



Coastal Georgia

Genealogical Society

News & Reviews

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Amy Hedrick, Editor



November 2004 Meeting date of the 7th or the 14th has yet to be decided upon. Program topic is in the works and will be announced in the next newsletter.

29 August 2004 Meeting was a "show and tell" forum where members discussed their brick walls, or their success stories. We were also handed our membership directories with the surnames that our members our membership are researching. These handy books were compiled by Bill Smith, our acting president.



Public Service of the Allen Co. Public Library

For many decades, individuals who have not had a desire to officially publish their genealogical work have sent an unbound "master copy" to the Historical Genealogy Department at the Allen Co. Public Library in Indiana.

In exchange for the privilege of allowing the library to make one photocopy for their collection, the library provides the compiler of the work with one complementary, bound photocopy for your collection in addition to returning the original master.

Not only does this preserve your work for future generations in one of the worlds largest genealogical repositories, but it also gives you a lovely draft copy of your family history to pass around to your relatives so that they can see what you have compiled. You could also allow them to make notes in the book to help update the work!

If you are interested in taking advantage of this service, just mail your unbound "master copy" to: Steve Myers, Assistant Manager, Historical Genealogy Department, P. O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. Include a note that simply reads, "Photocopy Exchange Program."

Non-Population Census Schedules

What are they? Here's a brief summary of what you would find in these schedules:

These schedules include information compiled in addition to the regular census at the time of census taking.

They include Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mortality Schedules, Social Statistics, and Defective, Dependent and Delinquent classes. An examination of these schedules may help paint a more complete picture of an ancestor's life and community.

Agricultural Schedules list statistical information regarding the inhabitant's farm. They help establish a clearer understanding of an ancestor's role in the community. These schedules name the farmer, show the amount of acreage, cash values, and breakdown of labor, livestock, produce and products. Farms of less than 100 dollars in produce value were excluded. As with the Population Schedules, information becomes more detailed with the taking of each new census.

Manufacturing Schedules contain information on people engaged in the following industries: agricultural implements, paper mills, boots and shoes, leather and tanning, flourmills and gristmills, dairy, slaughtering, salt, lumber mills and sawmills, brickyards and tile works, coal mines, and quarries. They record details concerning materials used, costs of labor, and capital invested and made. A person appearing on the Agricultural Census may also appear on the Manufacturing Census. For example, an ancestor may have been both a farmer and saw miller, or a farmer and cheese-maker. Manufacturing operations producing less than 500 dollars were not included.

Mortality Schedules list deaths occurring in the year immediately before the census was taken. If the census was taken on June 1, 1850, the Mortality Schedule will record deaths from June 1, 1849 through May 31, 1850. As with any other census record, some recording protocol was interpreted loosely by the census-taker, so deaths occurring elsewhere in the year may sometimes appear. These schedules reveal items such as age,

occupation, state or country of birth, marital status, and cause of death. Given the paucity of death records for this time period, a researcher may find death details that are not to be found anywhere else.

The Social Statistics Schedules cover 1850 through 1870 and include data on wealth, debt, taxes, churches, schools, libraries, newspapers, crimes and wages. These schedules contain no personal information; they list just statistical data. They are still valuable to the researcher, however, for clues they may yield. For example, knowing there was only one school in a community in 1870 might lead a researcher to seek a record for that school, or knowing the names of community churches may be particularly helpful.

The DDD Schedules, that is, "Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes," cover 1880. They archive information on "Insane Inhabitants, Idiots, Deaf-Mutes, Blind, Homeless Children, Habitants in Prison, and Paupers and Indigent Persons." Unlike the Social Statistics, the DDD Schedules list personal data, and it is often very detailed. A researcher may discover the nature of a disability or the reason for incarceration, information that may not appear elsewhere. This information may be especially important in monitoring diseases and creating family health trees.



THE BRICK WALL

by Amy Hedrick

This brick wall comes from Meril May's genealogical file that I have been working on this summer. His family has quite intrigued me in many ways. Mr. May had given me several goals to accomplish, and I fear that one goal, I might not accomplish, and that's tracing his May surname "across the pond." So far I have traced them back to the 1700s in America.

But one line of his family caught my eye before I even left Meril's driveway that day last spring. As I was placing his pile of papers on the front seat of my car I noticed a familiar surname. Meril's grandmother was named Lula Pearl (Rich) Montgomery. I thought, wouldn't it be funny if he and I were related?

Well, I thought nothing of it and went about my way, and started work on his family history, and organized his data and started searching his May line back, and finding out who some of his other kinfolk were and where they originated from.

Then the Rich surname crept back up, so I decided to look into it just for fun. Meril had done some research back to his great-great-great grandfather Davis Rich. So I

did some census search and some Quaker search, and boy did I get excited.

Davis Rich appears right alongside of my fourth great grandfather, Moses Rich, the same Moses Rich that I have written about before as a brick wall in a previous newsletter. Moses was disowned from the Quakers for marrying out of unity, supposedly for marrying a Cherokee Indian. Moses moved from North Carolina to Indiana. Davis moved from North Carolina to Indiana at the same time, from the same area to the same geographic area as my Moses.

Now, I have not found any records to tie them together as relations, but wouldn't it be interesting, if Meril May and I, were related? Two people who have come from extremely different parts of the country, whose ancestors traveled in different directions, but who eventually ended up in the same town?



If You Are Researching Welsh Ancestors...

- Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA (Scot)

What Makes Welsh Research Different

The most obvious distinctive feature is names. To begin with, there are not very many and, overall, this creates an interesting problem. The actual numbers may be small, because the population was, but the percentage of Welsh using the most common surnames is very large. Jones, the most common name in Wales, illustrates this. In 1861 it made up 14% of all surnames in the census in Wales. To put that in perspective, the most common name in England at the time was Smith, comparatively insignificant at about 1% of the population.

Until the early 1800s, most surnames in Wales were patronymics and therefore changed each generation. When researching events that occurred more than 150 years ago, make no assumptions about the permanence of a surname. Legislation helped the change along, with standardizing how church registers were filled out (in 1813) and by introducing civil registration (in 1837).

The second interesting feature of Welsh research is Welsh descent may be either unknown or difficult to prove. Emigrants from Wales have been "lost" in their new homelands, lumped together with the English by immigration officials in North America and elsewhere. Records indicate that of the British immigrants arriving in America in the 1860s, 2% or about 4,000 were Welsh, yet the census of 1870 reveals that nearly 30,000 stated they were born in Wales.

Similar disparities occur in numbers for the 1700s. In other words, family tradition can be at odds with official documents and some records, such as census returns, can

be different from immigration records.

If a tradition of Welsh ancestry is in your family, or if there is confusion about this in records, you need to find out more. For more interesting statistics and analysis refer to *Surnames in Wales* (see booklist below).

Another factor in Welsh research is the high percentage of the population that belonged to nonconformist sects and denominations. The 1851 religious census indicated that about three-quarters of the population did not attend service at Anglican churches.

Administrative structure was similar but not identical to that of England. There was a class of courts unique to Wales, Great Sessions. When England and Wales were united in the reign of Henry VIII, these courts were established to deal with more serious crimes and some other matters such as land disputes. Wales was split into four sections or circuits and courts were held twice each year. For jurisdictions of the Church of England nearly all of Wales is in dioceses distinct from those in England; the exception is a part of the county of Flint (refer to the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, by C. Humphery-Smith, 2002). The counties of Wales changed significantly in 1974; only one name was retained and several small counties were united.

Place names present some difficulties beyond the great challenge of spelling them or of recognizing what some strange spelling really stands for. There are common elements or even full names that appear repeatedly across Wales; Welsh and English forms may be used so both must be known; and, some places had two names, a Welsh one and an English one.

Starting Your Welsh Research

The first thing to do is explore the sites that tell you the most about Welsh history, geography and boundaries, Welsh names, and genealogical records. A good place to begin is at the general gateway sites, GENUKI www.genuki.org.uk and Cyndi's List www.cyndislist.com then look at others specific to Wales, such as Gathering the Jewels (link below). A good, basic outline that helps you get organized and select records is the Family History Library guide to research in Wales, available in Family History Centers and online.

Websites

Genealogy U.K. and Ireland, Wales section
www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal

Gathering the Jewels (the website for Welsh cultural history)
www.gtj.org.uk

Wales on the Web (a subject gateway to quality sites about Wales)
www.walesontheweb.org.uk

National Library of Wales
www.llgc.org.uk

FamilySearch
(Find the Wales guide under "W" in the Research Helps section)
www.familysearch.org

Books

Books are equally important and I recommend you start with anything edited or written by John and Sheila Rowlands.

In addition:
Surnames of Wales, Second Edition. Federation of Family History Societies and Genealogical Publishing, 1998.

Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry, Federation of Family History Societies, 1999.

Welsh Family History: A Guide To Research, Second Edition. Federation of Family History Societies, 1993.



INTERNET

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~msalhn/Super/> A genealogical Supersite. Links to genealogical state and county project websites all in one place.

<http://www.godfrey.org/> The Godfrey Memorial Library. For \$35 you can purchase a library card and access over 25,000 digital books online, newspapers from 1728 up to 2001 from various states, and much more!





PUBLICATIONS

“The Great Influenza” by John M. Barry 546 pages; published by Viking, 2004. In 1918 almost 100 million people were killed by the influenza virus, the common flu. It killed more people in 24 weeks than AIDS has killed in 24 years. This epidemic left no town or country untouched, including Brunswick. It rocked the nation, and turned the medical field on its ear. While doing genealogy research and cemetery surveys, I noticed a lot of death dates from 1918 to 1920, and was curious to why so many people died during this time period, especially young people. The mystery is solved. Also, why there were so many newspapers missing from this time period in our archives. This book gives a comprehensive history on the medical research and the history of medical science that will send shivers down your spine, will also make you thankful that you live in today’s world of doctors, even though we may think them quacks.



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Annual membership to the CGGS is only **\$15** for one person or **\$18** for a family. Membership extends from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004.

Remit payment to our treasurer:

Barbara Baethke
119 Bayberry Circle
St. Simons Is. , GA 31522

