Ancient City Bulletin

Quarterly Journal of the St. Augustine Genealogical Society

July 2019



October's not far off!

Need some inspiration? You'll find it at the Storytellers Studio blog.

https://moultrie-creek.tumblr.com

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The Society Page

Officers

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Research

Open Networking Bob Burns Programs Open Communications

Publications Denise Olson Library Liaison Richard Rousseau Archivist/Historian Rosemarie Quintero Founded in July 1989, the St. Augustine Genealogical Society has been dedicated to promoting and supporting our members research efforts.

Once again it's time to celebrate our society and its members.



Join us Saturday, July 20th, as we look back on thirty years of research, support and fellowship.

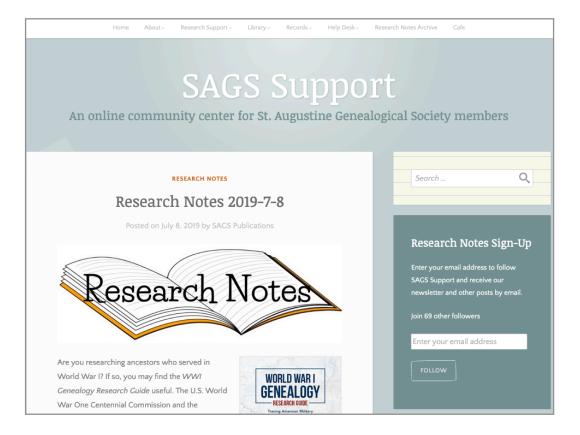
As you will see in this month's issue, today's technology offers many affordable tools that can support your research efforts - even when you are away from home.

October and the Family History Faire aren't far off.

Research Notes

Editoral Notes

Our weekly Research Notes newsletter gives our membership the latest genealogy news, deals and resources to support your research efforts. Unfortunately, a number of members have had problems subscribing to the newsletter so it will be delivered to your desktop every Monday morning. To insure that every member has easy access to the newsletter, we have created an instruction sheet handout for each new member to walk them through the process to subscribe to the newsletter. For existing members who have had problems subscribing, we are including the instructions here.



The Research Notes newsletter is created on our SAGS Support website. This website is created using the <u>WordPress.com</u> blog platform. WordPress handles most of the "operational" features of the website and all we have to do is write the posts, include the photos and graphics and respond to requests. Each weekly edition of Research Notes is written and posted by us on the SAGS Support home page and delivered to subscribers' email via WordPress.com.

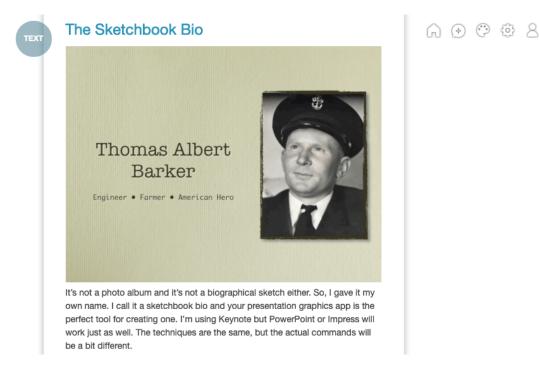
In the example on the previous page you can see the latest edition of Research Notes and, if you look at the menu at the top of the screen, you will also see a link to the Research Notes Archive. Click/tap that item and you will be taken to a page listing the previous notes. If you are looking for articles related to a particular topic, you can enter your topic in the Search box at the top of the right sidebar. WordPress will re-drawn the screen to show you all the Notes that include your topic.

Subscribing to Research Notes is really quite simple. First, visit the SAGS Support home page at <u>https://sagssupport.org</u>. When the home page appears you will see the Research Notes Sign-Up box in the right sidebar. Enter your email address then click the FOLLOW button just below the address box. Almost instantly you will receive an email message from <u>WordPress.com</u> asking you to confirm your subscription. Follow the instructions to confirm and you're done. The confirmation reply is necessary to insure the subscription request was from you and not some stranger.

Ideas for the Family History Faire

Storytellers Studio

Are you looking for creative ways to share your family's history at our annual Family History Faire? You will find plenty of ideas and resources in the Storytellers Studio. The studio has expanded this year. The website has moved from WordPress to Tumblr. In addition, there is also a Storytellers Studio group at <u>MeWe.com</u>.



Here's a peek at <u>Storytellers Studio on Tumblr</u>. It's full of ideas to get you started on your project(s) for the Faire. The Storytellers group on <u>MeWe.com</u> is a "selective" group - you must request to join the group. It's full of how-to information, resources and user guides to help make your family's history a real eye-catcher. For more information, contact Denise Olson.

Research on the Road

Research Toolbox

Thanks to today's technology, we no longer need to drag a suitcase full of notebooks to take our research notes with us when we travel. Your mobile devices - smart phones and tablets - make it possible to access your existing notes, online family trees and other resources anywhere you have a wi-fi or cellular connection. You can also add notes and scans to your research notes as you go.

Managing Notes

Your mobile devices (phone and tablet) make it easy to capture, organize and find information when you need it. Combine your apps with cloudbased file storage and you can add, edit and find your notes anywhere you can connect your devices and/or desktops. This means both wi-fi and cellular connections.

Many of today's app phones come with a scanning app already installed. This makes it easy to capture the information, photos and graphics your research discovers. While some libraries and archives still require you to pay for a copy, a growing number of them do not. If the scanning app included with your device has limited features, you can install a more useful app from your App Store.

Having cloud-based storage means you keep most of your notes safely tucked away at a data center until you need to look at something in particular. You can quickly download the needed note/image for easy reference from anywhere you have a wi-fi or cellular connection.

Finding a specific note is quite easy. Using tags - a keyword prefaced with a hashtag (#) symbol - makes it easy for your search app to find a specific note or a collection of them. For example, if I want to see all the notes about my Turnbull ancestors in Mississippi, all I have to do is enter #Turnbull #Mississippi in my search request and every note containing these two keywords is delivered instantly.

Notes Apps

There is a broad range of note apps available. Most are free but you will need some kind of cloud-based file storage to file and retrieve your notes. This way you can access any of your notes and scans anywhere you have cellular or wi-fi connections. Below is a list of the most familiar notes apps with a list of features for each.

- Microsoft One Note

- Notebooks, sections & pages
- Share and collaborate
- Important and To-Do tags
- Draw and annotate
- Include files, videos and audio notes
- Web Clipper
- Office Lens scanner
- Uses OneDrive to store notes
- Apple Notes
- Organize Notes in Folders
- Pin notes
- Notes stored in iCloud
- Dictate notes using Siri
- Share and collaborate
- Make a table
- Lock a note
- Share links and text to Notes
- Google Keep
- Capture notes, lists and photos
- Reminders
- Dictate notes and Keep will transcribe
- Use colors and labels to organize notes for easy access

- Zoho Notebooks

- Create notebooks containing note cards
- Note cards can be text, checklists, audio and drawings
- Note cards can be displayed in either grid or landscape views
- Copy and move note cards to stay organized
- Supports tags
- Notes and notebooks can be secured with passcodes and Touch ID
- Available at both Apple's App Store and Google Play

- Evernote

- Take notes anywhere
- Share ideas
- Notes can be text, photos and voice
- Use web clipper to capture online content
- Notes are organized with notebooks and tags
- Can search handwriting, PDFs and documents
- Document scanning
- Offers Basic, Premium and Business plans

- Simplenote

- Notes updated across all your devices
- Find notes with instant searching and tags
- Share a list
- Publish your notes online
- Use the version slider to go back to previous notes
- Supports Markdown
- It's completely free
- Apps available for Android, iOS, Linux, macOS, Windows

Documents

The Swiss Army Knife for Researchers

If you have an iPhone or iPad, there's one app you absolutely must have – Documents [iOS – free]. With Documents, you can read Office and iWork documents, PDF files and even ePub books. You can listen to music and watch movies. But that's not all. Documents also includes an impressive file manager. You can sync with Dropbox, iCloud, OneDrive, Google Drive and more. There is a built-in browser making it possible to capture web pages as HTML or PDF files, save bookmarks and even download files to Documents.

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When you first open Documents, you will notice several folders – Documents, Browser, Computer and Add-ons. You can create additional folders as needed. The sidebar on the left displays tools and cloud storage services. The Documents item at the top of the sidebar returns you to the home screen. You can access your iCloud folders from here or you can connect other cloud storage like Dropbox. Readdle - the company that created Documents - also offers an impressive mobile scanning app -Scanner Pro - which makes it easy to scan pages and save them to your cloud storage service.

It only takes a minute to set up the cloud storage services you use so you can access files you have stored there. Tap the +Add command and follow the prompts.

◄ Documents 6:13 AM Thu Jul 18 **...|** 奈 ୶ 100% 🔳 Pediaree Lois Link ... Lois Link 1887-1968 KF5V-TZX Memories Details Spouses Parents Sources VITALS Name 💄 Lois Link Birth 19 January 1887 Thomasville, Cheatham, Tennessee, United States Death 16 February 1968 Rome, Floyd, Georgia, United States Burial 1968 Holland, Chattooga, Georgia, United States

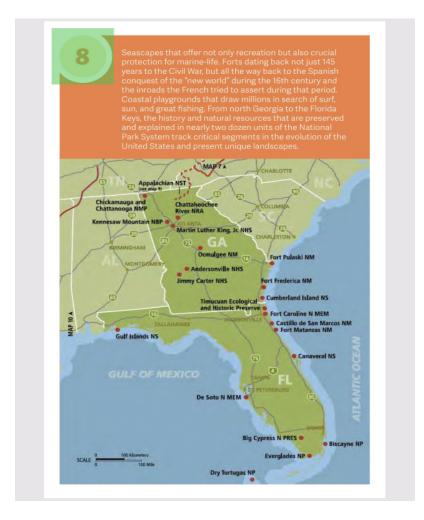
The Documents Web Browser

Documents includes its own web browser. It doesn't have all the features a "big" browser does, but it's got what you need. In the example above, I have a FamilySearch ancestor's screen open in the browser. I can save it to

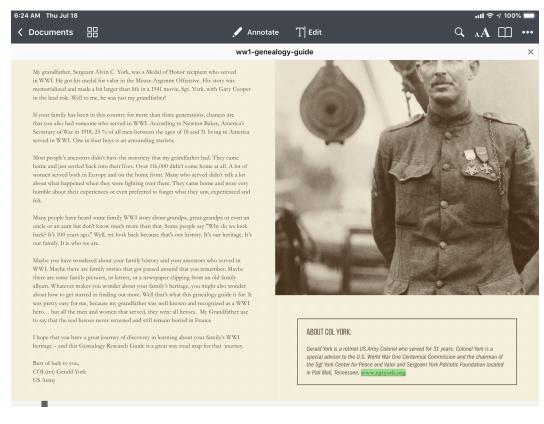
Documents if I want. I can also bookmark this page, save the page or email it to someone.

The Save File options panel

Once you've got your documents stored where Documents can access them, you are ready for a very enjoyable reading experience. Here you see a page from a National Park Services guide that was downloaded to Documents as a PDF booklet.



The Reader's tools



In the example above, you are looking at a publication opened in Documents. Tap anywhere on the screen to display the reading tools. These tools can be used to highlight text, search for specific content and increase/ decrease font size. Tap the screen again to remove the toolbar so you can view all the content.

As you see, there's an impressive collection of annotation tools – great if you are working on a writing project with others. Documents supports files created in Pages, Word, Excel, Numbers and more.

Documents file management tools

To make all this document collection and collaboration possible, the app has an impressive file management capability. It starts by tapping the Edit icon at the top right corner of the screen. The documents on that screen are now selectable and the sidebar displays the menu. Select the menu option you need and it will prompt you through that process. The Edit icon changes to a Done button so you can complete the operation.

This is just a taste of what Documents can do. And best of all . . . it is free!

U.S. Census & the Citizenship Question

Margaret M. Nicholson, PhD

The discussion over returning the citizenship question to the 2020 census reminded me of my recent immersion into census records. While waiting for my DNA results to arrive, the records made it easy to find Mom's and Dad's ancestors to create my family tree. I added a third line, when post-DNA, a surprise biological father was revealed. Though the political implications of the citizenship question are at issue in the news, my interest was about the impact a decision (pro or con) would have on genealogical research—the usefulness of such questions and their answers for discovering family history. My previous work uncovered a treasure trove of fascinating tidbits of history. You will find a link to this material, Notes About U.S. Census Records, under References. During my "citizenship-question" quest, I learned even more about the construction of our every-ten-year country-wide survey.

From the first census in 1790 to 1840, only the head of the family was named with other inhabitants tabulated by gender, age, and status (free or slave). These records take more work to be of use, and compared to later years, little information is available about other family members. The screen shot for the 1800 census shows Zachariah Rice, my sixth-great-grandfather, along with a tick for (my best guess) his three youngest children and two of his older sons. Grandma Abigail, rest her soul, had her first child at 16, her last of the 21 who lived to adulthood at 44, and passed away in 1789 at forty-seven years of age.

To make it easier to decipher handwritten records, blank census forms can be downloaded from Ancestry.com. The typed-heading columns make it

possible to interpret the ticks because these headings are not usually on the census page. (I transcribed the ticks as an example.)

		Free White Males			Free	White Ferr	nales		All other Free Persons	Slaves					
County	County	Page	Names of Heads of Families		10 thru 15	16 thru 25	26 thru 44	45 and over	Under 10	10 thru 15	16 thru 25	26 thru 44	45 and over	rree rersons	
			Zachariah Rice			1		1	1		1	1			

By the time the government asked the "naturalization" question for the first time in 1820, Grandpa Zachariah was dead. He and Abigail were "foreignborn" in Germany. I'm sure they were naturalized because they were known as patriots during the Revolutionary War. All the Rice's children were born in the U.S. Many of my distant cousins obtained DAR and SAR status because of the contributions of the Rices. (A good topic for another essay?) Peter Rice, my fifth-great-grandfather, was on that 1820 census. For emphasis I enlarged the type of the column with the naturalization question.



The biggest boon for genealogists came with Congress' decision to include the name of every free person beginning with the 1850 census. Previously "whites" and "people of color" were in separate columns, as can be seen in the 1820 form above. A "race" column was added. People designated as slaves continued to be tabulated under the head of family name, but researchers should be aware there were instances when a first name was recorded. I have listed two references for those especially interested in African-American genealogy.

When only head-of-house was named (this was usually a man unless a woman was widowed), any question of citizenship applied to that person (or

other men such as farm laborers living in the household). Once all family members were named, the citizenship question could be applied to each person. But until the 1920 census, women and children were considered to have the same citizenship as their husband or father. I should not have been surprised, after all, I'd had a course in the history of women. The law requiring foreign-born women to apply for naturalization on their own was implemented in 1922. Foreign-born children under 18 became naturalized at the same time as either parent.

Whether a question pertaining to citizenship was included or not, or what form it took, varied from the first question about naturalization in 1820 until 1890. Then some such question was included every decade to 1950. The phrasing for 1890 was:

- How many years has the person been in the United States?
- Is the person naturalized?
- Has the person taken naturalization papers out?

If you have been involved in genealogical research, you probably know that most of the 1890 results were destroyed. (A link to more information is given below.) This made the census that followed even more valuable. The formulation for the citizenship question was:

- •What year did the person immigrate to the United States?
- •How many years has the person been in the United States?
- •Is the person naturalized?

When I saw my maternal grandmother's nickname—Hattie—on the 1900 Perry County, Pennsylvania census, my heart skipped a beat. Eight years old, she was living with her paternal grandmother and her aunt Maggie. (My mother was named after Margaret, but she was called Marg instead of Maggie. I also inherited the name and was called Peggy.) Little Hattie was Zachariah's fourth-great-child. Since all three Briners were born in the U.S., there was no need for the census taker to fill in the citizenship questions.

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Enter sumame first, then the civen name and middle initial, if any. Inclume every person living on June 1, 1900. Our children horn sizer June 1, 1909.	Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	Other or race.	Śex.	Nooth.	Your.	Age at last hirthd	Whether single, n widowed, or div	Number of years	Mother of how children.	Number of these c	Piace of birth of this Prasox.	Place of birth of Farmers of this person.	Place of birth of Morsen of this person.	Year of fumigr	Number of year	Naturalization.	Осстранох.
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The last time the question was posed in the decennial census was in 1950, and the formulation was straight forward with no distinction between type of citizenship.

- Person's place of birth
- If foreign born, is the person a citizen?

The question was dropped for the 1960 general census, but remained on the long form which was sent to a large sample of households. Eventually the long form was discontinued, and currently the American Community Survey asks the question in the same format as does that proposed for 2020 census:

ls th	nis person a citizen of the United States?
	Yes, born in the United States
	Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
	Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents
	Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – Print year of naturalization \overrightarrow{k}
	No, not a U.S. citizen

Census records that include the birth place of a person, the birth places of both parents, as well as how long someone lived in a location are so helpful. Many of us have developed extensive ancestral trees and learned family history we would never have known without this material. Seeing that someone was naturalized or not yet a citizen, leads us to a search further for immigration records or ship manifests. How wonderful it is that our census records hold such a rich supply of information for ourselves and for the generations of genealogists who follow. Tracing the path of the citizenship question for this article was sufficiently challenging. I'm relieved not to be in a position to delve into the political implications of returning the question to the 2020 census.

REFERENCES & Caution

I gathered the observations and factual information from the following sites. If you find contradictory information, I would love to hear from you. Any opinions are strictly my own. Links worked at time of publication.

On Ancestry.com's website you can find blank census forms showing the questions asked and information collected for each census year. These can be downloaded and are handy to have while looking at online records that are difficult to read. (Census forms for the U.K. and Canada are also available.)

ancestry.com Census Forms

The Center for Immigration Studies link opens to "A History of the Census Bureau's Birthplace and Citizenship Questions in One Table."

Center for Immigration Studies

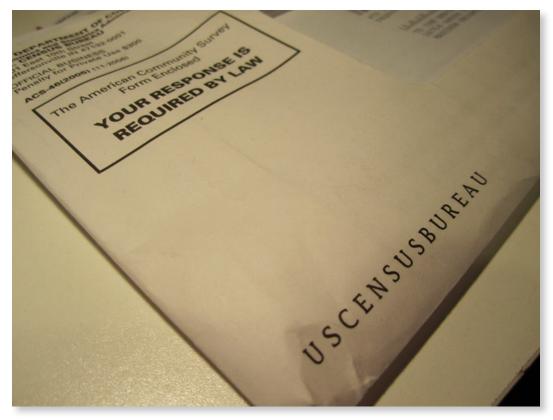
This site explains the purpose of questions asked on the American Community Survey (ACS). The link will open to the page that addresses place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry.

American Community Survey - Citizenship Question

The Pew Research center lays out the issues: "What to know about the citizenship question the Census Bureau is planning to ask in 2020."

Pew Research

This site has both general information and a link to every census year, which includes all questions asked.



United States Census Bureau

This link brings up a Power Point presentation which pre-dates 2012 when the 1940 census was made public, but remains informative and helpful. <u>African-American Census Research</u>

This link opens to the FamlySearch.org wiki.

African-Americans in the U.S. Federal Census, Introduction

This link to a published article by the National Archives. The story is as sad as it is informative.

The Story of the 1890 Census

"U.S. census records are confidential for seventy-two years. "Records from the 1950 to 2010 censuses can only be obtained by the person named in the record or their heir after submitting form BC-600. Copies of these records often are accepted as evidence of age, citizenship, and place of birth for employment, social security benefits, insurance, and other purposes."

Obtaining Unpublished U.S. Census Records

Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) advertises itself as "the world's largest individual-level population database." The link opens to a page where I found the information about women and children holding the citizenship of their husband/father. Category Group: Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity — PERSON

IPUMS - Citizenship Comparability

Margaret M. Nicholson, PhD is a member of SAGS. Her recently published book, *My Surprise Family: Find Your Ancestry Story*—a mystery, a memoir, and a manual—can be ordered as a print book from Amazon.com.

She can be reached at MySurpriseFamily@gmail.com

Society Services

The Research committee supports our members with research assistance either at meetings or via our Facebook group. Members are encouraged to join our members-only Facebook group - SAGS Community Research Center. This group makes it possible for members to stay connected between meetings. You are encouraged to ask questions, share tips or just chat. Society staff are also posting news items, deals and resources that can help us all improve our research efforts.

Members wanting more privacy are welcome to join the <u>SAGS Members</u> <u>Network, SAGS Research Desk</u> and <u>Storytellers Studio</u> groups at <u>MeWe.com</u>.

Additional ways SAGS members can connect online include:

<u>SAGS Online</u> - The society's public web site and records archive.

<u>SAGS Support</u> - The society's members-only site offers weekly news updates, research support, 24/7 access to our publications library along with social networking features making it easy for members to stay connected between meetings.

<u>Research Notes</u> - Our weekly email update for genealogy news and deals along with links to useful resources and other articles. Research Notes arrives in your Inbox every Monday morning and past editions are available online at SAGS Support.

Publishing Guidelines

We encourage our members to submit articles related to genealogy, family history and research methodology for publication in the *Ancient City Bulletin*.

Submissions should be sent as an electronic file in either rich text format (.rtf) or MS Word (.docx) format via email to sags.publications@yahoo.com. Please keep formatting to a minimum as the article will need to be styled to match the Bulletin's design. The article title should be on a separate line at the top of the page with the author's name listed immediately below. Photos included as part of the article are welcome, but please also send a copy of each photo as a separate file. Captions are always welcome and please include the photographer's name for proper credit. Including a list of sources is also encouraged.

Articles will be edited for grammar and style and any edits will be reviewed with the author prior to publication.

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