype photographs from about 1875. Photo of drawings courtesy of Clay Boscamp

Edward Pompe Deason was a native of Alabama and one of 10 children of Joseph Deason (1810-1864) and his wife, Mary Louisa Thompson (1815-1874).

He and his brother, William H. Deason, served the Confederacy as soldiers in Co. E, 18th Alabama Infantry. On 1 November 1863, William died in the Academy Hospital in Marietta, Alabama.

Edward was captured near Atlanta, Georgia, on 4 August 1864, and was first sent to Nashville, Tennessee, then to Louisville, Kentucky. On 13 August 1864, he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, arriving the next day. He remained there until 18 March 1865 when he was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, for exchange. He immediately rejoined the Southern Army. On 22 May 1865, he was captured at Tuscaloosa, Alabama by elements of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry.

After the war Edward married Julia Frances Thompson in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on 15 August 1865. Julia was born about 1846 in Alabama to Zachariah Newton Thompson and Sarah Ann Hudson. She was a graduate of Tuscaloosa University and a school teacher.

Family sources say in 1869, Edward and his two brothers, Middleton and John, loaded up their families in two covered wagons, came to Texas and settled near Mexia in Limestone County. Only Edward and his family stayed about one year before moving back to Alabama.

Ten years later, Edward returned to Texas, this time by train. He arrived with three other families in Tarrant County in 1878. I believe Julia's little brother, Nicholas Wilton Thompson, traveled with them. All three families wanted to go further west, but Mrs. Deason was afraid of Indians. So she and her family turned back and rented a farm near Randol Mill in Tarrant County. They lived in northeast Tarrant County just north of the West Fork of the Trinity River.

Edward and Julia Deason had thirteen children, six of whom did not survive childhood. *

1. Joseph Parker Deason 1866 – 1866*
2. **Oscar Burton Deason** 1867 – 1956
3. Horace Edward Deason 1869 – 1870*
4. **Ernest Wilton "Pat" Deason** 1873 – 1959
5. **Josie Addean Deason** 1873 – 1906
6. Lucian Elmore Deason 1876 – 1888*
7. **Robert "Bob" Fulton Deason** 1876 – 1930
8. Ella Deason 1878 – 1880*
9. Infant Son Deason 1879 – 1879*
10. Infant Son Deason 1882 – 1882*
11. **Edward Parker Deason** 1883 – 1932
12. **Charles Steven Deason** 1887 – 1956
13. **Luther Dewitt "Witt" Deason** 1889 – 1960

Both Edward Pompei Deason and Julia Frances Deason lie buried in the Harrison Cemetery in east Fort Worth, in the woods just northwest of the intersection of Meadowbrook Drive and Ederville Road. They are mentioned on the Texas Historical Marker placed there in 1982.



Harrison Cemetery Photos courtesy from The Tarrant County TXGenWeb Project

Some of the Edward Pompei Deason information is courtesy of and used with written permission of Michael E. Patterson.



Edward Pompei Deason's brother Middleton E. Deason and his wife Nancy Ellen Sharp. Photo courtesy of Charles Deason.

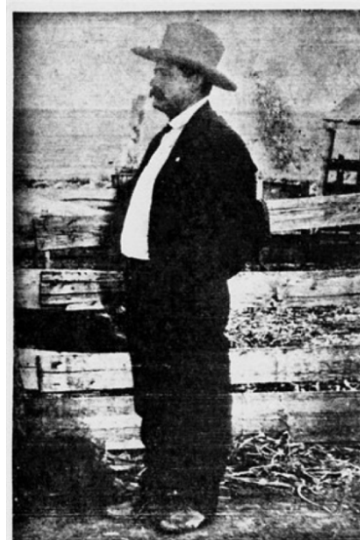
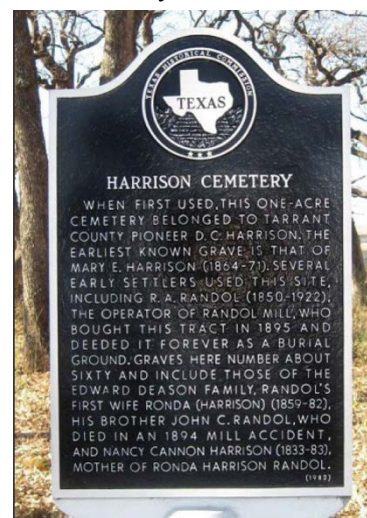


Photo of Edward Pompei Deason courtesy of Clay Boscamp

DEASON FAMILY FARM

of Jolly, Clay County, Texas

by Alyssa Helen Behr

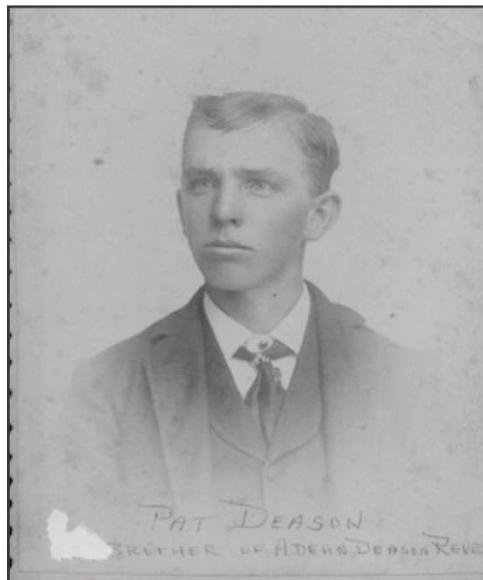
Ernest Wilton "Pat" Deason was born 3 March 1873, in Mississippi. He married Allie Mae Gillentine (1880-1957) on 16 August 1896 in Tarrant County, Texas.

Around 1900, Ernest bought a wheat farm in Jolly, Clay County, Texas, in hopes of starting a family farm with his five brothers, Oscar, Bob, Edward, Charles and Dewitt. They tried to make it work for five to eight years before going their separate ways to find work elsewhere.

In 1910 Ernest Wilton "Pat" Deason and his family moved to Headrick, Jackson County, Oklahoma. He worked for the Missouri Pacific Railroad for 40 years. He died 11 August 1959 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. He lies buried in Memorial Park Cemetery.



DEASON FARM HOUSE 1901 Jolly, Clay County, Texas. Standing: Robert Fulton "Bob" Deason, Allie Mae Gillentine Deason. Sitting: Charlie Stevens Deason, Ernest Wilton "Pat" Deason, Eunice Deason, Vera, Guy, Adean Deason Reeves, Wylie (baby), Nade Reeves, Luther Dewitt Deason. The black and white photo was colored for an inlay on a bed headboard. Photo courtesy of my aunt Patricia Dawn Holland Rivera.



Ernest Wilton "Pat" Deason

Photo courtesy of the Adean Deason Reeves Collection

Website: <http://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?q=Deason>



George & Adean Reeves

Adean is the daughter of Edward Pompei Deason.

Photo courtesy from the Adean Deason Reeves Collection Website:

<http://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?q=Deason>

I AM SURE YOU CAN RELATE

AUTHOR: UNKNOWN

SUBMITTED BY JANE SCHWENDINGER, AGS PRESIDENT

ORIGINALLY POSTED ON THE DEVON LIST ON ROOTSWEB.COM BY MIKE MORRIS AND LEN HOWARD

"We are the chosen. In each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again. To tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve.

Doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before. We are the storytellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called, as it were, by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: "Tell our story." So, we do.

In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors, "You have a wonderful family; you would be proud of us." How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who am I and why do I do the things I do. It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family. It goes to deep pride that the fathers fought, and some died, to make and keep us a nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us.

It is of equal pride and love that our mothers struggled to give us birth; without them we could not exist, and so we love each one, as far back as we can reach. That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are they and they are the sum of who we are.

So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take my place in the long line of family storytellers. That is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and restore the memory or greet those whom we had never known before."

MICHAEL DWYER & MARGARET KEARNEY

BY JACQUIE WILSON, AGS MEMBER

Husband: Michael Dwyer

Born: 10 Jan 1840 in Ireland
Married: 3 Jul 1864 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Died: 20 Jan 1908 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Father: William Dwyer
Mother: Honora Dwyer

Wife: Margaret Kearney
Born: Jan 1846 in County Tipperary, Ireland
Died: 9 Jan 1914 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Father: Samuel Kearney
Mother: Catherine Gorman

Children:

1: Honora "Annie" Dwyer
Born: 29 Jun 1865 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Died: 21 Feb 1939 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Husband: Stephen Francis Cooke b. 22 May 1863; d. 12 Aug 1948
Married: 18 Apr 1887 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA (St. Mary Catholic Church)

2: Katherine Dwyer
Born: 7 Nov 1867 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Died: 20 Mar 1929 in Rumson, Monmouth, New Jersey, USA
Husband: John H. Duryea b. Jul 1862; d. 14 May 1919
Married: 11 Feb 1889 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA

3: Ellen Dwyer
Born: 8 Jun 1869 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Died: Mar 1914 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Husband: James D. Sinclair b. Sep 1865; d. 23 Feb 1903

4: Mary Dwyer
Born: 1 Sep 1871 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Died: 24 Dec 1958 in Rumson, Monmouth, New Jersey, USA
Husband: Patrick Moran b. 12 Mar 1870; d. about 1900
Married: 31 Jan 1894 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA
Husband: August Deidrick Heckt b. 7 Oct 1875
Married: 15 Jul 1903 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA (St. Joseph Catholic Church)



5: William Dwyer

Born: 22 May 1873 in Hoboken, Hudson,
New Jersey, USA

Died: 13 Aug 1910 in Hoboken, Hudson,
New Jersey, USA

6: Samuel Dwyer

Born: 27 Dec 1874 in Hoboken, Hudson,
New Jersey, USA

Died: 29 Aug 1897 in Hoboken, Hudson,
New Jersey, USA

7: Margaret Dwyer

Born: 5 Jun 1877 in Hoboken, Hudson,
New Jersey, USA

Died: 1 Mar 1952 in Rumson, Monmouth,
New Jersey, USA

Husband: James P. Tanner b. abt 1873

8: Johanna Dwyer

Born: 6 Jun 1879 in Hoboken,
Hudson, New Jersey, USA

Died: May 1920 in Hoboken,
Hudson, New Jersey, USA

Husband: Emil S. Kruse b.
May 1879; d. Sep 1929

Married: 1897 in Hoboken,
Hudson, New Jersey, USA

9: James Dwyer

Born: 21 Mar 1881 in Hobo-
ken, Hudson, New Jersey,
USA

Died: Nov 1940 in Hudson
County, New Jersey, USA

Wife: Catherine Casey
b. abt 1889; d. Nov 1950

10: Agnes Dwyer

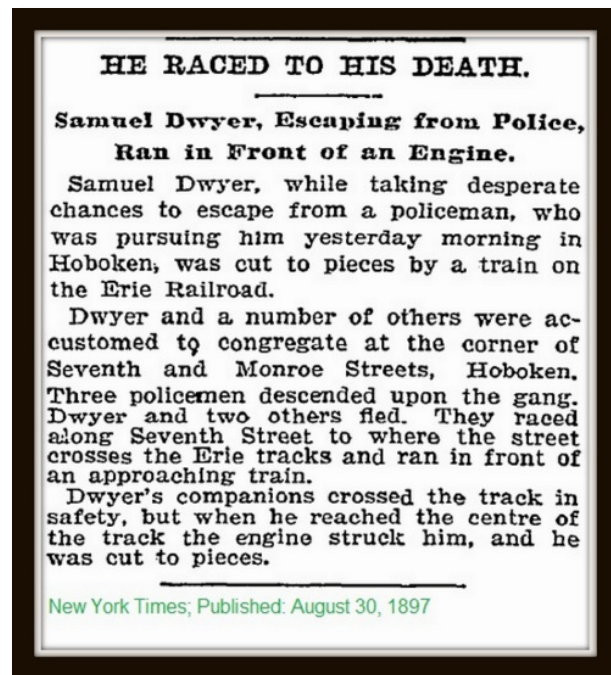
Born: 5 May 1883 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA

Died: 31 Mar 1952 in Rumson, Monmouth, New Jersey, USA

Husband: William Rigney b. abt 1873; d. before 1920

Married: 18 Jul 1901 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey, USA (Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church)

Husband: William Allen b. 1882; d. before 1952



FRONT ROW: AGNES, JAMES, MARGARET, KATHERINE DWYER

THEODORE F. AND LILLIE DECKER

Travis County Pioneer #10-056
Proven to be in Travis County in 1877 from PA

Theodore Frelinhousen Decker was born 11 Feb 1840 in Mifflin, Pennsylvania. He moved from Pennsylvania to Nebraska with his family in 1857 where they settled along the Platte River. The family sold watermelons and had a ferry across the Platte in order to earn their living as they began their homestead in Nebraska.

Theodore left home around 1863 for his service in the Nebraska Cavalry in the Civil War. Once his term in the war was over, he returned home to his mother's/Rudolph's homestead in Nebraska. After returning to his family ranch, he learned of a neighboring farmer who had been giving his widowed mother attentions. He at once resolved to take the matter into his own hands. Taking advantage one day of the farmer's visit to his mother, Theodore overpowered the man and administered a terrible beating. A sister stood by and gave Theodore counsel and for this the mother banished the two from her home. They moved to Colorado. His sister, Ellen, married Nathan Ward Hungate, and while living in Colorado, became a victim of an Indian massacre, known as the "Hungate Massacre." She and her husband and children were all killed in the attack.

As the years went on, Theodore traveled and lived in Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California before arriving in Travis County where he bought land from Kinchen Baldwin, known as "Baldwin's Bend" along the Colorado River. Once in Texas, he met and married Lillie Wasson in 1877 and settled down to raise his large family. The couple's son, Albert, and nine other children were born here. Theodore later moved to Wichita Falls, Texas where he eventually would pass. Lillie died in California 18 Dec 1947.



LILLIE WASSON DECKER



ALBERT & TESSIE DECKER 1960 ARIZONA

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS S. AND EUGENIA L. PHILLIPS THOMPSON

Travis County Pioneer #10-057

Proven to be in Travis County in 1856 from TN

Generation No. 1

1. THOMAS SALATHIEL¹ THOMPSON was born 19 Feb 1844 in Marion, Tennessee, and died 04 Feb 1918 in Austin, Travis, Texas. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery. He married EUGENIA LAMANDA PHILLIPS 30 Jul 1871 in Travis, Texas. She was born 27 Dec 1852 in Shreveport, Caddo, Louisiana, and died 21 Nov 1937 in Austin, Travis, Texas. She is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Child of THOMAS THOMPSON and EUGENIA PHILLIPS is:

2. i. SOPHIA ALICE² THOMPSON, b. 30 Jan 1881, Austin, Travis, Texas; d. 20 Aug 1968, Austin, Travis, Texas.

Generation No. 2

2. SOPHIA ALICE² THOMPSON (*THOMAS SALATHIEL¹*) was born 30 Jan 1881 in Austin, Travis, Texas, and died 20 Aug 1968 in Austin, Travis, Texas. She is buried in the Oakwood Annex Cemetery. She married GEORGE ALBERT BECK 20 Feb 1898 in Travis, Texas. He was born 28 May 1879 in Austin, Travis, Texas, and died 30 Jul 1959 in Austin, Travis, Texas. He is buried in the Oakwood Annex Cemetery.

Child of SOPHIA THOMPSON and GEORGE BECK is:

3. i. AGNES ALBERTINE³ BECK, b. 23 Jun 1904, Austin, Travis, Texas; d. 16 Apr 1981, Fort Worth, Tarrant, Texas.

Generation No. 3

3. AGNES ALBERTINE³ BECK (*SOPHIA ALICE² THOMPSON, THOMAS SALATHIEL¹*) was born 23 Jun 1904 in Austin, Travis, Texas, and died 16 Apr 1981 in Fort Worth, Tarrant, Texas. She married RAYMOND EUGENE CHAPMAN 01 Mar 1923 in Travis, Texas. He was born 29 Nov 1901 in Granger, Williamson, Texas, and died 20 Aug 1969 in Austin, Travis, Texas.

Child of AGNES BECK and RAYMOND CHAPMAN is:

4. i. EILEEN⁴ CHAPMAN.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HENRY LOHMANN

Travis County Pioneer #11-058
Proven to be in Travis County in 1842 from Germany

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN HENRY¹ LOHMANN was born about 1785 in Germany, and died in Oct 1872 in Travis, Texas. He married ROSENE CAROLINE WEICHLER WEBER 19 Jul 1848 in Travis, Texas. She was born about 1828 in Germany, and died in 1891 in Travis, Texas.

Child of JOHN LOHMANN and ROSENE WEBER is:

2. i. ALBERT SIDNEY² LOHMANN, b. 06 Apr 1862, Travis, Texas; d. 18 Jul 1940, Travis, Texas.

Generation No. 2

2. ALBERT SIDNEY² LOHMANN (*JOHN HENRY¹*) was born 06 Apr 1867 in Travis, Texas, and died 18 Jul 1940 in Travis, Texas. He married MELVINA VRADA MERCK 25 Dec 1882 in Travis, Texas. She was born 15 Apr 1861 in Lawrenceville, Fayette, Alabama, and died 29 Apr 1953 in Leander, Williamson, Texas.



MELVINA MERCK AND FAMILY

Child of ALBERT LOHMANN and MELVINA MERCK is:

3. i. ALBERTA JESSIE³ LOHMANN, b. 15 Mar 1891, Travis, Texas; d. 18 Sep 1917, Travis, Texas.

Generation No. 3

3. ALBERTA JESSIE³ LOHMANN (*ALBERT SIDNEY², JOHN HENRY¹*) was born 15 Mar 1891 in Travis, Texas, and died 18 Sep 1917 in Travis, Texas. She married MANUEL THOMAS LUNSFORD 03 Nov 1912 in Williamson, Texas. He was born 06 Jan 1891 in Travis, Texas, and died 06 Jun 1972 in Georgetown, Williamson, Texas.



The Albert Sidney Lohmann family and friends, the Caters
(left to right) Barbara Charlotte Lohmann, Josie Suzanne Lohmann, Fred Lohmann (with violin), Sudie Bessie Lohmann, Henry Van Lohmann, Maggie Cater (white dress), Mc Call Cater, Horace Edward Lohmann (baby), Albert Sidney Lohmann, Melvina Bell Vrada merck Lohmann, Alberta Lohmann, Mary Elzada Lohann, Ret Cater

Child of ALBERTA LOHMANN and MANUEL LUNSFORD is:

4. i. MACY SULLIVAN⁴ LUNSFORD, b. 15 Apr 1917, Travis, Texas; d. 07 Oct 1989, Temple, Bell, Texas.

Generation No. 4

4. MACY SULLIVAN⁴ LUNSFORD (ALBERTA JESSIE³ LOHMANN, ALBERT SIDNEY², JOHN HENRY¹) was born 15 Apr 1917 in Travis, Texas, and died 07 Oct 1989 in Temple, Bell, Texas. He married BERNICE JOYCE PATE 12 Jun 1946 in Williamson, Texas. She was born 18 Sep 1927 in Coleman, Coleman, Texas, and died 20 Jun 1995 in Cedar Park, Williamson, Texas.

Child of MACY LUNSFORD and BERNICE PATE is:

- i. BESSIE JOYCE⁵ LUNSFORD.



Back row. L-R.
David Jones, Will Colley,
Kitty L. Colley, Maude Colley
Lohmann, Henry Van Lohmann
Annie Bonnet L. 2nd. Linnie
Jones Speirs, 3rd. R. Ruby C.
Taylor, Leslie Jones, Dollie
Jones, Bessie Ferril, Cat.
Preece, Richard L. Preece,
*Emma B. Preece Miller, Noah
A. Lohmann, Melvina B.M.L.
With Rudolph on lap. Freida
Jones Gilmore, Joe Jones, James
Ferril, Uncle Elbert Ferril,
Margaret L. Holloway, Charles
(Billy) L. Cla B.C. Donohue?
A.J. Lohmann

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN P DIPPREY

Travis County Pioneer #11-059
Proven to be in Travis County in 1880 from IL



JOHN P. DIPPREY



ANNIE RUTH BODINE DIPPREY

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN P¹ DIPPREY was born 04 Mar 1837 in Delaware, Ohio, and died 04 Oct 1893 in Webberville, Travis, Texas. He is buried in J. J. Manor Cemetery. He married ANNIE RUTH BODINE in 1871 in Illinois. She was born 09 Aug 1848 in Peoria, Illinois, and died 27 Oct 1900 in Webberville, Travis, Texas. She is buried in J. J. Manor Cemetery.

Child of JOHN DIPPREY and ANNIE BODINE is:

2. i. JOHN CALVIN² DIPPREY, b. 20 Oct 1871, Peoria, Peoria, Illinois; d. 05 Jun 1947, Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN CALVIN² DIPPREY (*JOHN P¹*) was born 20 Oct 1871 in Peoria, Illinois, and died 05 Jun 1947 in Dallas, Dallas, Texas. He married HULDAH BERTHA HARRIS 20 Oct 1896 in Travis, Texas. She was born 09 Apr 1875 in San Saba, Texas, and died 05 Apr 1958 in Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Child of JOHN DIPPREY and HULDAH HARRIS is:

3. i. WILLIAM MILTON³ DIPPREY, b. 12 Mar 1915, Stanford, Jones, Texas; d. 27 Nov 1970, Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Generation No. 3

3. WILLIAM MILTON³ DIPPREY (*JOHN CALVIN², JOHN P¹*) was born 12 Mar 1915 in Stanford, Jones, Texas, and died 27 Nov 1970 in Dallas, Dallas, Texas. He married BEUELAH BEATRICE MARTIN 13 Jun 1943 in Dallas, Texas. She was born 29 Apr 1918 in Paris, Lamar, Texas, and died 22 Apr 2009 in Fort Worth, Tarrant, Texas.

Child of WILLIAM DIPPREY and BEUELAH MARTIN is:

- i. THOMAS DAVID⁴ DIPPREY.

PIONEER FAMILIES OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

The Austin Genealogical Society will issue a pioneer certificate to those who can prove their ancestors lived in Travis County, Texas, prior to the close of 1880. To qualify for the certificate, you must be a direct descendant of people who lived here on or before Dec. 31, 1880, proved with birth, death and marriage certificates; probate, census and military records; and obituaries and Bible records.

Applications for Pioneer Families of Travis County can be found at <http://austintxgensoc.org> or from Kay Dunlap Boyd, P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010.

Each application is \$20 and the certificates make nice gifts. You don't have to be a Travis County resident or a member of Austin Genealogical Society, although membership in the Society is another fine bargain at \$20 a year.

Austin Genealogical Society	
Travis County Texas	
Pioneer Families Certificate	
	
This is to Certify that	

is a descendant of	

who was living in Travis County, Texas	
before the close of	
_____	_____
Certificate No.	President
_____	_____
Date	Pioneer Families Chairman
_____	_____
	Registrar

HISTORICAL MARKERS

BY RICHARD ROBERTSON, AGS MEMBER

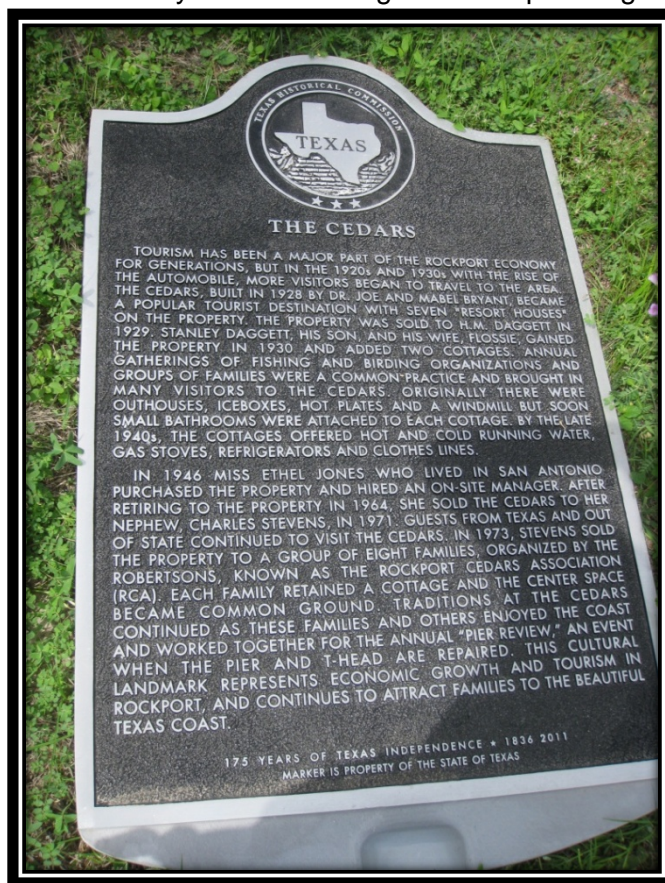
My first awareness of historical markers was in the days of the Texas Centennial in 1936. In fact, that was my first interest in Texas History. Living in Dallas and possessing a 40-punch entrance ticket to the Centennial as an eight-year-old, I was exposed to a lot of history. But when we traveled, I remember seeing granite roadside historical markers around that time.

In 1937 we took a trip to Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico by way of Glen Rose, Fredricksburg, Kerrville, and El Paso. We stopped at every marker and read every word on them. Highway signs always pointed to the markers, and the signs' popularity was only exceeded by those of "Burma-Shave."

Fast forward, to married adulthood driving Texas highways with five energetic children. We rarely stopped to read the historical markers. Somehow we were in too big a hurry and there were so many markers and most of our car trips were either to Dallas or Rockport. My developed interest in Texas History was suffering. But we discovered a solution! It was a book called *Why Stop, A Guide to Texas Historical Roadside Markers*. What a great idea. The book is arranged alphabetically by city and town. All you need to do as you are traveling is have a passenger look at the approaching city's name in the book and read the marker as you pass it.

Naturally there will be a number of editions of the book as new markers are continually added.

This brings us up to October 20, 2012. On this date we participated in the dedication of a Texas Historical Marker, at our compound in Rockport. It marked The Cedars, a tourist court begun in 1928, as representative of the tourist industry on the Texas Coast when people would travel by automobile and upgrade their camping by staying in modest cottages. Our group of seven cottages and our Big House where the owners lived retains its original configuration. The Aransas County Historical Society encouraged us to apply for a marker and interviewed those of us with those of us who knew the history of the court, and applied to the state for the marker. Marian and I were asked to recite some of that history at the dedication.



The Aransas County Historical Commission arrived and set up the canopy and PA system and Rev. John R. Hendrick, before giving the invocation, said the following: *"THE PAST STILL LIVES WITH US TODAY.*

13,000 years ago and before, mammoths and mastodons and saber-toothed cats roamed here in the coastal bend.

1,300 years ago, (plus or minus some), flint, shell and pottery artifacts indicate that native people inhabited this very site.

130 years ago, Winifred Evans Lowther lived a few feet from where we stand and later told of growing up here in The Old Beach Road.

83 years ago, a modest tourist attraction, The Cedars, was established here and that is what we are celebrating today."

Then Marian and I, in competition with the wind noise, gave a brief history of the Cedars, our connection to it, and the formation of our Rockport Cedars Association. We unveiled the marker and many pictures were taken. The Rockport Pilot reporter later put one in the paper with our names spelled wrong but corrected in a later edition of the paper.

We have displays of our historic Cedar's pictures in our house and a display of artifacts from the archaeology dig and the dig for the piers for the house. Some of the shell tools are over 13,000 years old.

Now the question is: When will Why Stop print a new edition with our historical marker in it?



A historical marker was unveiled for The Cedars Saturday, Oct. 20. Built in 1928 at 1203 South Water Street, The Cedars was a popular tourist destination with the eight resort houses on the property. Eventually families bought the houses and cottages, but many of the old traditions remain. Marian and Richard Robert Richardson,

lifelong visitors and one of the owners, provided an engaging narrative of their time at the property. Marian Richardson told those present, "This is the first place we bring our newborns and the last place we bring our elders."

Photo by CHARLES STEWARD

DATE CONFUSION: THE CALENDAR REFORM OF 1751-52

BY WILLIAM HUDSON, AGS MEMBER

Rather late in my "genealogical career," I began to understand the importance of the transition from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. First implemented by the Holy Roman Empire in the 16th century, the conversion took place at various times for the rest of the world. Though not always easy to understand, an appreciation of this change is essential for any genealogist who is fortunate enough to get back to the 18th century and beyond. In particular, discrepancies that have been previously ascribed to errors may, in fact, solely be due to the calendar issue.

The Julian calendar was used extensively throughout most of Europe from 45 BC until it was superseded by Pope Gregory's calendar in 1582. The rationale for the Gregorian reform was to correct calendar discrepancies between the solar cycle, which defined the relationship between days and years, and the lunar cycle, which defined the months. This anomaly resulted in a drift of about three days every 400 years. At the time of the Catholic reform, there had already been a drift of 10 days since Roman times.

Protestant England and its colonies did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1751-1752, by which time it was necessary to make a correction of 11 days. Parliament thus decreed that Wednesday, 2 September 1752 was to be followed by Thursday, 14 September 1752. Leap days (February 29th) were also added every four years to avoid perpetuating the drift. Orthodox Churches did not enact the change until the early 20th century, by which time the drift adjustment was 14 days.

More importantly, in the Middle Ages, most European countries used March 25th (Annunciation or Lady Day) as the start of the calendar year. Thus, for example, 24 March 1720 would be followed the next day by 25 March 1721. A year that starts on March 25th is known as a Civil or Legal Year. When they adopted the Gregorian calendar, these countries also changed the start of the year to January 1st. In England, this was done in 1751 (Scotland had already made this switch in 1600); this unique year started on March 25th and ended on December 31st, resulting in a year that lasted only 282 days! A year starting on January 1st is known as an Historic Year. Months expressed as numbers before the 1752 calendar change would obviously refer to different months than those after the change.

For a Civil Year, because the year began in March, records referring to the "first month" thus pertain to March. Then, for example, the "3rd of the 4th month" would be June 3rd and the "19th of the 12th month" would be February 19th and so on. During the transition, January, February and particularly the first 24 days of March, produce unique complications as they fall in *different years*, depending on whether the Julian or Gregorian calendar is being used. George Washington, for example, was born on 11 February 1731 under the Julian calendar, but changed the date to 22 February 1732 to reflect the Gregorian calendar. From the time the first European countries adopted the Gregorian calendar to the time the last ones adopted it, for dates falling between the "new New Year" (January 1st) and the "old New Year" (March 25th), it was sometimes necessary to indicate the date of events in both calendars (the "Old Style", OS, and the "New Style", NS).

There is often confusion as to whether a calendar conversion from OS to NS refers to (a) the change of the start of the year (March 25th to January 1st) or (b) to the transition from one calendar to the other (the 10- to 14- day “drift adjustment”) or (c) to both. In the latter instance, for example, an OS date of 12 February 1701 would have an NS conversion of 23 February 1702 or a dual date of 12/23 February 1701/02. Most historians and genealogists maintain that, if indeed a conversion is advisable at all, only (a) is recommended and that there is rarely a need to worry about the “drift adjustment.” To add yet more complexity, the general population often continued to use the old Julian calendar for some time after a particular country officially adopted the new Gregorian calendar. This is commonly true of dates recorded in personal family documents (such as a family Bible), as opposed to official Church or government records, which usually adopted the Gregorian calendar soon after its introduction. The problems became particularly acute in America where the Catholic French and Spanish colonialists were already using the Gregorian calendar, whereas the British colonialists did not make the transition until England did.

There are variations on this theme, an important example of which was adopted by the Religious Society of Friends. Quakers used the same calendars as the rest of Western Europe except that they typically used numerals to denominate the names of the months and days of the week as some of these were derived from pagan gods. For example, “Thursday” is named after the Norse god, Thor, and “March” comes from for the Greco-Roman god of war, Mars. Usually, Arabic numerals (1-12) were used for these, but occasionally Roman numerals (I – XII) were used. It’s obviously important to recognize whether the numerals being read are one or the other: II can often look like 11 in hand-written documents.

Prior to 1752, the Quakers subscribed to the Julian calendar like the rest of their English counterparts but then also made the transition in 1752. On 6 September 1751, the Meeting of Sufferings in London sent out a bulletin to Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and America recommending full compliance with the new Act. Thus, a Quaker born on the XII day, XII month, and 1656 would have an OS of 12 February 1656. The full NS conversion would be 22 February 1657 or a dual birth date of 12/22 February 1656/57.

The following examples should clarify this:

Quaker Date	Julian Date (OS)	Gregorian Date (NS)	Genealogy format
10th day, 7th month, 1677	10 September 1677	20 September 1677	10 September 1677
21st day, 1st month, 1702	21 March 1702	1 April 1703	21 March 1702/3
5th day, 11th month, 1718	5 January 1718	16 January 1719	5 January 1718/19
7th day, 1st month, 1733	7 March 1733	18 March 1734	7 March 1733/34

However, in interpreting dates from pre-1752 times, it is the change in the numbering of the months and the dual year that cause the most problems; the loss of the ten “drift conversion” days is of less importance and is usually ignored. After 1752, things get easier; a date of, for example, IV day, IX month 1801 would simply have a NS of 4 September 1801.

For all denominations, things get even more problematical when dealing with transcripts: Has the transcriber already made the conversion or not? Occasionally, the conversion can be made more than once by unsuspecting genealogists who do not fully understand the status of their source material. These days, most of use computer databases to maintain our records. The most common default for date entry is Day-Month-Year though there is usually the option to customize or over-ride this. Whatever convention is adopted, for the calendar transition years, it’s important to annotate records on which format is being used and whether a conversion from Old Style to New Style has been made or not.

GENEALOGY RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

The Texas State Library and Archives is located at 1201 Brazos Street, Austin

The reading rooms are open Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p. m. No materials are pulled from the closed stack areas after 4:00. At 4:30, computers shut down and all archival materials are removed from the reading room. Copy rooms close at 4:40.

Our collections include microfilm of the federal census schedules for all states through 1910; selected states from the [1920](#) and [1930](#) censuses; printed family and county histories; and a variety of Texas government records. In addition, many of our frequently requested resources are highlighted below. Please use <http://tsla.sirsi.net/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/x/0/49/>, the Online Public Access Catalog, to determine the cataloged titles in our collections.

- [Vital statistics indexes](#) are an important part of the genealogical resources available at the library. While we do not have access to the certificates themselves, the library does own selected indexes to Texas births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The indexes are available for on-site use.
- The [Index to Confederate Pension Applications](#) provides the name, county of residence, and pension number for some 54,634 approved, rejected, and home pensions issued by the Texas government between 1899 and 1975.
- [Texas Adjutant General Service Records, 1836-1935](#). The Service Records Series combines both official service record files from the Adjutant General's Office and alphabetical files created by other agencies that contain records related to an individual's service in a military unit. The database provides the name, the military organization, and the call number. Please note that the listing does not include the names of ALL persons who served in Texas military organizations. It indexes only the names of persons who have files in this record series.
- [Republic Claims](#). This series is now available in digital form as well as microfilm. It includes claims for payment, reimbursement, or restitution submitted by citizens to the Republic of Texas government from 1835 through 1846. It also includes records relating to Republic pensions and claims against the Republic submitted as public debt claims after 1846.
- [Confederate Indigent Families Lists](#). View the names of families who received aid through the 1863 "Act to Support the Families and Dependents of Texas Soldiers."
- [Texas County Tax Rolls on Microfilm](#) are available for on-site use from the early years of each county through the late 1970s.
- [Index of County Records on Microfilm](#) is available online, along with instructions for borrowing rolls through interlibrary loan. Although the microfilm is housed in depository libraries throughout Texas, the Genealogy Collection houses the film for the following counties:

Atascosa, Bandera, Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Caldwell, Comal, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Guadalupe, Hays, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, Llano, McMullen, Medina, Uvalde, and Wilson.

- Selected [Texas City directories](#) from the past are available for on-site use.
- In July of 2001, our collection of past [Texas telephone directories](#) merged with the [Center for American History's](#). The directories are available for on-site use in their reading room at 2313 Red River in Austin.
- [Newspapers Available on Microfilm](#). The microfilm is available for on-site viewing or to be borrowed through interlibrary loan.
- [1867 Voters' Registration](#). On March 23, 1867, Congress passed legislation that called for a registration of qualified voters in each military district. The text of this legislation can be found in the Statutes at Large in volume 15, page 2 ([15 Stat 2](#)). The commanding officer in each district was required to have, before September 1, a list of these voters from each county. These lists would be used to determine all who would be eligible to vote for any proposed Constitutional Convention in the state.
- [Texas Convict Record Ledgers and Indexes](#). The record ledgers are excellent sources of individual convict descriptions and information regarding their incarceration. This series, available for use only on microfilm, may be viewed on-site or borrowed through the interlibrary loan program.
- [Republic of Texas Passports](#). The collection of 55 documents has been digitized and a complete listing of names is available.

This information can be found at <https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/genfirst.html>. Bookmark the site and watch for additional materials as they are posted.

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AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE The purposes for which this Society is organized are: To investigate, collect, record, publish and deposit in libraries and archives, the genealogical and historical materials of Texas, with particular focus on items pertaining to the City of Austin, and/or Travis County. To educate its members and the general public in the use of these and other reference materials in preparing, and publishing genealogical material and family lineage. To support the Texas State Library and other genealogical library or archival collections in Travis County by securing and donating books, microfilmed records, and other items or equipment not normally provided in the budgets of these collections.

MEMBERSHIP is open to all upon payment of annual dues. Classes: Individual: \$20; Family (two in the same household): \$30; Lifetime: \$500 (\$300 if over age 65). All classes are entitled to one electronic copy of each issue of the Quarterly and the monthly Newsletter. **After July 1, dues are \$10 for the balance of the year**, but you will receive only the publications produced after the date you join. Membership includes a copy of the annual Membership Directory, which is published each spring.

DUES FOR EXISTING MEMBERS are payable on or before January 1 of each year for the ensuing year. If dues are not received by February 1, 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.). Send dues payments to **AGS Treasurer, P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010.**

MEETINGS of the general membership begin at 7:00 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month except December. Members are encouraged to come at 6:30 p.m. Meeting Place: **Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Dr.** Take Northland (RR2222) exit Loop 1 (Mopac). Go west one block to Balcones Dr., then left ½ block. The church and parking lot are on right. Visitors are always welcome. The Board of Directors meet at 6 p.m.

CHECK RETURN POLICY Members and other payees must pay AGS the cost of any returned check (currently \$5) over and above the charge their bank may impose.

AGS QUARTERLY is issued about the middle of March, June, September and November. Contributions are always welcome, subject to editing for style and length. Contributor is completely responsible for accuracy and any copyright infringement. AGS assumes no responsibility for content of submitted material.

SUBMISSIONS for the Quarterly must reach the Editor at P.O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010, or quarterly@austintxgensoc.org by the deadlines below, preferably by electronic means, either in an e-mail or as an attachment to an e-mail. When an electronic version is not possible, typing, handwriting or printing must be black and legible. Months must be spelled or abbreviated, not in figures. Show dates in accepted genealogical style: day, month, and year. Leave 1-inch margins at both sides and at top and bottom, and hand-number pages on the back of each page. Carefully check horizontal pages (reading in the 11-inch direction) so that one-inch margins are on top, bottom and both sides so no information is lost in stapling. No 8 ½ x 14 sheets, please. You may submit lineage or family group charts, narratives, memoirs, letters, cemetery inscriptions, Bible records, census data, queries or a combination of material, just so it is not under copyright. **Proofread** your material for accuracy and clarity so we will not publish faulty or incorrect data. Consult a recent AGS Quarterly for suggestions.

AGS QUARTERLY DEADLINES: 20th of February, May, August and October. Send material to AGS Quarterly by email and include in the subject line AGS Quarterly Submission to quarterly@austintxgensoc.org

Austin Genealogical Society
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