



March
2010

Connections

The Newsletter of GENCOM, The Computer Genealogy Group Shreveport, LA Editor: Patricia Minton Bettis

Clif Cardin at GENCOM in 2006



GENCOM Meeting

Sunday 2:00 March 28

Meeting Site

Aulds Library

3850 Wayne Ave. B. C.

(Map and directions on page 2)

Speaker: Clifton D. Cardin,
Official Bossier Parish Historian

“Finding Gold In Ireland: Genealogy Gold!” ***“Genealogy Leaves: The four leaf clover kind”***

Clif is a fabulous story teller and author of
Bossier Parish History 1843-1993 The First 150 years
Proud to be in Bossier (Willis Knighton-Bossier)
Bossier Parish Cemeteries

Images of America, Bossier Parish
No Pardons to Ask, Nor Apologies to Make (co-written with Gary and Marilyn Joiner)
L.A.A.P. Cemeteries

SCREENPLAYS; *Brothers Two Ray of Sunshine Criminal Justice 101*



In researching the early Bossier Parish residents, Clif was intrigued with a reference in the first recorded history of the parish, to Dr. George Hamilton Walker. He was brought from Ireland by James Blair Gilmer “to keep his family and slaves in supreme health.” Clif will tell us how he learned about his life—Dr Walker attended Trinity University at age 16 —and finally found notice of his death in a Galveston newspaper.

He says he has worked with Phil Comerford of the Dublin library so much that he knows him well!

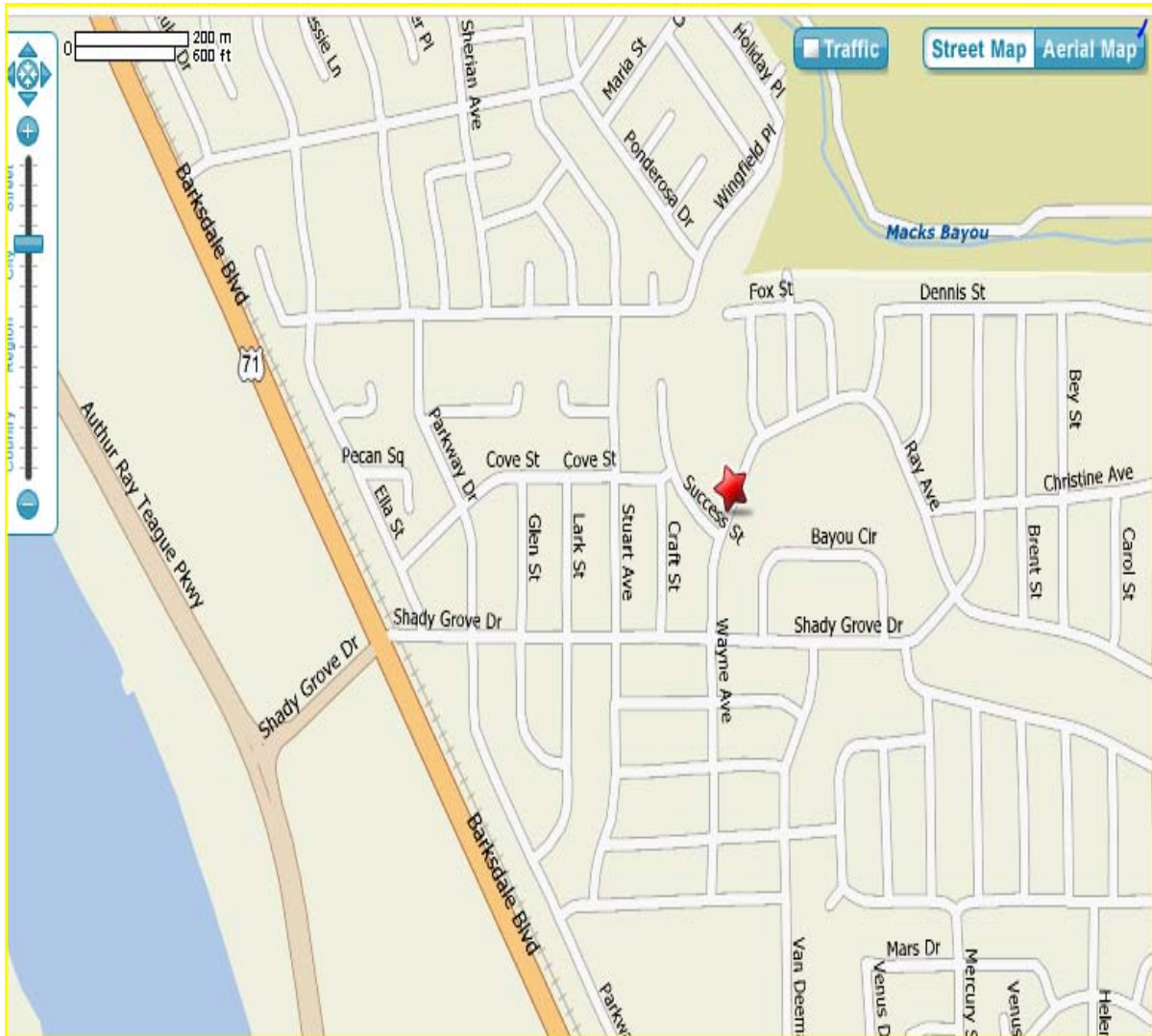
Last year, you may remember, we joined with ALTGA and FOG in hosting Dr Brian Trainor and Finlan Mullin from the Irish Foundation on St Patricks Day!

We are especially pleased to welcome back Clifton Cardin, who has done extensive Irish research, to the March meeting when we traditionally honor our Irish ancestors!

Sunday 2:00 Aulds Library
3950 Wayne Ave. Bossier City. LA.

GENCOM March 28 Meeting Site Aulds Library 3850 Wayne Ave. B. C.

From Shreveport: Cross Barksdale Bridge turn right on HWY 71



Then left on Shady Grove continue to Wayne Ave.

Jim Jones presented *GUNFIGHT AT THE COURTHOUSE*

Our thanks to Jim Jones for a most interesting and thorough review of the incident, in the life of his ancestors— As well as a carefully documented account of his research.

We will all be encouraged to write our own family stories and legends.



Esther Jones assisted Jim with the slides



Brenda Randall, President of FOG tells about their obituary scanning project, each Thursday morning, and invites our members to participate

February Meeting



Jim Johnson, President of ALTGA listed the fine programs they have scheduled.



Harry Lazarus, Don Davis and Julius Windham



Jim Jones presented a most interesting and thorough review of the incident, in the life of his ancestors ;As well as a carefully documented account of his research. We will all be encouraged to write our own family stories and legends.

Brenda Randall Front row

Guest: Linda De Mann 2nd row L

Thais Reinhert
Phyllis Barnett
Joy Stephenson
Hallie Bellotte

Thelma Windham Rt 3rd row
Glenda Conradi
Bernie Conradi

18th Century Irish Immigration

Scotch-Irish American Irish settlers in America during the colonial period were primarily families from the province of Ulster, who in America later became known as the "Scotch-Irish". These were descendants of Scottish and English tenant farmers who had been relocated to Ireland during the 17th century Plantation of Ulster. Approximately a quarter of a million Irish from Ulster arrived in America between 1720 and 1775, out of a total colonial population of about 3 million. They settled mainly in the colonial "back country" of the Appalachian Mountain region, and became the prominent ethnic strain in the culture that developed there. Irish immigrants of this period participated in significant numbers in the American Revolution, leading one British major general to testify at the House of Commons that "half the rebel Continental Army were from Ireland" The descendants of these families had a great influence on the later culture of the United States.\

These early immigrants and their descendants at first usually referred to their origins simply as "Irish", without the qualifier "Scotch". It was not until a century later, following the surge in Irish immigration Small but tight communities developed in growing cities such as Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Providence.

Between 1820 and 1860, the Irish constituted over one third of all immigrants to the United States, and two-thirds of these Irish immigrants were Catholic.

This trend reached its peak in 1840, when nearly half of all immigrants to the United States originated from Ireland.

Fleeing from the Great Irish Famine (or Great Hunger, Irish: An Gorta Mór) of 1845-1849, large numbers of Irish came to The U.S. and Canada. Many died en route due to disease. As a result the vessels they travelled on became known as coffin ships.

Nearly a third of all Irish emigrants during this period emigrated to Canada. Having only a tenth the population of the United States, the large influx of so many in a disease stricken state had a large impact. Although the greater portion of these arrivals stayed in Canada, particularly in Toronto and Ontario, a significant number moved on to the United States to join the quickly-growing Irish American communities, some after staying in Canada for only a few years.

Immigrants favored large cities, especially Boston and New York, as well as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In 1910, there were more people in New York City of Irish heritage than Dublin's whole population.

after the Great Irish Famine of the 1840s, that the descendants of the earlier arrivals began to be commonly referred to as "Scotch-Irish" to distinguish them from the newer, predominantly Catholic and often destitute, immigrants from Ireland. The two groups had little interaction in America, as the Scotch-Irish were predominantly Protestant and had become settled years earlier largely in upland regions of the American South, while the new wave of Irish American exiles settled primarily in northern coastal cities such as Boston, New York, or Chicago - though many of the newer immigrants migrated individually to the interior for work on large-scale 19th century infrastructure projects such as canals and railroads. 19th century and later The Chicago River was dyed green for the 2005 St. Patrick's Day celebration.

:Irish Catholic

Irish Catholics had been migrating to the United States in moderate numbers even before the American Revolution, some as ordinary domestic servants, some as indentured servants, or as a result of penal deportations; but their numbers had greatly increased by the 1820s as migrants, mostly males, were involved in canal building, lumbering, and civil construction works in the Northeast. The large Erie Canal project was one such example where Irishmen were the majority of the laborers. Small but tight communities developed in growing cities such as Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Providence.

Even today, many of these cities still retain a substantial Irish American community.

Before 1800 Irish Protestant immigrants became farmers; many headed to the frontier where land was cheap or free and it was easier to start a farm or herding operation.

After 1840 most Irish Catholic immigrants went directly to the cities, mill towns, and railroad or canal construction sites in the east coast. In upstate New York, the Great Lakes area, the Midwest and the Far West, many became farmers or ranchers. In the East, the laborers were hired by Irish labor contractors to work in "labor gangs" as manual laborers on canals, railroads, streets, sewers and other construction projects, particularly in New York state and New England. Large numbers moved to New England mill towns. Brockton, Fall River, and Milford, Massachusetts, where Protestant owners of textile mills welcomed the new low-wage workers

Irish Castles

Ireland is as famous for its castles as for its Guinness. Dotted around the land, these monuments to the past contain their own dark secrets and a trip through the Midlands gives a dramatic taste of treachery and skullduggery.

As the writer Frank O'Connor said, "It would take more than one lifetime to discover the reason for all the ruins in Ireland, but it sure makes for a diverting tour of discovery trying at least to scratch the surface."



Don't miss...

* Trim Castle in County Meath. The largest and most important castle in Ireland for several centuries, its garrison of Anglo Normans watched over the 'dangerous natives', and took every precaution to ensure the castle was seriously unwelcoming. Uninvited guests were treated to boiling water, tar, arrows, rocks, and other early weapons of mass destruction rained down on them from overhead.

* Dunluce Castle in County Antrim. The spectacular castle-crowned crag, on the famous north Antrim coast, was shaped when the sea cut deep into the rock. Dunluce Castle, originally occupied by the MacQuillan family and later the MacDonnells, was besieged by the British in the 16th Century. It's reputed to be the inspiration for Cair Paravel, the famous castle in CS Lewis' *The Chronicles of Narnia*.

* Fifty miles southwest of Trim lies the village of Clareen, home to Leap Castle, what is reputed to be the most haunted castle in Ireland. It has guarded the pass from Slieve Bloom into Munster since the 14th century, and its spectre is a particularly smelly one – it was even witnessed by poet WB Yeats on a stay in the castle.

* Carrickfergus Castle, County Antrim. Started in 1180 by John de Courcy, conqueror of east Ulster, and garrisoned until 1928, this is a striking feature of the landscape. Carrickfergus Castle represents over 800 years of military might. Besieged in turn by the Scots, Irish, English and French, the Castle saw action right up to World War II.

It's a short drive to Birr, at the exact geographical center of Ireland. Birr Castle was a seat of the O'Carrolls, who were outlawed in 1620. The gardens are a real draw with one of the greatest displays of magnolia in the country. Flowers aside, the massive telescope in the castle is its main claim to fame – built in 1825 the telescope was the biggest in the world until 1917.

* Enniskillen Castle. Situated beside the River Erne in County Fermanagh, this castle was built almost 600 years ago by Gaelic Maguires. Guarding one of the few passes into Ulster, it was strategically important throughout its history. In the 17th century it became an English garrison fort and later served as part of a military barracks.



Irish Castles

The Irish countryside is famous for medieval fortresses, castles, and manor houses found throughout Erin. These impressive strongholds are rich in Irish history, and some of the most spectacular views of Ireland can be found among them. Most Irish castles are made from stone and date from the 1100s. The Irish began to build fortifications in Ireland soon after the Norman Invasion. Most of these medieval strongholds were occupied by invading lords who used them as defensive administrative headquarters.

Ireland's countryside is a beautiful patchwork of green hills and valleys, combined with ancient, gray medieval stonework. And make for some of the most picturesque images in all of Europe. While many Irish castles have fallen into ruin, many are open to the public. Some of these castles hold nightly medieval banquets and are available to rent for vacations, weddings, or other events.

Blarney is probably Ireland's most well known castle, and it receives thousands of visitors every year. The castle today was actually the third one built, and features ruins of a stone keep and towers dating to the 1400s.

Legends hold that four thousand Munster men aided Robert the Bruce during the battle of Bannockburn, and in return he presented half of the Stone of Scone to the men in gratitude for their help.

This is the foundation for the legend of the famous "Blarney Stone." At this castle, tourists grasp an iron rail while bending over backwards to kiss the Blarney Stone and receive the "Gift of the Gab." This well known phrase reportedly was said by Queen Elizabeth I, who often became exasperated with Lord Blarney's talent for endless debate without ever acquiescing to her point of view.

Killarney Castle



Irish Castles include some of the oldest and most famous castles in the World. Irish Castles have a chequered history which moves from their early construction as a Wooden Motte and Bailey castle by the Normans to the massive stone fortresses that can be seen in Ireland today. The building of the great Stone Castles in Ireland started one hundred years after the Norman invasion of England. By 1250 the Normans controlled three quarters of all Ireland and only western Ulster, Kerry, Clare and western Galway were the only predominantly Irish-ruled areas left. These magnificent fortresses in Ireland took considerable time to build, requiring a significant labour force, and they were expensive. The location of the stone castles in Ireland were therefore carefully chosen for the most advantageous political and military purposes. Many castles in Ireland survived siege warfare, a testament to their architecture and the way they were built. The conquering Normans such as the de Burgos dynasty (Burkes or Bourkes) built the famous Ashford Castle in Ireland and occupied Connaught whilst families such as the FitzGerald occupied Kildare and Limerick. Bunratty Castle - Bunratty, County Clare

Built in the 15th century, Bunratty Castle is a medieval fortress overlooking County Clare's beautiful River Shannon. Vikings built fortified settlements as early as 950, until they were defeated by invading Normans who built the next stronghold here in 1270.

Today's castle is actually the fourth or fifth built on this site and has massive stone walls 10 feet thick that soar more than five stories high. Bunratty Castle continues to be one of Ireland's top tourist attractions.

The most elaborate room can be found in the castle's Great Hall, and is decorated with extensive collections of Middle Age and Renaissance painting, furniture, and wall hangings. The Main Guard room features feasts twice nightly, complete with court jesters, Irish harpists, and meals created from medieval recipes.

For
Your
SUMMER
Calendar

**14TH
Annual
Angelina
Genealogy Conference**
July 15-17
(treviawbeverly)



Georgia to Digitize Historical Records



The following announcement
was written by the Georgia
Secretary of State office:

Atlanta (March 4, 2010) –
Georgia Secretary of State Brian Kemp announced today
that the Georgia Historical Records Advisory Board
(GHRAB) has launched a partnership grant program with
Ancestry.com to digitize historical records.

We're pleased to once again announce the
annual Angelina College Genealogy
Conference. July 15-17, 2010
in Lufkin, Texas. This year's featured
speakers will be BARBARA BRISEY
WYLIE and her husband, JOHN
VINCENT WYLIE. Along with other
speakers, attendees will have over 24 ses-
sions to choose from.

*Editor's Note: John Wylie will be remem-
bered fondly by our charter members...He
came over from Dallas to help us organize
GENCOM. Told us about this new and
exciting Computer Aided Genealogy!
He is a retired AF Col. It will be fun to see
he and Barbara at this fine conference.*

Check out the website at
<http://www.angelina.edu/genealogy/genealogy.html>

Comments or questions, please contact me.

~ Trevia
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Houston, Texas
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treviawbeverly@comcast.net

To contact the TEXAS-ROOTS list
administrator, send an email to
TEXAS-ROOTS-admin@rootsweb.com.

During the first partnership's first cycle, Ancestry.com of-
fered grants up to \$10,000 to local governments and histori-
cal repositories in the form of digitization services.

The following organizations received awards:

Augusta-Richmond County Consolidated Government
City of Hapeville
City of Kingsland
DeKalb Historical Society
Haralson County Historical Society
Historic South-View Preservation Foundation
Oconee County Probate Court
Troup County Historical Society

Ancestry.com provides digitization services to local organi-
zations in exchange for receiving access to historical re-
cords for the purpose of scanning, digitization, index crea-
tion and distribution. This creative partnership provides an
economic opportunity for Georgia organizations to digitize
their records and make them more accessible.

GHRAB works to promote the use of Georgia's documen-
tary heritage and to support efforts to improve the condition
of records statewide. The Board is charged with advising the
Governor, Secretary of State and the Georgia Archives on records and policy is-
sues. For more information,

please visit www.GeorgiaArchives.org, click on
"GHRAB," and then "Grant Programs."

NSU Grads and Friends Alert

Dear Friends and Concerned Citizens:

With the recent onslaught of budget cuts to higher education, multiple programs are under threat of being abolished. The Master of Arts in Heritage Resources (MAHR) program is included on the Northwestern State University's (NSU) Program Review List for possible elimination.

The elimination of this program will be a great loss, not only for the university, but also for the local, regional, state, and national resources as well.

The home of the MAHR program, NSU, is located in Natchitoches, Louisiana, within the Cane River National Heritage Area. It is one of the most culturally rich regions in the nation and provides a vast range of resources to perform scholarly research. It also provides hands-on training necessary for the success of a program of this magnitude.

The MAHR program provides the local communities with much needed Service Learning activities, which aid in the preservation of cultural resources.

It is a unique and holistic program which incorporates the fields of anthropology, archaeology, architecture, materials conservation, cultural landscapes, ethnography, oral history, and museum collections.

Alumni of the MAHR program have secured employment with such agencies as Louisiana Secretary of State Museums Division, the National Park Service, FEMA and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. We urge all agencies, associations, community groups, cultural groups, government entities, and individuals that have benefitted from the MAHR program in the past or present to show their support for the MAHR program by directing letters, emails, phone calls, etc to Dr. Randall Webb, President of Northwestern State University.

Dr. Webb can be reached by phone at 318357-6441, or by email at webb@nsula.edu. We invite all citizens and alumni who are concerned about the preservation of our nation's heritage resources to contact Dr. Webb.

Sincerely,
The Society for Heritage Resources
and the Archeology Club of NSU

The First Social Security Number



President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act into law on August 14, 1935. It was a major part of his New Deal plans, most of which were strongly opposed by the Republican Party. Three and a half months later, on December 1, 1936, the first block of 1,000 records were assembled and were ready to start their way through the nine-step process that would result in the creation of a permanent master record and the establishment of an earnings record for the individual.

When this first stack was ready, Joe Fay, head of the Division of Accounting Operations in the Candler Building, walked over to the stack, pulled off the top record, and declared it to be the official first Social Security record. This particular record, (055-09-0001) belonged to John D. Sweeney, Jr., age 23, of New Rochelle, New York. The next day, newspapers around the country announced that Sweeney had been issued the first Social Security Number.

Mr. Sweeney was the son of a wealthy factory owner. The younger Mr. Sweeney had grown up in a 15-room Westchester County home staffed with servants. In an effort to learn the family business, Mr. Sweeney was working as a shipping clerk for his father at the time he filled out his application for a Social Security card. The whole Sweeney family voted for Republican Presidential candidate Landon in 1936, although John Jr. allowed that he liked the new Social Security program, even though he didn't think much of the New Deal.

Ironically, John Sweeney died of a heart attack in 1974 at the age of 61 without ever receiving any benefits from the Social Security program. However, his widow was able to receive benefits, based on his work, until her death in 1982.

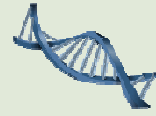
Posted by Dick Eastman on February 16,

2010 in History | [Permalink](#)

DNA Testing Site References

From: B. Don Zesch

Subject: FW: Genealogy Club, DNA test sites



Shirley Reed is one of the leaders of our Genealogy Club here at Fun N Sun. She is from Lansing MI.

Copied below are web sites of many companies that do DNA testing. You can order kits right from the sites. DNA testing serves several functions. First, general curiosity about where your ancestors came from. Surname groups unite people with a recent common ancestor. Other sites prove paternity or other family relationships. DNA testing can inform you of your health and any diseases you may have inherited.

DNA Testing Site References:

Family Tree DNA www.familytreedna.com

Does Surname genealogy groups as well as other testing, biggest data base for personal needs.

Y-DNA (male) tests from \$99 to \$ 239 depending on how many markers on the DNA are tested.

Mitochondrial DNA \$99 to \$279 depending on how many markers are chosen. Combination test \$179 to \$369 depending on how many markers are chosen. Comprehensive test \$498 For Siblings \$99 to \$161

From Dick Eastman's newsletter:

Houston, TX – February 16, 2010 - Family Tree DNA, the pioneer and largest DNA testing company for genealogy purposes, is launching today their newest test – named Family Finder – which will allow connecting with family members across all ancestral lines. “This is the most exciting genetic genealogy breakthrough since the company launched its Y-DNA test, which uncovers relatives in the direct paternal line”, says Bennett Greenspan, founder and CEO of Family Tree DNA. Initially available to current Family Tree DNA members, Family Finder will be offered to the general public in mid-March.

About Family Tree DNA

Founded in April 2000, Family Tree DNA was the first company to develop the commercial application of DNA testing for genealogical purposes, something that had previously been available only for academic and scientific research. Almost a decade later, the Houston-based company has a database with over 280,000 individual records – the largest DNA database in genetic genealogy, and a number that makes Family Tree DNA the prime source for anyone researching recent and distant family ties. In 2006 Family Tree DNA established a state of the art Genomics Research Center at its headquarters in Houston, Texas, where it currently performs R&D and processes over 200 advanced types of DNA tests for its customers.

Oxford ancestry: In England, research work done by Brian Sykes, the author of “Seven daughters of Eve.” www.oxfordancestor.com

Maternal or Paternal, app. \$280 US, Combination, app. \$525 US Genographic: National Geographic world wide genome project. They do all kinds of testing. The site is mostly for research into the origins of mankind and their migration patterns. Results can be transferred to FamilytreeDNA ww.nationalgeographic.com/genographic

23andme www.23andme.com

DNA kit \$399 for health traits and ancestry Paternal testing \$89 legally binding \$230 DNA ancestry \$150

deCodeme www.decodeme.com

For health and genetic origins Complete \$985 Cancer \$225 Cardio \$195

DNA Consulting www.dnaconsultants.com DNA fingerprint–entire genome, population matches \$250,

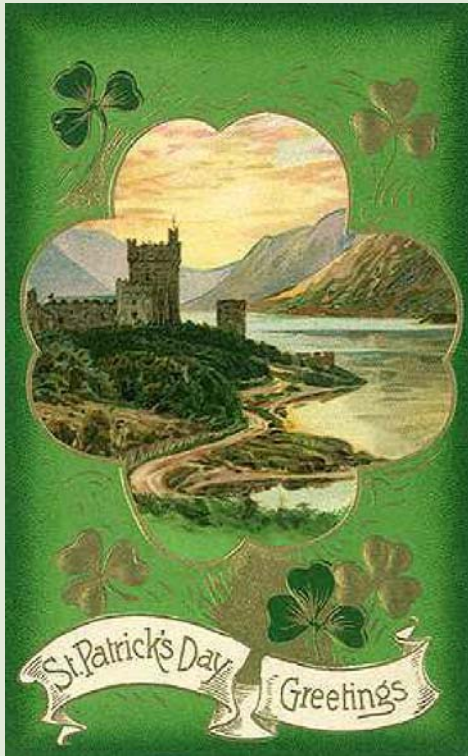
“Plus” \$300 Ethnic panel \$50 Euro DNA \$200 Native American \$400 Premium male and female, genetic disorders \$597 Premium male \$310 Premium female \$400

Family Builder www.familybuilder.com Y DNA \$59.95 17 marker, reports haplogroup, migration, matches

Mitochondria DNA \$89.95

Gene Tree www.genetree.com Need to send in a gedcom of family history Maternal \$179 Y DNA \$149

Paternal \$179 Combo for men \$299



Editor's Notes:

I am so pleased to announce that I can think of no feature that would be of more interest our readers Lisé Taylor has agreed to contribute to Connections! . She will keep us abreast of new additions to the library. I can think of no feature that would be of more interest to our readers!

It has been our aim to keep our members informed of technological advances that affect genealogical research.

With Lisé adding her knowledge, experience and keen interest in both libraries and Genealogy, we have another tool to make us more successful.

GENCOM strives to present both Genealogical assistance and Computer support: The addition of Lisés input on new databases and books, promises to give our readers an exciting new advantage!

Patte Bettis

Live @ The Library

Lisé Taylor



The library allows access for patrons with library cards to a program called Mango - it can be found on our home page under databases - Bottom left hand corner of the homepage, click databases, new window opens and under My Library's Databases you will find Mango Languages right under Heritage Quest.

There is also my favorite translation site - <http://babelfish.yahoo.com/> - type in any word or phrase and tell it how you want it translated and off it goes to do the job.

In case you are not a fan of the author Douglas Adams, you may not recognize the term Babelfish - a Babelfish is a small fish that you would stick in your ear and it translates any language into a language you understand. If that were only true not science fiction.

Lisé A. Taylor Broadmoor Library
Genealogy Librarian



HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE THAT? Sometimes I can't pronounce a word I read all the time. If you should ever have this problem, this site HOWJSAY, lets you copy the word into the search box, and get someone pronouncing it. Try it for yourself: <http://howjsay.com/>

'Birthday Calculator' This is amazing! Check it out! It tells you how many hours and how many seconds you have been alive on this earth and when you were probably conceived. After you've finished reading the info, click again, and see what the moon looked like the night you were born...and more! <http://www.paulsadowski.com/birthday.asp>

How to make ♥, ♦, ♠, ☺ etc. on the computer.

This should work in any Windows word processor, text editor, browser or email client.

1. Make sure your keyboard is in NumLock mode.
2. Hold down the ALT key and enter the number on the numeric keypad. (Note that many laptops have a blue FN key that changes a set of keys, also with blue numbers on them and usually in the 7-8-9-U-I-O area, into a numeric keypad.) Thanks Leroy.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| for ☺ 1 | |
| for ☻ 2 | |
| for ♥ 3 | for ◀ 17 |
| for ♦ 4 | for ↑ 18 |
| for ♣ 5 | for !! 19 |
| for ♠ 6 | for ¶ 20 |
| for • 7 | for § 21 |
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| | for ▼ 31 |

One look at this film clip and you'll be young and old all over again. Ever wonder just who all those minor characters were who populated western after western with few lines and a familiar face. Well, the clip has pictures and names. Just click on the link below <http://oldfortyfives.com/thoseoldwesterns.htm>

Sunday Newspaper Coupons Online

To save money on sales ads and circulars, go to SundaySaver.com. It has all the circulars and ads for any store in the US, department, clothing, food, etc. You can check items as you go (in the food store ads anyway) and print out a shopping list. No unnecessary paper to get rid of. <http://www.sundaysaver.com/>

Another place to save

Local store sale deals and coupons for groceries just add your zip code

<http://smartsources.mygrocerydeals.com/>

That is all for this month.



The President's Message



Roy Henderson



Recently a very interesting genealogy search of the family of a popular television actress has received a lot of attention. I missed the introductory show telling her story of the search for her ancestors.

Last evening after reading Patte's questionnaire, I was able to pull it up on an internet search. It was riveting and although I had several other items that needed my attention, I could not leave the computerized television story until the entire program was shown. The actress only knew of her German line name. As the story unfolded, she learned that her maternal roots were traced back to very early settlers of New England roots. Not only was she of Germanic descent, mother's ancestors were part of the great English migration to Massachusetts, she was of Albion's seed.

As I thought about how lines have blended to create the persons we are, my mind wandered to conversation with various family members over the years. One line is English, and one is Irish. By listening to an elderly aunt about being Irish, she said the Irish indentured seaman by the name of Patrick Coyle fell in love with an Irish indentured girl on the same ship and that her mother had been a "Russian Jewish Princess." Later stories from the aunt's daughter said that one of our great grandfathers was a French Huguenot. He had a French name Tungat. I learned later that was very possible because a number of French Huguenots including some with the common Tungat name had migrated from Canada into the central area of Kentucky. While visiting about our Henderson English background, my 95 year old cousin told me that his father believed that they were Danish.

We are not always who we think we are, thus the need for more genealogy documented research and that our facts and stories be recorded so that our progeny will know who we really are. This is one of the reasons why every member is encouraged to publish in this year what they know about their ancestors plus stories that are identified as tradition or family folk lore.

Roy L Henderson

GENCOM

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2009-2010

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pmbettis@comcast.net

"Connections" Columnist:

Carolyn Franklin

Dues are still just \$15.00

Checks may be sent to Treasurer

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