

YEAR 1989, VOLUME 14, NUMBER 1

ISSN 0737-7975

This is South Dakota's Centennial Year, the year in which we have adopted Research Your Family Roots as our theme. As part of this project, we have asked our members to tell us why they live in South Dakota. In this issue, Edna Cooper traces her family from their earliest years to present-day South Dakota. We plan to continue publishing the accounts in our 1989 newsletter. Our series on research aids is another feature we will continue in 1989.

If you have not written your reasons for living in South Dakota, come prepared to do so at our January 17 meeting. Remember, too, that January is dues paying month. Dues remain \$10.00 for individual membership and \$12.00 for a family membership.

Election of officers will be the main business at the February 21 meeting.

Both meetings will be held at 7:30 P.M. at Rawlins Library.

#### COMING UP

The South Dakota Archives will be closed from January 30 to March 6 while the move is made to the new Heritage Center. There will be no research facilities available nor inter-library loan service during that period.

The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America will be featured in a segment of the television series UNSOLVED MYSTERIES in February. Three orphan train riders will tell of their search for missing family members. Check the television listings for the time of the broadcast.

The South Dakota Genealogical Society will hold their annual meeting on May 5 and 6 at the River Center in Pierre. Arlene Bakle, nationally recognized genealogist, will speak on a variety of topics including American migration patterns and American court records. The meeting is being held in conjunction with the South Dakota State Historical Society's annual meeting.

The 1989 Conference in the States of the National Genealogical Society is being hosted by the Minnesota Genealogical Society. The meetings will be held at the Radisson Hotel in St. Paul from May 17 to 20. A wide variety of topics will be discussed with time for research at the Minnesota Historical Society. There is a saving of \$10.00 on registration by April 3. Single day registration is also available. Special area tours are planned for accompanying family members.

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN PIERRE?

In January and February of 1895 the following timber culture patents were received at the United States Land Office:

James Lawler  
Henry Rohrer  
Hiram A. Carey  
Andrew McFall  
Parmela Stone  
Herbert Lounsberry  
George A. Tagg  
Walter Brockman  
Reuben Clark  
Walter Hobart  
Hiram Taylor  
Charles Jemberg  
John G. Dixon  
Henry Snyder  
Clark Howard  
E. Edward Olney  
William Floyd  
James Cavanaugh  
Charles Hess  
A. B. Fieldhouse  
I. S. Rickert  
Frank Price  
William Niell  
Frank Peck  
R. E. Bacon  
George G. Howard

Edward Sanson  
Henry O. Besancon  
Morris Shea  
Robert Nauman  
Henry M. McDonalds  
John Holland  
Robert N. Arthur  
Charles A. Bunch  
John J. Green  
Joseph Larette  
Alfred Watier  
Eugene Barton  
William Early  
Emma Lowe  
Gustav Bum Brandt  
John Latta  
Warren B. Steere  
Charles J. Johnson  
George Peck  
H. R. Barber  
Peter Gieveir  
Charlie Snowden  
Cyrus Ingham, Jr.  
Neil O'Donnell  
Tyler McLaud

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The October issue of FAMILY RECORDS TODAY carries an article on the German umlaut which explains how the variations in spelling German surnames developed after the German people immigrated to the USA.

Research aids for correspondence to the Netherlands are found in the January issue of the PIONEER PATHFINDER, quarterly publication of Sioux Valley Genealogical Society. Other research tips in the same issue include Canadian sources and a detailed accounting of the materials available at the Chicago branch of the National Archives.

The WYMONDAK MESSENGER from Belle Fourche that always comes up with good things in a few pages is now publishing the 1903 tax lists of Butte County, South Dakota.

WHY I LIVE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

by EDNA COOPER

I trace my family back to England and Germany. My English line begins with Robert Stevens and his wife, Sophia Perry who lived in Cambridgeshire, England. Shortly after their marriage on August 29, 1854 they left England, coming to Bureau County, Illinois where my great grandfather, J. W. Stevens, was born on October 24, 1861.

In 1868 they moved to Carroll County, Iowa. There my grandfather, Dallas Duane, was born to J. W. and his wife, Lulu Truex, on August 11, 1887.

J. W. and his family moved to Delmont, South Dakota where he farmed and later owned Stevens Hardware. Lulu wrote the following poem about their life in South Dakota for a friend:

One warm March day in the year 19 one  
We come to the land of wind and sun  
We worked from early morn until late at night  
And everything seemed to turn out all right  
Our taxes were low and our wants were few  
We had good rains and good crops, too  
We never heard of a government dole  
We went to town and bought our own coal  
We baked our bread and smoked our meats  
And raised all of the vegetables we wanted to eat  
Uncle Sam didn't offer us any aid  
And no federal loans had to be paid.

Now I wish and hope  
Many Happy Birthdays for Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. Lulu Stevens

On February 6, 1909 Dallas married Edna Bell Bisor who was born June 9, 1889. They lived on a rented farm at Plankinton, South Dakota where my mother, Vera Fern, was born. In 1920 they moved to Harrold, South Dakota after Dallas had looked over the country. He sent a letter to his parents describing his trip:

Plankinton, S.D.  
June 17th, 1919

Dear Folks,

We are all well and kicking. The girls dresses fit good. Well, I travelled three days last week, got home Saturday night. Drove my Ford. Took 3 men along. Went up through Gann Valley, up to Miller and west to Pierre and cross the River and down to Vivian and home. The roads wasn't very good. I kind think I

will buy up northeast of Pierre. Land is on the boom all over. I don't know whether I will ever move up there but want to get a hole section. I figure I will have to pay between \$20 and \$25 per acre. I think I will go up on the train next week. When are you coming up?

From  
D.D.S.

A letter dated April 4, 1920 and sent from Harrold, S.D. states "We moved last Sunday."

At Harrold, the youngest child of the Stevens family was born. She is Thelma Aasby who worked for Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Pierre until her retirement. She still lives in Pierre and is a member of our Society.

It was also at Harrold that my mother met my father, Heyo Krull, who lived about a mile away as the crow flies. My grandfather, Henry Krull, had emigrated from Germany to escape military service. Henry was born December 27, 1861. My grandmother, Reenstein Claassen, who was born February 2, 1867 also wanted to escape unpleasant conditions in Germany. She emigrated to Kansas City where she helped an uncle in his store. My grandparents made their way to Sibley, Iowa where my father was born. The family then moved to Clark County, South Dakota and then to Hughes County on April 14, 1907 where they homesteaded.

Heyo and Vera were married November 25, 1938. I was born in Pierre, the nearest hospital, but we lived in Harrold until 1953 at which time we moved to Pierre where my father was employed at the city power plant.

I was graduated from Pierre High School in 1961 and then attended Detroit College of Applied Science in Detroit, Michigan where I met my husband. After our marriage in 1966, we lived in Dearborn, Michigan where our daughter, Kathy, was born in 1967. After her birth, we did decide to get out of the fast pace of life in the Detroit area but we wanted to be close to one set of grandparents so that they could spoil our children as well as giving them a good place in which to grow up. We chose Pierre, even though it meant taking a cut in pay.

Kathy is now 21 years old and our son, Jim, is 18. I like my job as draftswoman for the South Dakota State Engineer so I will stick around for awhile...and that is why I live in South Dakota.

## CALIFORNIA

## Checklist of Principal Sources

- 1. VITAL RECORDS:** Since 1 July 1905, copies of all birth, marriage, and death records have been sent to the State Registrar, #10 N St., Sacramento, CA 95814. Divorce records are also available at this office from June 1962 through 1985. Statewide indexes of births and deaths beginning with 1905 and marriages from 1960 are open to the public at the Registrar's office by appointment. Reader space is limited but the indexes can also be viewed at the California Room of the State Library on Capital Mall. Many of the County Recorder's have the indexes. There is no charge for the use of an index but a fee will be charged for the actual document. The early indexes are in books which cannot be photocopied. Out-of-state researchers may write to the California Room, P.O. Box 2037, Sacramento, CA 95809 and briefly describe the needed record. If time is available, the staff will locate the record entry and hand copy it. Later indexes are on microfiche, copies of which can be purchased from the State Registrar. Vital records are also maintained at the county level by the County Recorder. These include those that pre-date the 1905 statewide registration. Delayed and amended birth certificates are also found at the county level. The cost of a copy is the same as the state level.
- 2. CENSUS:** The earliest census for California was taken in 1850. The counties of Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and San Francisco have been lost from this census, nor are there slave schedules for this and the 1860 census because California's Constitution forbade slavery. Both the 1850 and 1860 census have been indexed. The state of California does not lend the federal census records to out-of-state researchers but they can be obtained from the National Archives lending program or the IDS libraries. A state census was taken in 1852. This census was transcribed and indexed by the DAR. Copies of their work are available at various locations including the IDS library.
- 3. MILITARY RECORDS:** Military records of major conflicts in which Californians participated are held by the National Archives. However, California does have an excellent source of veteran's records at the Veterans Home of California at Yountville. This state operated home for veterans was founded in 1882 and has housed veterans from the Civil War on. Records of veterans from after 1947 are considered private. Requests should be addressed to the Museum Workshop, Attention: Assistant Curator, Veterans Home of California, Yountville, CA 94599. Include a SASE and \$15.00 search fee, if successful; otherwise, the money is refunded. The Home also maintains a cemetery which is open to visitors and has a register of the 5,000 burials.

4. STATE HOSPITALS: The state hospital system in California was begun shortly after statehood. The records are classified as medical and private but vital information can be obtained by individuals who have identified themselves satisfactorily as next of kin. Researchers should write to the records director at a specific hospital, state the need for the information, and identify themselves as next of kin.
5. LAND RECORDS: California is alleged to have the largest number of land-title companies per capita of any state in the United States. Transactions involving the transfer of land are available at the county recorder's office. The researcher will also find a series of volumes recording the original patents issued to the first owner of federally dispensed land. After the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906, the chain of title to land records was broken. In order to perfect these titles, landholders were permitted to file ownership statements. If no one disputed the claim, the claim was deemed good by quiet title. These records are known as the McEnerney Papers, a mammoth collection which is being filmed by the LDS. Because of the size of the collection, it is recommended that the researcher use the LDS microfilm.
6. COURT RECORDS: Civil and criminal court records are maintained by the county clerk. Indexes to the different court proceedings are available. Probate packets and wills have been filed separately although a copy of the will, when one exists, is usually found in the probate packet. The earliest naturalization records are found in the county clerk's office.
7. LIBRARIES: The State Library in Sacramento has a large collection of materials pertaining to California including county histories, voter registers, city directories, telephone books from 1897, DAR collections, federal and state census returns, maps, photographs, a biographical index and death and marriage indexes. Much of its newspaper collection is available on inter-library loan. A branch of the California State Library, San Francisco's Sutro Library, specializes in genealogical material for areas outside the state but also houses a large collection of city directories, telephone books, local newspaper runs, and census records for California. The University of California's Berkeley Library System, including the Bancroft Library, also has a large collection of California materials including newspapers, histories, maps, and manuscripts.
8. CEMETERIES: Cemeteries in California are more formal and better cared for than cemeteries in other parts of the country. Many have been cataloged and abstracted and their records filmed. Burials of San Francisco residents have taken place in the neighboring county of San Mateo because of the lack of space on the peninsula.

TECHNOLOGY AND RECORD PRESERVATION

An article in the November-December 1988 issue of the National Genealogical Society's newsletter describes the technology used to preserve land records at the Eastern States Office in the Bureau of Land Management in Alexandria, Virginia.

On file are the official land records of all surveys and transactions in the Public Land States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Many of the records are two hundred years old and are in constant use by surveyors, lawyers, and government officials.

In an attempt to preserve the original records, an optical scanner was used. The original records were scanned on to computer disks.. The record can then be called up on the computer, giving the researcher the image of the original record. Meanwhile, the books holding the original records are being taken apart, laminated, rebound, and stored in temperature-controlled vaults.

The records are being indexed on a data base so that the researcher who knows the state of the transaction and the name of the individual involved will quickly obtain the record. The automated records will be available in all the offices of the Bureau of Land Management. It is hoped that the western state offices will use this process for their public land records so that records from the entire country will be accessible in any of the offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

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January, 1989

EJ

THE PIERRE-FT. PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
Box 925, Pierre, SD 57501

YEAR 1989, VOLUME 14, NUMBER 2

ISSN 0737-7975

Election of officers at the February meeting retained our present officers in their positions for another year. Laura Glum replaced Richard Phillips on the Executive Board for a two year term.

DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES

This is the last issue of the newsletter that you will receive unless you have paid your dues. The following people have paid their dues for 1989:

Joanne Fix  
Christine Dierks  
Genny Ziegler

Adrienne Stepanek  
Starlene Mitchell  
Stan & June Oestreich

#### COMING UP

The theme of our March 21 meeting will be "Getting Acquainted With the New Heritage Center." Discussion will center upon the arrangement of the research facilities, the materials that are now housed in one building, and the rules for using the materials.

"Dishes, Daguerreotypes, and Doilies. Keeping Grandma's Things" is the title of the talk Mark Halvorson of the museum staff will present at the April 18 meeting. Mark will demonstrate techniques used by the staff to preserve articles in their possession. Emphasis will be upon inexpensive methods of preservation. Both meetings will be held at Rawlins Library at 7:30 P.M.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS

Last year at this time we reported that the information on Social Security applications was being fed into a computer for storage after which the original application was destroyed. Since then, we have learned that the applications are microfilmed before the information is entered into the computer. The Archivist of the United States has given permission for the originals to be destroyed when the transaction is completed. This decision was reached because of the space required to store the 328 million applications that have been received since the Social Security program was begun in 1935.

The records are indexed by several data fields including date of receipt and surname. If information is requested, a print-out is provided free of charge unless the request specifies a copy of the original application. A print will be made from the microfilm for a small fee. Information supplied by the applicants has changed over the years. Recent records provide more detailed information. With the applications on microfilm, the searcher will be able to read and interpret the information for himself.

MY REASON FOR BEING IN SOUTH DAKOTA  
by Laura Bidwell Glum

My husband, Leslie Donald GLUM, was born in Emmons County, North Dakota, about 25 miles southeast of Bismarck, on a farm his parents owned. In the spring of 1939 the Missouri River flooded and caused such extensive damage to the farm which was on the edge of the river that my father-in-law felt he could no longer farm the land.

The family moved to Bismarck and tried to make a life for themselves off the farm. My husband joined the CCC to help with the family income, later moving to California and joining the US Navy.

We met shortly before he left for California. When he was discharged from the Navy he came back to Bismarck to work. I was born in Bismarck and when we married we continued to live there and rear our children. We had 5 children in Bismarck.

The fall of 1959 brought early snow which curtailed construction work to some extent. Not knowing how long it would be before work opened up again, it was decided Les would not wait around as he had done in years past for work to open up but would seek employment where it could be found. My sister worked for North Dakota State Employment and she told him about the need for men on the Oahe Dam project which would be year-round work until its completion.

In October 1959 Les and a buddy drove to Pierre and went to work immediately on the dam. The work was 7 days a week at that time with only one or two days off until December. As apartments were not to be had for any price at that time, we decided to buy a mobile home and move the family to Pierre. It took until the end of November to find a lot. In December the mobile home was moved down and the children and I joined Les.

Les was the last man to be laid off when the dam was completed in July of 1962. One of the last jobs he performed was to build the platform President Kennedy stood on to dedicate the dam in August 1962.

By this time we had grown attached to Pierre, had added 2 children to our family and were active in community and church affairs. The next job would keep Les busy for some time, working on the new federal building, and again he would be among the last laid off when the building was completed.

Then work on the new junior high school building was started followed by renovation work on the dome of the state capitol building, all keeping us here in Pierre. A friend asked him to help deliver freight during the Christmas season for a few days in 1964. The job lasted for 17 years through several bosses, until arthritis began to cause trouble with lifting and carrying. He was let go to begin work as a custodian in the new Junior High School building.

It was in the Junior High School that he had a sudden heart attack and died at his work on 1 October 1980. By this time I had started work at the Historical Resource Center and was established enough in my work that I decided to stay here in Pierre. Our family had grown up here, our work had been here, and it was home to me.

I have enjoyed my life in South Dakota. The beauties of the state grow on me to the point that this is where I have decided to stay.

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### WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN PIERRE

Following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Pierre for the week ending February 22, 1897:

Miss Sophie Beskow	Miss Inga Holset
John B. Bufton	G. X. Martin
Louie DeWitt	Miss Effie Ovitt
J. P. Hardy	G.C. Thorpe
Miss Alice Hopkins	R. N. Locke

Following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office in Pierre for the week ending March 1, 1897:

Henry Ashburner	Elick Miller
M. B. Chase	Miss Anna Molick
Dr. E. E. Clough (2)	Thom. Olson
Miss Mabel Giddings	W. W. O'Neil
Mrs. Mary Giddings	Mrs. Maggie Powell
Mrs. Gertie Huttman	M. F. Thomson
B. Howard	Harvie Whitman
	Miss Ella Wilkinson

Announcement is made that the post office at Fielder, Sully County will be discontinued on February 1, 1924. Its patrons will be served by the stage driver from Pierre who will make box delivery. This sees the passing of one of the oldest post offices in this part of the country, having been established on Okobojo Island in 1885. About ten years ago the office was removed to a point about ten miles north in Sully County, the Gowdy ranch, but carrier service over the country has made the office unnecessary.

GENEALOGY IS LIKE A BANK  
THE MORE YOU PUT INTO IT  
THE MORE INTEREST YOU WILL HAVE IN IT

RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO OUR COLLECTION

SIoux FALLS ARGUS LEADER INDEX 1980-1985, 1988

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, 1987. Contains chronology of South Dakota history from 1683 to present day.

GRAVESTONE RECORDS OF SHAFTSBURY, BENNINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT

GRAVESTONE EPITAPHS OF RUPERT, BENNINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT. MILITARY RECORDS OF NEW YORK, 1784-1821. Four volumes including index.

IAPI OAYE, THE WORD CARRIER. On microfilm. May 1871 - September 1931. Newspaper published in both Sioux Indian and English language.

Received from Thelma Aasby:

COLONIAL RECORDS OF VIRGINIA. This volume lists the inhabitants, both living and dead, in Virginia in 1623.

Received from Laura Glum:

THE HERMAN GLUM AND FLORENCE ARNOLD STORY. Laura has traced the GLUM family from their earliest years in the United States to the present day. The book is illustrated, indexed, and has charts to aid in identification. In the introductory note, Laura explains that although there is much information still needed on the GLUM family, she has put together the material she has gathered so that the rest of the family can contribute to her research.

Received from Mary Woledge Allen:

FAMILY IN TURMOIL. Mary has written a candid account of the WOOLEGE family. Albert J. Woledge was an early settler in Gann Valley, South Dakota, and his descendants live there today. Mary is his great granddaughter. She tells a straight-forward story of a family that is well described by the apt title of her narrative. This is a family that has suffered from alcohol abuse but yet is a family in which the individuals care about each other. Mary has a gift for vivid imagery. Many of the scenes she describes will remain in your memory. Her drawings illustrate the book and Lucy Yakey Woledge's poems enhance the narrative. The book can be ordered from Mary. Her address is Mary Woledge Allen, HCR #81, Box 9B, Kennebec, SD 57544. Cost of the book is \$12.00 for the softbound edition and \$20.00 for the hard cover, plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

Received from Cheryl Stoesser:

The 1987-88 HERITAGE QUEST published by the International Genealogical Forum. The magazine contains articles on a variety of subjects to aid the genealogical searcher.

Received from Eldon Russell:

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY - 1986 and 1987  
OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 1987 QUARTERLY AND NEWSLETTER

RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO OUR COLLECTION

Received from George Osborne:

Catalogs

Columbia Athenaeum, Old and Rare Books

Albert Timothy Outlaw Papers at State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC. Albert Timothy OUTLAW of Kenansville, Duplin County, North Carolina had a collection of original manuscripts, biographies, and genealogies of Duplin County families, local history, obituaries, correspondence, military history.

Family Periodicals, 1981 Edition. Lists publications by surname with rates and frequency of publication.

Catalog of Publications, 1987-1988, Cherokee Publishing Company. Contains listing of reprinted historical, genealogical, and biographical material.

Genealogical Center Library Book Collection of Atlanta, Georgia 1983, 1984. Books are categorized under Family History, United States Locality, and Foreign Country. Membership is available for loan program.

Computerized Surname Magazine from Genealogical Center Library of Atlanta, Georgia. Issues from 1982 and 1983. Lists alphabetically surnames with pertinent information for identification and name and address of individual searching that surname.

Index to Anne Arundel County, Maryland Wills 1650-1777

Index to Baltimore County, Maryland Wills 1660-1777

Index to Charles County, Maryland Wills 1658-1777

Index to Worcester County, Maryland Wills 1742-1777

James-Bryan-Siler-Cracraft Family History and Genealogy Quarterly Magazine, 1983-1984

Index for Maryland Genealogical Society. Seven volumes.

Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Winter 1988

Car-Del Scribe, 1984-1987. Some issues are missing.

Patton Exchange Letter. Six volumes. Some issues are missing.

CHECKLIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES  
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
 816 State Street  
 Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Local History (608) 262-2316 Archives (608) 262-3338

1. CENSUS: Federal census records exist for the area that is now Wisconsin beginning with 1820. There are indexes that cover the years from 1820 to 1870 and are available for inter-library loan. When ordering, indicate the census year and the first several letters of the surname needed. The Library also holds the Soundex for the 1880 and 1900 Federal census for Wisconsin. These do not circulate nor does the 1910 census. The Library does have all of the available census schedules for the United States from 1790 to 1910. There are printed indexes for all the states through 1850, and the Library is attempting to acquire all the Soundex for the later years. Canadian census records from 1666 to 1881 are also held by the Library. None of these circulate but can be used in the Library. The Wisconsin state census for 1836, 1838, 1846, 1847, 1855, 1875, 1885, 1895, and 1905 have been filmed and can be borrowed. The only year to be indexed is 1905 which has a county by county index. This is the only year that gives the names of all individuals in a household. The other years list the head of the household and summarize the number of other inhabitants. The index and census can be loaned.
2. BIOGRAPHY: Nearly one-fifth of the Library's collection is made up of family or local history. The Library collects all available historical and genealogical materials from the United States and Canada. Wisconsin materials are more intensively cataloged than those of other areas. Biographical sketches and obituaries are indexed in the card catalog.
3. The Library holds the microfilm of births, deaths, and marriages recorded in Wisconsin before October 1, 1907. There are state-wide indexes of births and deaths. Marriage indexes are county by county. Search of these records must be done at the Library by the interested individual. The Library does not have sufficient staff to handle requests. Records after 1907 are available at the Bureau of Health Statistics, P.O. Box 309, Madison WI 53701 or at the Office of the Register of Deeds in the appropriate county. Copies of certified birth record is \$7.00. The fee for a death or marriage record is \$5.00. Additional copies of a record which are ordered at the same time as the original record are \$2.00 each.

4. **NEWSPAPERS:** The Library has a collection of newspapers in which many different areas of the United States are represented. Labor, ethnic, colonial newspapers are represented as well as major cities in the United States. Two-thirds to three-fourths of all newspapers published in Wisconsin are found in the Library's collection. All of the Wisconsin newspapers have been microfilmed and are available for inter-library loan. Many of the out-of-state newspapers are also available on loan.

5. **PASSENGER LISTS:** All of the passenger lists from the major ports in the United States through the late 1800's and the indexes for them are at the Library. Most of the items cited by Filby in Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography are at the Library. Lists for Quebec from 1865 to 1900 and Halifax from 1890 to 1900 are also there. None of these lists circulate nor does the staff have time to search them, but they are open for individual research in the Library.

This one of the largest genealogical collections in the country and researchers are welcome. Because of the large number of mail requests only limited searching can be done in response to a particular request. Letters may be directed to the Reference Librarian at the address given at the beginning of this article. A more detailed listing of the Library's holdings can be found in a guide entitled "Genealogical Research" which is available from Publication Orders at the same address for \$3.50.

Wisconsin is divided into regions with libraries located at a college within the region that serve as research centers. They hold the census schedules and vital statistics that were microfilmed and occurred before 1907. They also hold church and cemetery records for their region, city directories, land records, maps and plat books, local histories and atlases published before 1907. Court records that might be found in a regional library include divorce files in circuit courts, naturalizations, and probate records.

Addresses of each area research center are listed on the next page. A map of Wisconsin showing the counties in each region also follows.

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Did you know that there were only two requirements for eligibility for Civil War service? The candidates had to have two upper and lower teeth in order to mash cartridges and they had to know the right from the left.

--Kishwaukee Genealogist

AREA RESEARCH CENTERS  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Area Research Center  
Eugene W. Murphy Library  
UW-La Crosse  
1631 West Pine Street  
La Crosse, WI 54601  
(608) 785-8511

Area Research Center  
Elton E. Karrmann Library  
UW-Platteville  
725 West Main Street  
Platteville, WI 53818  
(608) 342-1688

Area Research Center  
Harold W. Anderson Library  
UW-Whitewater  
West Main Street  
Whitewater, WI 53190  
(414) 472-4671

Area Research Center  
Wyllie Library/Learning Center  
UW-Parkside  
Box 2000  
Kenosha, WI 53141  
(414) 553-2411

Area Research Center  
Golda Meir Library  
UW-Milwaukee  
2311 East Hartford Ave.  
Milwaukee, WI 53201  
(414) 229-5402

Area Research Center  
Forrest R. Polk Library  
UW-Oshkosh  
800 Algoma Blvd.  
Oshkosh, WI 54901  
(414) 424-3347

Area Research Center  
Library-Learning Center  
UW-Green Bay  
110 S. University Circle Drive  
Green Bay, WI 54302  
(414) 465-2539

Area Research Center  
Learning Resources Center  
UW-Stevens Point  
Stevens Point, WI 54481  
(715) 346-2586

Area Research Center  
W. D. McIntyre Library  
UW-Eau Claire  
Eau Claire, WI 54701  
(715) 836-2739

Area Research Center  
Library-Learning Center  
UW-Stout  
Menomonie, WI 54751  
(715) 232-2300

Area Research Center  
Chalmer Davee Library  
UW-River Falls  
River Falls, WI 54022  
(715) 425-3567

Area Research Center  
Jim Dan Hill Library  
UW-Superior  
Superior, WI 54880  
(715) 394-8101, ext. 341

Area Research Center  
Dexter Library  
Northland College  
1411 Ellis Avenue  
Ashland, WI 54806  
(715) 682-4531, ext. 333

The Centennial festivities continue in South Dakota, although our year of celebration has reached the half-way mark. Don't let the year pass by without completing your South Dakota story. We will continue to print them in our newsletter until all have been shared with our readers. Bring them to a meeting or mail them to Box 925 in Pierre. Your editor has an idea for further use of these stories so don't disappoint us by not turning in your account.

#### COMING UP

At the May 16 meeting there will be reports upon the annual meeting of the South Dakota State Historical Society and co-sponsoring history organizations which includes the South Dakota Genealogical Society. This will be an informal session consisting of sharing ideas, disseminating information, and expressing opinions about the combined historical society meetings. Meeting time is 7:30 P.M. at Rawlins Library.

In June we'll take to the road, meeting at Rawlins Library at 7:30 P.M. on the 20th so that we can leave together for a tour of the Capitol building.

Living in the area of the state capital, we sometimes neglect visiting our local points of interest. Since this is an evening tour, we'll be able to take our time looking over the renovations of the building and studying the centennial additions to it. Join us at 7:30 P.M. on June 20 for a leisurely tour of the Capitol.

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If you've wondered who brought order to our collection at Rawlins Library, thanks go to Edna Cooper, Chris Dierks, and Joanne Fix. Duplicate materials are available for Society members who might wish to obtain them.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Alice Smith--1023 West Capitol, Pierre SD 57501

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How much do you know about Arlington National Cemetery?

Test yourself on page 8 of this issue.

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

The Tuolumne County Genealogical Society of Sonora, California is publishing two series of special interest in their quarterly magazine. The first is the listing of the names of individuals who traveled to the Klondike in search of gold in 1897. The names are taken from the book, THE KLONDIKE GOLDFIELDS, which has long been out of print. The second listing is the voters list for Tuolumne County in 1896. Additional information about the voters includes occupation, age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, visible marks or scars, county of nativity, naturalization date and place, post office address, and ability to write and mark ballot.

From the Broken Mountains Genealogical Society comes this explanation of the title of their publication, THE TRI-COUNTY SEARCHER. In order to check for information about Liberty County and residents, one must check three counties, Chouteau, Hill, and Liberty. Chouteau County was created in 1865 and included present day Hill and Liberty Counties. Fort Benton was and is the county seat of Chouteau County. In 1912 Hill County was formed. Its county seat is Havre. Present day Liberty County was part of Hill County until 1920. The county seat of Liberty County is Chester, location of the Broken Mountains Genealogical Society.

A Czechoslovak Genealogical Society has been organized with its headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota. The Society's purpose is to promote research for those of Czech ancestry which includes the areas of Bohemia, Moravia, Ruthenia, Silesia, and Slovakia. Members receive ten issues of their newsletter. They are compiling a list of Czech surnames, districts and towns of origins of the Society's members. Individual memberships are \$10.00; family memberships are \$15.00. For more information, write to:

Czechoslovak Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 16225  
St. Paul, MN 55116

The above item is from THE DAKOTA HOMESTEAD, newsletter of the Bismarck-Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society.

The Sioux Valley Genealogical Society has found this item of interest for those of Norwegian heritage in their newsletter exchange:

The newly opened Norwegian Emigration Center in Stavanger, Norway has compiled all church records, emigrant registers, censuses and bygdeboker from all over Norway to aid in genealogical research. The Emigration Center can use Norwegian and Norwegian-American family histories in their research. They will also help with research. Their address is The Emigration Center, Hotel Atlantic, Jernbanev. 1, 4000 Stavanger, Norway.

## MY ROOTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

by Christine Runestad Dierks

My great great grandfather, Helge Olson Prestodden, came to the United States with his wife and little girl from Tinn, Telemark, Norway to the Fox River Valley, LaSalle County, Illinois in 1836. They were some of the very first to emigrate from Norway to the United States. His wife died either on the voyage over or shortly after arriving here.

He married my great great grandmother Helga or Helen Saaler in 1839. Their son, Halvor, after fighting in several battles of the Civil War, married Anna Johnson, daughter of Adline Johnson. Adline was a widow who came from Telemark, Norway with her four young children, one of whom died on the ship.

Halvor and Anna with their family of several children moved from Illinois to South Dakota in 1882 to a place north of Mt. Vernon in Davison County where they were able to homestead several acres of land. Helge and Helen came with them and Helge died shortly afterwards.

Another set of great great grandparents, Ole Kittleson and his wife Isabel came to the United States from Tinn, Telemark, Norway in 1861 with their children and settled in LaSalle and DeKalb counties in Illinois. Their son Gullick married Caroline Johnson, a young girl from Stavanger, Norway. Ole and two of his other sons moved to South Dakota in 1882 when they learned they could obtain land. Gullick and Caroline came in 1888 after living several years in Iowa. Their daughter Julia married Halvor and Anna's son, Will, in 1901 in Sanborn County, South Dakota near Woonsocket. Their daughter, Lulu, was my maternal grandmother.

In 1857 when my great grandfather, Ole Breland, was a few months old, his parents, Sven Olesen Breland and Elizabeth Larson Haugenest, came to the United States from Hjelmeland, Norway and settled in Livingston County, Illinois. In 1885 Ole married Johanna Edwards (Krogevold) who had emigrated from Strand, Rogaland, Norway in 1884 with a sister. Ole and Johanna rented a farm and lived in a very small house with their ten children. In 1904 they moved up to Davison County, South Dakota where they purchased land. Their son John was my maternal grandfather. John and Lula were married in 1925 in Aurora, South Dakota. Their oldest daughter Velma Jean is my mother.

My paternal great grandfather John J. Runestad was the youngest of ten children living on a farm on the island of Fogn, Finnøy Parish, Norway. Being the youngest, he had little chance of inheriting his father's farm. In 1873 when he was 17, he came to the United States to live and work in LaSalle County, Illinois with an uncle who had emigrated several years earlier. In 1877 he married Martha Vestersjø

who had just arrived in Illinois with a sister from Ombo, Hjelmeland, Norway. They were renting land in Illinois when they heard about the chance to purchase land in South Dakota so they moved north to Davison County. Their son, Hiram, was my paternal grandfather.

Another great grandfather, Ludwig Jakobsen Seal, came to the United States from Rennesøy, Rogaland, Norway in 1882. He was also one of the youngest of many children so had no chance of owning land in Norway. In 1888 he went back to Norway and married Ellen Marie Galta, a girl from the same island where he had grown up. They returned to the United States in 1889, to Grundy County, Illinois, where they purchased a farm but Ellen Marie became very homesick. They sold the farm just a few months later, auctioned off all of their personal property and went back to Norway.

Two years later, in 1902, they returned to Illinois because of the hardships of earning a living and their children having to go to school by rowboat to a different island than the one on which they lived. In 1909 they moved to Roberts County, South Dakota where they could purchase a farm. Their daughter, Emma, was my paternal grandmother.

Emma and Hiram Runestad were married in 1918. Their son Merle, my father, met my mother, Velma Jean Breland, when he drove her to school on the school bus at Mt. Vernon.

My Breland grandparents moved to Washington State in 1943 after Velma Jean had graduated from high school at Mitchell, South Dakota. When Merle, who had been stationed in Hawaii during World War II, returned home in 1945, Velma Jean was living and working in Tacoma, Washington so they were married out there. My Runestad grandparents went out from South Dakota for the wedding. While there, my grandfather had a stroke so my parents moved back to South Dakota to farm his land. Here, in South Dakota, they continue to live. It has been their home and mine.

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The Washington State Genealogical Society is compiling a list of all cemeteries in their state including single burial sites. Information includes their location, whether they have been transcribed and where the transcribed records are kept, and if the information is being updated. An annotated index will be published when all the records are collected. The Society also has a centennial project of issuing Pioneer Certificates to individuals who show proof of descent from an ancestor who resided in the state before November 11, 1889. For more information write to the Washington State Genealogical Society, Box 1422, Olympia, WA 98507. In addition to these efforts, the Society has been successful in having the Governor proclaim the month of October, 1989 as Family History Month.

CHECKLIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES  
Illinois State Historical Library  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, IL 62706

Illinois State Archives  
Archives Building  
Springfield, IL 62756

Illinois State Library  
Centennial Building  
Springfield, IL 62756

1. **CENSUS:** Illinois state census schedules from 1825 through 1865 and federal census returns through 1910 are available on inter-library loan from the State Library. Printed indexes to the census schedules are held by the Historical Library and the Archives as well as the schedules. The Archives will search the indexes. They will also search the non-indexed returns for 1860 and 1880 if the county and township of residence are provided.
2. **BIOGRAPHY:** The Historical Library has individual family genealogies and the papers of many prominent Illinois families which are found in its manuscript section. County histories have been indexed by the name of the head of a family. Many of the county histories are available on interlibrary loan through the State Library. The Historical Library has a miscellaneous collection of information about Illinois families in its vertical file, DAR lineage books for Illinois and the nation, and publications from many genealogical and historical societies in Illinois.
3. **VITAL RECORDS:** Birth and death records from 1917 to the present and marriage records from 1962 to the present can be obtained from the Office of Vital Records, 535 West Jefferson, Springfield, IL 62761. Earlier records can be obtained from the county clerk. Marriage records date from the time of county organization; birth and death records from 1877 to 1916. The Historical Library holds published compilations of cemetery inscriptions, vital records, probate and land records. Many of these are indexed.
4. **LAND RECORDS:** The Historical Library has county plat books from 1870 to 1930 which must be used in the Library. The State Library will lend county atlases. The Archives will search original land purchases from the ten federal land offices in Illinois. The Historical Library also has a large collection of city and telephone directories.
5. **NEWSPAPERS:** At least one newspaper from every county in the state is available on microfilm at the Historical Library. A listing of the Library's holdings is available upon request. A few of the newspapers have been indexed and those indexes have been micro-filmed. All material on microfilm may be borrowed on interlibrary loan.

6. **MILITARY RECORDS:** The Archives will search muster records of Illinois soldiers through the Spanish-American War. The State Library has the index to Civil War soldiers listed in the Report of the Illinois Adjutant General. The Historical Library has printed materials on soldiers, publications of patriotic and veterans organizations, and Civil War regimental histories. Available on microfilm are Selected Records Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861-1865. These refer to military prisons at Alton, Camp Butler, Camp Douglas, and Rock Island. Other holdings of military interest include the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois for the years 1861-1866. The eight volumes list Illinois soldiers by regiment for the Black Hawk, Civil, Mexican, and Spanish-American Wars. The Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library has records of the Black Hawk War published in it. Photographs of Civil War soldiers can be obtained from the photograph collection at the Historical Library. There is a name index of the entire photograph collection.

The Historical Library has been limiting its response to in-state requests only because of inadequate staffing. They do invite researchers to visit their library which is open from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday except on official state holidays.

Illinois has a system of regional archives that are responsible for geographic locations. The Illinois Regional Archives Depository system (IRAD) collects and preserves records of all counties except Cook. The records are housed in six state universities. Some counties are better represented than others so the researcher may still need to search at the county level. If the record is listed as being held by IRAD, the county does not have it unless it is a microfilm copy. The regional depository may also hold county histories and newspapers of the area. To obtain a listing of the depositories and their holdings write to the Illinois State Archives, Archives Building, Springfield, IL 62756.

To obtain records from Cook County, address requests to the Department of Vital Statistics or Marriage Licenses or the County Recorder all at 118 North Clark, Chicago, IL 60602 or to the County Circuit Clerk, Daley Civic Center, 50 West Washington, Chicago, IL 60602, depending upon the type of record being sought. In Illinois the county clerk keeps the vital records, the county recorder keeps the land records, and the county circuit clerk keeps wills, probates, and some naturalization records.

The Federal Archives and Records Center, Region 5, 7358 South Pulaski, Chicago, IL 60629 holds federal records for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin and will provide a list of holdings upon request. The Illinois State Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 157, Lincoln, IL 62656 will provide a list of genealogical researchers for Illinois upon request. Visitors in the area might be interested in a visit to the Newberry Library which has a large collection of genealogical materials. The address is 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610.

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Starlene Mitchell shares this letter with us during South Dakota's Centennial year:

"I suspect the dire warnings to early settlers coming out from the east to Nebraska were just as strong for those heading for Dakota Territory, if not more so. This lady is one of the characters in The George Harding Story I put together for the newsletter a few years ago. Jennett/Jeanette Harding became a power in the public affairs of the young community of London and in educational, religious, literary and political circles of Nemaha County, Nebraska. In this letter to the September 10, 1907 issue of The Granger, Nemaha County's newspaper, to explain her absence at the Old Settler's picnic, she reminisces about her arrival in Nebraska."

It is with regret I have to say I could not get to the Old Settlers picnic but thus it is. I have not been to many of those meetings of old settlers in my forty-two years of my life in Nebraska...

When we left the far east we were told many frightful things about Nebraska: a person might be scalped at any time by the Indians; the prairies so level and without trees that when the snow fell, there was danger of being lost and never finding the way home; and must always keep whiskey in the house for one was likely to be bitten by poisonous serpents at any time. Well, as to the level prairies, I thought that when I first came out to London, I found about as many hills as I did among the hills in New York. As for the snakes, I do not know as they have not caused a greater demand for whiskey than most places. As for the Indians, we had a few calls from them when we first settled here. One morning just as we had finished breakfast and the men had all gone to their work on the farm but one boy and the two little girls and myself, the little girl looked out the window and said, "Mother, there comes the Indians," and sure enough, there were four Indians just at the door. I said, "Now Fred, you give those Indians everything to eat that is left on the table or anything there is to eat in the house, and the little girls and I will go and hide." He did as I told him, and the Indians went away thankful, and we were thankful, too. I had been used to seeing Indians most of my life. Some of the Onida tribe of Indians used to camp for weeks among the hills in Canajoharie, New York and fish and hunt and made basket and bead work and then come down to the stores in town and sell the goods. I have a specimen of bead work by the Indians and is many years old and pretty.

--Jennett Harding

### WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN PIERRE IN MAY, 1928

On Memorial Day Wednesday, Rev. Doty will give an address at the Giddings school house. Immediately following, the assembly will go to the cemetery and decorate the graves. All who wish to attend this service are cordially invited to be present. This cemetery which is known as Chapelle Cemetery is only seven years old. There are twelve graves in it, six of which are the resting places of men past middle age, four infants, a young mother, and a little boy.

The list of jurors for the May term of circuit court were announced today by G. H. Pinckney, Clerk of Courts, as follows:

Pierre	Blunt
Frank Newman	C. J. Doeden
C. A. Kirk	Leon Couture
Don DuBois	George July
Carl Stevens	W. E. Halley
Clarence Stevens	
L. W. Beck	Arnott
H. M. Reed	Dewey Harrison
J. K. McDonald	
Andres Johnson	Harrold
Earl Hall	Frank Tyan
	Bertram Badden
Canning	L. J. Earle
A. P. Anderson	Clifford Meink

### WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT A NATIONAL CEMETERY?

1. Who owned the land on which Arlington National Cemetery is located?
2. How did the United States obtain the cemetery?
3. Who was the first soldier buried at Arlington National Cemetery?
4. How many Confederate soldiers are buried at Arlington National Cemetery and where are their graves located?
5. Can you name a United States president besides John Kennedy who is buried there?
6. What president of a foreign country is buried there?
7. What American prize fighter is buried there?
8. From how many wars are unknown soldiers buried at the cemetery?
9. When is the projected date when the cemetery will no longer be able to accept burials?

Answers will be found in the July issue.

### CAN YOU HELP?

Mary Ellen Johnson, Executive Director of the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, has sent us the following newspaper article from the Aberdeen, South Dakota Daily American which tells about the arrival of the Orphan Train in Mitchell, South Dakota in 1914. Ms. Johnson is looking for newspaper articles from this time period that tell about the children's arrival for the Society's research files.

#### HOMELESS WAIFS FIND HOMES AT MITCHELL

Mitchell, March 3..-(Special)

Two dozen homeless waifs from the city of New York, ranging in age from four to fourteen years, will be given to Mitchell people on Friday of next week. That is, they will be given to people wanting children upon the recommendation of a committee of representative citizens.

Arrangements for the disposal of the children have been made by Miss Clara B. Comstock, agent for the Children's Aid Society of New York, who was in Mitchell on Saturday. The children are well disciplined having come from various orphanages.

Aside from the necessary recommendations from the committee composed of leading citizens, the foster parents must agree to treat the children in every way as members of the family, sending them to school, church, Sabbath school, and properly caring for them until they are 18 years of age. Protestant children will be placed in protestant homes and Catholic children in Catholic homes.

The society which is bringing the children to the city is one of the largest organizations of the kind in the world. It is given financial support by a number of wealthy men in the East and no collections are taken or support solicited in anyway. Last year the funds handled by the society aggregated over \$730,000. During this period 10,992 children were taught and partly clothed and fed, 6,357 boys and girls were sheltered in lodging homes and 2,446 were provided with employment. There were 529 homeless children provided with homes, many of them to be legally adopted. The society also maintains numerous homes, shelters, and schools for its dependents.

The children will be at city hall on Friday afternoon, March 13 at 2 o'clock. Addresses will be given at that time by Miss Comstock, Miss A. L. Hill of Topeka, Kansas, signing and placing agent, and Robert M. Brace of New York City, superintendent of immigration.

Ms. Johnson's address is Orphan Train Heritage Society, 4453 South 48th, Springdale, AR 72764.

On page 2 of this issue you will find the answers to the questions we asked about Arlington Cemetery in our previous newsletter. The prizes being awarded for the correct answers follow.

If you answered none of the questions correctly, you will be accompanied to the cemetery by a bored spouse, an overheated pet dog, and three whining children, one of whom is wearing headphones, another who wishes to eat at McDonald's, and the third who wants to go to a motel with a swimming pool.

If you answered two questions correctly, one of the children will take the dog for a walk.

If you answered four of the questions correctly, you will eat a picnic lunch in the cemetery while one child complains that he wants to go to McDonald's, another refuses to remove the headphones, and the third teases the dog.

If you answered six of the questions correctly, your bored spouse will take the children and the dog to the nearest McDonald's and feed them there.

If you answered eight of the questions correctly, your bored spouse will find a motel that takes pets and has a swimming pool and will deposit the children and the dog there.

If you answered all of the questions correctly, you will be served a catered picnic lunch in the cemetery, complete with wine and cheese, and your bored spouse will be very jealous.

#### COMING UP

Alice Kundert will be the speaker at our July 18 meeting. During this past Centennial year Alice has been visiting schools across the state. She will share some of her experiences in promoting Centennial projects with us.

The August 15 meeting will be a much needed work session. Come prepared to close out the Riverside Cemetery records.

Both meetings will commence at 7:30 P.M. in the basement of Rawlins Library. We hope for a good showing to greet our guest speaker and to assist in completing the work on the cemetery records. Those of you who have not turned in your "Why I Live in South Dakota" stories, please bring them to the meeting. See you there!

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

1. Who owned the land on which Arlington National Cemetery is located?

Mary Custis Lee, wife of Robert E. Lee, who inherited it from her father, George Washington Parke Custis, who was George Washington's stepson.

2. How did the United States obtain the cemetery?

After Robert E. Lee resigned his U.S. Army commission and took command of Confederate forces, the United States government decided to levy taxes in the insurrectionary districts. Lee attempted to pay his taxes through an emissary but the U.S. refused to accept the money unless paid by the property owner in person. The property was then claimed through default. After the war George Washington Custis Lee, heir to the estate, established his rightful ownership in the courts. The government was declared the trespasser and ordered out. By then 16,000 soldiers had been buried on the property. The government had no choice but to buy the property for which they paid Lee \$150,000 in 1883.

3. Who was the first soldier buried at Arlington Cemetery?

Pvt. Wm. Christman of Co. G, 67 Regt., Penn., a 20 year old single man, on May 13, 1864. The cause of his death was peritonitis and his personal effects included 1 pair trousers, 1 pair socks, 2 flannel shirts, 1 knapsack, 1 canteen which were returned to his father.

4. How many Confederate soldiers are buried in Arlington Cemetery and where are their graves located?

Four hundred nine Confederate soldiers are buried at Arlington Cemetery at the Confederate Memorial which was dedicated by Woodrow Wilson in 1914. All Confederate prisoners who died in Union hospitals were buried at Arlington but at the war's end many were re-interred in their home states.

5. Can you name a United States president besides John Kennedy who is buried there?

William Howard Taft.

6. What president of a foreign country is buried there?

Ignace Jan Paderewski of Poland who died in exile in the U.S.

7. What American prizefighter is buried there?

Joe Louis.

8. From how many wars are unknown soldiers buried at the cemetery?

Four. World War I, II, Korea, and Viet Nam.

9. What is the projected date when the cemetery will no longer be able to accept more burials? 2021.

WHY IS A NICE OLD NEBRASKA CORNHUSKER LIKE ME  
RESIDING AND DOING GENEALOGY IN PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA?

By Starlene Whitmore Mitchell

Life was busy and complete with trailer home-making, children, and my husband's career with the developing Missouri River Flood Control Program as it was called in the early days of his work with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, back in 1940. We had both grown up near the old wandering Missouri River in southeastern Nebraska, never dreaming of the impact "Muddy Mo" and the so-called Pick-Sloan Plan would later have on our lives.

Travel status was more or less continuous up and down the river and its tributaries from Ft. Peck to Kansas City in those years during the sub-surface exploration period before and after the mainstem dam sites were selected. In fact, travel orders brought us here for several months in 1945 after which we casually shook the dust of Pierre from our feet, never expecting to return.

Then in December of 1950 Paul was transferred to the Oahe Dam project permanently and back we came from Garrison Dam in North Dakota to establish our first real home. The frequent moving and his outdoor work year around in this climate had lost its charm and we were happy that Paul was assigned to the hydroelectrical mechanical section in the Oahe Dam powerhouse installation. As the children grew up I found another career in State government, eventually serving until early 1983 in several preferred and challenging positions.

But a funny thing happened to me in the winter of 1977. It required surgery on my foot and suddenly for the first time in my life I could not go dashing off in all directions in a temporarily altered state of mobility. It was during that the genealogy bug bit - hard. It was kind of like a virus that had lain dormant for half a lifetime, then was triggered by the unrelated inactivity.

The story is hard to tell without going away back. And I even have some second thoughts about the telling of it. But here is a condensed version. I had never known my father, any of his people or, for that matter, anything about them. On the maternal side, my ancestry easy to follow back to the original immigrants and beyond - pure English stock, first person family bible data, always some self-designated scribes in the generations who squirreled away old letters and documents in attic trunks and kept scrapbooks, photos, obituaries and newspaper clippings of every published family event however trivial. As far as research goes, that part of it was a piece of cake.

But there was the other side. After the marriage of less than a year, my handsome young father died at age 24 from injuries suffered in a World War I training accident. My mother, widowed at age 23, never remarried. I have no brothers or sisters. The marriage had been opposed by both my maternal grandfather and paternal grandmother for reasons of their own. Both were strong characters. Their personal disagreements escalated from family quarreling to a bitterness which they carried to the grave and which influenced other adult members of both families. Grandmother Whitmore, by then a widow, moved with her six younger children to another state. Her surname was changed by her remarriage and all communications were discontinued.

No doubt many good families have been driven apart by personal feuds of one kind or another and it is a sad situation to look back on. By the time I was old enough to wonder about paternal relatives, the prevailing adult attitude was to not stir in old ashes. I would not assume for my generation the vendetta which began before I was born, but I did respect my mother's wishes not to seek further.

As the years passed I became more and more conscious that half of me was a blank -- and more and more eager to learn about my paternal history. Eventually mother became receptive to research but she had few additional facts to contribute in her last years and her memory was faulty. I started collecting what I could and even found my father's youngest sister (his last living sibling) in Iowa just a year before that lovely lady's death. During the short time I knew her she was of enormous help. However it was during the foot surgery down-time in 1977 that really started the intensive paperwork. Professional assistance and personal research travel has been kept to a minimum.

Hardly anyone ever started more from scratch or found the trail more exciting and rewarding. My paternal lineage and allied lines are now finished in careful detail. I have the available documentation and/or acceptable weight of evidence. Most of the work has been accomplished from right here in Pierre at the least possible expense in dollars and an enormous expenditure of time and study. It has taken me back through the facets of history in this country to the 1700's and with very good probability to the days of William the Conqueror. I know who my ancestors were, where they lived, and why. I feel acquainted with them. I like them. Who could be so lucky?

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CONSUMER TIPS

Genealogists soon discover they are on mailing lists of firms promoting items of genealogical interest. Following are guidelines to remember when ordering through the mail.

1. Never send cash through the mail.
2. Read the product description carefully.
3. Investigate the advertiser's claims whenever possible.
4. Note the delivery time stated.
5. Find out about the merchant's return policy before you order.
6. Make a copy of your order form for your own records.
7. Keep your cancelled checks. They will be helpful if a problem should occur.
8. If the merchandise is damaged, contact the mail order house immediately. If asked to return the item, get a receipt from the shipper.
9. If you don't receive your order or the package is lost in transit, the company should take the responsibility for tracing it.
10. If you receive anything in the mail that you did not order, excluding items from record or book clubs to which you may belong, you may keep it without paying for it.

CHECKLIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Ohio Historical Society  
1985 Velma Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211

State Library of Ohio  
65 South Front Street  
Columbus, OH 43215

Western Reserve Historical Soc.  
10825 East Boulevard  
Cleveland, OH 44106

1. **CENSUS:** The earliest census for Ohio is the 1820 federal census. Indexes for the 1820-1860 schedules have been published. The Ohio Genealogical Society is working on an every name index to the 1880 census which will be available for use with the Soundex. The Soundex and Miracode are available for the 1900 and 1910 schedules. There is no state census. Substitutes include tax and school records. School records before 1850 show the head of the family, school-age children, and their ages. These records can be found in libraries and historical societies throughout the state. Tax records begin as early as 1800 and are found in the county courthouses and the Ohio Historical Society. They are arranged by township and then the first letter of the surname.

2. **VITAL RECORDS:** Recording of births and deaths began on the state level in 1908. These records are available from the Ohio Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, 65 Front Street, Columbus, OH 43211. Earlier records can be found in the Probate Court for each county and at regional centers. Marriages, which were recorded earlier than births and deaths, are found in the same repositories. Many of these records have been transcribed and/or microfilmed and are found in various libraries. Divorce records are kept by the Court of Common Pleas in each county.

3. **CEMETERIES:** Many of the state's gravestones have been copied by the DAR, other organizations, and interested individuals. These records can be found at any of the libraries listed above. The Ohio Genealogical Society has published a guide, OHIO CEMETERIES, which gives the location of the cemeteries and information pertaining to published inscriptions.

4. **COURT RECORDS:** Ohio's court records are found in the county courthouses and regional centers. Many are on microfilm at the IDS library. Various levels of the courts may need to be searched so that the searcher should acquaint himself with the court system before attempting to use the records. Probate Court was established in 1852, taking over from the Court of Common Pleas. Probate Courts also have naturalization records after 1851, before which time the Court of Common Pleas had jurisdiction. These records can also be found in federal courts, regional centers and the Chicago branch of the National Archives. Records of adoptions are generally restricted.

5. **LAND RECORDS:** Ohio's land divisions and surveys are more complicated than those of other states because of the variety of grants and surveys that were used. **OHIO LANDS: A SHORT HISTORY**, formerly known as **OHIO LAND GRANTS**, is an excellent aid to research in Ohio's land records. Land records are kept in the Recorder's office at the county level, network centers and the State Land Office in Columbus. Transfers of property in local records are indexed by grantor and grantee. The State Land Office holds copies of federal land grants, Virginia Military District grants, deeds issued by the state of Ohio, all with extensive card indexes. Federal land tract books are available at the United States Bureau of Land Management. The original files are available through the National Archives but must be accompanied by the legal description of the land. Various references have been published to assist in research in Ohio land records. Bounty land warrant applications can be obtained from the Virginia State Library in Richmond..
6. **MILITARY RECORDS:** The Ohio Historical Society houses the Grave Registration Card Index, also known as the Grave Registrations of Soldiers Buried in Ohio. A few cards show the names of soldiers buried outside Ohio. Information may include name of soldier, address, date and place of death, cause of death, date of burial, date and place of birth, name of cemetery and location of grave, next of kin and service record. These cards have been filmed and are available at other libraries. The State Adjutant General's Department, State House Annex, Columbus, OH 43215 keeps a card file of every person who served Ohio in the military forces and will answer inquiries by mail. Many secondary publications of military rosters of Ohio citizens who served in American conflicts also exist.
7. **HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY:** Histories are available for most Ohio localities, many of which contain biographical sketches. The Ohio Historical Society has an index of surnames from all county histories, atlases, biographical records, periodicals, some newspapers, and manuscripts. The index covers the years 1880 to 1915 and is available on microfilm at other libraries.
8. **NEWSPAPERS:** The Ohio Historical Society is the state repository of Ohio newspapers. The newspapers can also be found at the Western Reserve Historical Society, public libraries, newspaper offices, and the Library of Congress. **GUIDE TO OHIO NEWSPAPERS, 1793-1973** describes the holdings of Ohio libraries, although it is partially out-dated.
9. **INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS:** Records of genealogical value from jails, penitentiaries, and children's homes are housed in the Ohio Historical Society as well as county courthouses. Records of fraternal organizations are also available for research. Some of the institutional records have been published and many are on microfilm at the LDS library in Salt Lake City.

The Ohio Genealogical Society at 419 West Third Street, Mansfield, OH 44906 maintains a library of Ohio source materials. They have an Ancestor card file and will respond to mail inquiries. Address letters to P.O. Box 2625.

The major genealogical collection of Ohio materials is found in the GRC books. These books have been compiled by members of the DAR's Genealogical Records Committees and are housed at the State Library of Ohio, various other libraries in the state, and the DAR Library in Washington.

The largest collection of Ohio records outside the state is found in LDS Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. These materials on microfilm are available for loan to branch libraries. The listing of materials is on microfiche at the libraries from which selections can be ordered for viewing at the local branch library.

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#### CARING FOR TINTYPES

Proper care is important for all old photographs but especially for tintypes. Tintypes are the negative image of the in-camera original. They are not made of tin but are albumen images on black lacquered steel. They are easily damaged. The steel backing will rust if bent and fingerprints will harm the image. Rubbing against another surface can also damage them.

Tintypes should be stored in polyethylin or other acid-free bags and protected from extrema changes in temperature. Do not place them on magnetic sheets. This will cause irreparable damage to the tintypes.

To preserve the image on the tintype, have a photograph made of the original, done by a professional photographer. Choose a shop that does not send the original tintype through the mail where there is danger of its being bent or otherwise harmed by improper handling.

A good copy of a tintype, often better than the original for clarity, can be used for photocopies. This is an inexpensive way to share pictures with other family members. Photocopies can be sent through the mail for identification and can easily be carried when traveling. They also can be used in typed or hand-written family histories.

The original tintype should be properly stored in a safe place. The caretaker should be an individual who is willing to protect it from damage or being discarded during housecleaning. In that way, family images will be available for future generations to enjoy.

### WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN PIERRE

If you think travel in the United States is a late 20th Century phenomenon, consider these news items from the DAKOTA FREE PRESS published in Pierre, July 10, 1884;

Among the prominent arrivals at the Wells last evening were Henry K. Farnum, Chicago; W. H. Wynn of the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; D. S. Griffin, Elkton, Dakota; L. Lampert, Winona; J. L. Dopavin, Blunt.

H. Teckhan and wife and Mrs. E. M. Teckhan of New York are guests at the Wells.

G. W. Vandusen, Esq., Rochester is spending a few days in this city, a guest at the Wells.

The Deadwood PIONEER warns stockmen bound for the Black Hills to avoid the Chamberlain route and says that notwithstanding reports to the contrary in the Chamberlain papers, the Indians are troublesome and demand toll from all stock drivers through on that line. The PIONEER cites one case where \$100 was exacted and was receipted for by the agent. The Pierre route is the best of all.

Reed House Arrivals: J. Merry, wife and child, Clifton; J. H. Vickers, Cave, Michigan; Andrew Gerup, Chicago; Wm. Jeffrys, Forest City.

Stebbins House Arrivals: W. B. Wilson and F. C. Baker, Minneapolis; J. E. Merrill, St. Paul; Frank G. Wilkins, Bismarck; H. J. Stoddard and W. T. Mitchell, Chicago.

Northwestern Hotel Arrivals: F. C. Foster, Ft. Sully; O. P. Swartz, Scotland; W. T. Powell, Grand Rapids, Michigan; H. L. Lockwood and wife and J. W. Clark, Lead City; and Wm. Bort, Smithville.

The Deadwood stage arrived here at 8:30 last evening, having made the trip in thirty-five and one-half hours, the quickest trip of the summer.

A party of Indians are down from the Cheyenne River today, visiting their Bad River neighbors.

Not even the animals stayed home:

A number of horses, mules, and cows are running loose in the East End today, trampling yards and gardens. If stock owners are not more careful, they will have some heavy damages to pay.

We close our summer issue with instructions given to passengers on the Far West Stage Line.

FAR WEST STAGE LINE

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

Adherence to the following rules will insure a pleasant trip for all.

1. Abstinence from liquor is requested, but if you must drink, share the bottle. To do otherwise makes you appear selfish and un-neighborly.
2. If Ladies are present, Gentleman are urged to forego smoking cigars and pipes as the odor of same is repugnant to the Gentle Sex. Chewing tobacco is permitted, but spit WITH the wind, not against it.
3. Gentlemen must refrain from the use of rough language in the presence of Ladies and Children.
4. Buffalo robes are provided for your comfort during cold weather. Hogging robes will not be tolerated and the offender will be made to ride with the Driver.
5. Don't snore loudly while sleeping or use your fellow passenger's shoulder for a pillow; he (or she) may not understand and friction may result.
6. Firearms may be kept on your person for use in emergencies. Do not fire them for pleasure or shoot at wild animals as the sound riles the horses.
7. In the event of runaway horses, remain calm. Leaping from the coach in panic will leave you injured, at the mercy of the elements hostile Indians and hungry Coyotes.
8. Forbidden topics of discussion are Stagecoach robberies and Indian uprisings.
9. Gents guilty of unchivalrous behavior toward Lady Passengers will be put off the Stage. It's a long walk back. A word to the Wise is sufficient.

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July, 1989

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YEAR 1989, VOLUME 14, NUMBER 5

ISSN 0737-7975  
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As South Dakota's Centennial year draws to a close, we have learned that genealogy is alive and well amongst the school children of South Dakota. Alice Kundert, our guest speaker in July, shared her many entertaining experiences as Centennial Education Co-ordinator, traveling about the state and speaking to school children. Miss Kundert emphasized that the children were interested in learning about their family background.

One example is the interest shown by the children in Tabor. According to an item in the Centennial Sentinel, newsletter of the Centennial Commission, Children in the Tabor Elementary School learned about genealogy after which they created a special bulletin board made of pictures of themselves which were connected to pictures of their grandparents, great grandparents and great great grandparents. To the surprise of the children, they discovered that many of them had the same great grandparents and great grandparents.

#### COMING UP -- OR NOT COMING UP

There will be no meeting in September.

October 17 is the next meeting night. Genny Ziegler will speak on her recent trip to England. The meeting will begin at 7:30 P.M. in the basement of Rawlins Library. MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!

#### NEW MEMBER

Dorothy O. Arbuckle--P.O. Box 1252, Pierre, SD 57501

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Edna Cooper--614 Sheridan Lake Road, #306, Rapid City, SD 57702

Adrienne Stepanek--P.O. Box 555, Williston, ND 58802-0555

#### WHY GENEALOGY?

"It is lonely to think that after four generations no one will remember"

--THE MOUNTAIN OF NAMES

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

The Park Family Society Newsletter:

The American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, MA is a repository of early American newspapers published in the United States, Canada, and the English-speaking West Indies. Included in the collection are newspapers from all fifty states, Washington D.C., the West Indies, the Canadian provinces, Great Britain, and Latin America. They also have newspapers published in Great Britain through the Revolutionary War period.

The Society has 71% of all 2120 titles in existence from 1620 to 1820 in the United States. Holdings after 1820 include newspapers from KS, AR, TX, OK, NE, and OR up to 1880; MT, ND, SD, CO, NV, WA to 1890; ID, AZ, NM to 1895; and AK to 1900.

The Society has an outstanding periodical collection of 55,000 volumes published in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Turkey. For information write:

American Antiquarian Society  
185 Salisbury Street  
Worcester, MA 01609-1634

The National Genealogical Society Newsletter:

The New England Historic Genealogical Society will sponsor an intensive and comprehensive study of the earliest years of immigration to New England. This undertaking will be called the Great Migration Project and should produce brief genealogical studies of immigrants to New England between 1620 and 1643. In early 1990 a quarterly newsletter will be published to provide news of the project, carry details of new genealogical discoveries, discussions of some of the sources used, and reports on literature appearing elsewhere that relates to the Great Migration. Ultimately, the Project hopes to publish a small set of volumes that will include brief genealogical sketches, a narrative description of the settlement process, and the differing nature of settlements in New England.

For further information on the project, send a SASE to:

Great Migration Study Project, NEHGS  
101 Newbury Street  
Boston, MA 02116

A subscription to the quarterly newsletter is \$8.00 for one year, \$15.00 for two years.

AT HOME IN SOUTH DAKOTA  
by Cheryl Wheeler Stoesser

I have lived in South Dakota all my life. My ancestors seem to have had a more difficult time in deciding to stay in South Dakota.

My paternal great grandparents, the Butterfields, came to South Dakota from Illinois before World War I to ranch. During the years of the Depression that followed World War I they went to Arkansas because they had heard times were better there.

My grandmother, Gertrude Irene Butterfield, met and married my grandfather, Paul Vern Wheeler, in Arkansas. However, she did not like Arkansas and always wanted to move back to South Dakota. In the 40's, the whole family returned and settled in Sioux Falls.

My maternal great great grandfather, C. C. Knutson, came to South Dakota from Norway in the 1800's. With him came his grown children, one of whom was my great grandfather, Jorgen Knutson. Living in South Dakota brought unhappiness to the family when in one year, 11 of the children died. All of Jorgen's children died. When he learned that he could get his old job back in Norway, he returned to that country. C. C. Knutson stayed in South Dakota, making his home in Lincoln County near Canton where he died and is buried.

My grandfather, Christian Conrad Knutson, was born in Arendale, Norway. In 1913 he decided to come to the United States to work as a jeweler in his uncle's store in Inwood, Iowa. He quit after 2 days, saying that the ticking of the clocks in the store was driving him crazy.

He moved the short distance to South Dakota where he started farming. For a number of years he rented farms in Lincoln County. Then he purchased one in Moody County which became his permanent home.

My mother, Alice Knutson, was born near Trent. She met my father, Wayne Wheeler, in Sioux Falls. We lived in Sioux Falls until I was 14 years old when we moved to Pierre. I met my husband, Randy Stoesser, here and since our marriage we have lived here, in Ft. Pierre, our South Dakota home.

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WHY GENEALOGY?

"He grew older. His ancestors became vivid to him. He began to understand their lives and therefore his own. He, too, pondered his history. Years later, miles away, he found himself unmistakably bound to a dying place to which he will never return."

## CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

The Children's Home Society of St. Paul, Minnesota is one of the oldest, most influential adoption agencies in Minnesota. Last year it placed more adopted children than any other agency in the nation. The history of the Children's Home Society reflects the evolution of adoption and child welfare services in the country.

The Children's Home Society was founded in 1889 as part of a nationwide movement to get orphaned children out of institutions and into homes. This was the time when thousands of orphaned children, many of whose parents had died after moving to the United States, were placed on orphan trains in New York City.

The orphan trains headed west, stopping at railroad stations where the children were put on a platform for display. This practice led to the expression 'up for adoption.' The onlookers would choose a child and the child would go with them.

The Children's Home was founded to help children like these find a safe home in a more dignified setting. In the late 1890's receiving homes were set up in Minneapolis and St. Paul for orphan train children awaiting placement in the state.

The reason for adopting in the 1890's was economic. Most parents were farmers or tradesmen who could use an extra hand. Children then were not legally adopted. It was 1917 before Minnesota had laws for adoption. The children generally worked to pay for their keep.

The Society's first printed placement contracts were indenture agreements in which the couples pledged to keep girls in their care until age 16, boys until age 18. Then they were given a new Bible and two complete new suits of neat and comfortable clothing, and a sum of money.

By the 1940's orphanages were starting to close. Placing children in family settings was considered best for their emotional development. There still was secrecy about adoptions.

The Society began organizing international adoptions in the 1950's. Many of the first children in the "Baby from Abroad" program were children from Germany who were orphaned in the war or fathered by occupation soldiers.

Nearly 15,000 people have been adopted through the Children's Home Society over the past century. The Society is holding a year-long centennial celebration that includes a client and staff homecoming, an open house fund raiser, and summer picnics around the state.

...Material used in this article was taken from the Minneapolis Tribune

CHECKLIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Oregon Historical Society Oregon State Archives  
1230 S.W. Park Avenue 1005 Broadway NE  
Portland, Oregon 97205 Salem, Oregon 97310  
(503) 222-1741 (503) 378-4240

1. **VITAL RECORDS:** The Oregon Center for Health Statistics holds birth and death records from 1903, marriage records from 1906, and divorce records from 1925. All birth records, including the index, have a 100 year access restriction. Death certificates have a 50 year restriction. The Archives hold many of these records along with those of earlier years. Records that fall within the restricted years cannot be released without a written authorization from the State Registrar. The State Registrar's address is the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, Room 105, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th, Portland, OR 97201. The Archives will search the records if the name, date of birth or death, and city or county is supplied. Individuals may also do personal research at the Archives of the unrestricted records.
2. **CENSUS:** The earliest census for Oregon was taken in 1842 of individuals living south of the Columbia River. Provisional, territorial, and state census records exist for a variety of counties until 1905. Federal census enumerations begin in 1850. Many of these have been transcribed and are indexed by the head of household or individual name at the Archives. All of these census returns can be used in the reference rooms of the Historical Society and Archives. A researcher at the Historical Society will search the records under the supervision of the staff. The fee for a researcher's services is \$15.00 per hour. The Library also holds the census for 1850 and 1860 for California, 1870 for Idaho, 1870 and 1880 for Washington, 1850 for Tennessee, and 1830 for North and South Carolina.
3. **LAND RECORDS:** The Historical Society holds 4 volumes of Donation Land Claims with an index. The map collection begins with territorial exploration. Special collections include the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Indian land claims, and an extensive collection of photographs showing the development of the Pacific Northwest which can be reproduced.
4. **BIOGRAPHY:** The Historical Society Library has a biography card file which contains references to books, newspapers (under Vital Statistics), scrapbooks, and Indian War Pension Papers. A Pioneer Card File contains data on many early emigrants. Another card file holds the index for the D.A. R. books. Other indexes available for the vertical file, Oregon Historical Society Quarterlies, Oregon Pioneer Association Transactions, and the Oregonian newspaper can be used by researchers.

5. **COURT RECORDS:** The Archives have probate records from many of the counties, beginning in the middle 1800's. Personal research can be done in these records. Naturalization records prior to 1906 are found in a county or circuit court. The Archives does hold the naturalization records for 12 Oregon counties.
6. **NEWSPAPERS:** The Historical Society has microfilm copies of more than 100 Oregon newspapers from 1846 to 1980. They also hold 19th century newspapers from Washington, California, Idaho, Missouri, Hawaii, and the country of Panama.
7. **SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:** The Historical Society's Library has a collection of materials that concentrate upon the development of the Northwest. The manuscripts collection includes personal papers and records of a variety of business, professional, cultural, and fraternal organizations. The Oral History Collection dates formally from 1975 although some tapes were done 20 years earlier. Periodicals from local and county historical societies in Oregon and quarterlies of historical interest from societies throughout the United States and Canada are housed in the library. Records for the Oregon and Washington superintendencies of the Office of Indian Affairs along with census records for Oregon and some Indian reservations in Washington from 1885 to 1939, and records of the Russian-American Company are on microfilm at the Library.

The Historical Society Library is open to the public for research from 10:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. Monday through Saturday. Research can be done by the staff at a cost of \$4.00 per ¼ hour or \$3.00 per name for a basic genealogical index search, an obituary search when name, date, and place of death are known, or a vital records search. The Oregon Vital Records Unit now charges \$8.00 for a certificate. The Archives are open from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. Records are kept in closed stack areas but will be brought out to the reference room upon request except from 12 noon to 1 P.M., although the reference room will remain open. Researchers using films in the reference room may retrieve and replace films in the cabinets there. Request by mail must be limited to two individuals and one census year or record source. Correspondents will be billed upon the fulfillment of the request.

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SHAKE ANY FAMILY TREE

AND A FEW TUTS WILL FALL

### NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Naturalization is the conferring of the rights and obligations of citizenship on an alien. During our country's colonial period a British-born individual did not need to be naturalized. Those who came from other European countries usually were naturalized by acts of the General Assembly of the colony in which they lived.

Before the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1868, all citizenship was said to be in the state, not the nation. When an immigrant landed in this country, he signed a statement of allegiance. Sometimes the passenger list and naturalization list were the same record. Some of these lists have been published.

The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed national citizenship for all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, excluding tribal Indians, natives of unincorporated territories, and children of foreign ambassadors. Before the Cable Act of 1922, a woman could become a citizen through the naturalization of her husband or by marrying a citizen. Children under 16 years of age acquire citizenship through the naturalization of their parents.

Various courts handled the naturalizations. Information obtained from these records includes date and port of arrival and country of previous allegiance. There was no standardized form until 1906 when the Immigration and Naturalization Service was established to provide comprehensive regulation.

After June 29, 1906 an alien had to establish that his arrival in the United States was lawful and that he was admitted for permanent residence. He was then issued a Certificate of Arrival after which he could file his Declaration of Intention. This form gives a great deal of information about the individual including appearance, place and date of birth, current residence, port of departure and vessel, last foreign residence, port and date of arrival in the United States.

When the Declaration of Intention was at least two years old and not more than seven years old and the applicant had lived in the United States for five years continuously, he could file a petition for Naturalization. Two witnesses were required to testify as to the applicant's good character and to verify that the applicant had been a resident for the preceding five years. If all the requirements of the law had been met, the applicant could take the oath of allegiance.

Naturalization records are frequently found in the courts where the event occurred. In the 1930's the WPA began a project to photocopy and index the pre-1906 records. They completed only four states--Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. These copies and the index are found in the National Archives.

Archives and historical libraries are becoming the custodians of naturalization records. Records of Massachusetts naturalizations from 1885 to 1931 are found at the State Archives in Boston. New Jersey naturalizations from 1749 to 1810 are filed at the State Archives Division in Trenton. In South Dakota the Archives keep the naturalization records from the following counties:

Armstrong	Beadle	BonHomme	Brookings
Clark	Codington	Davison	Douglas
Edmunds	Faulk	Hand	Harding
Hughes	Hutchinson	Jones	Kingsbury
Lawrence	Mellette	Minnehaha	Stanley
Tripp	Union	Walworth	Yankton

The Minnesota Historical Society holds the naturalization records for 70 of their 87 counties. The records it does not have are from the following counties:

Blue Earth	Cass	Clearwater	Cottonwood
Dakota	Faribault	Houston	Itasca
Kittson	Koochiching	Marshall	Martin
Nicollet	Nobles	Rock	Roseau
Sibley			

Since the housing of the records varies from state to state, it is wise to contact the archives or historical society for information before beginning a search.

If you are unsure if your ancestor was naturalized, you may find census records helpful. The 1870 federal census is the first to have a citizenship notation for those over 21 years of age. Subsequent census records will show if a foreign-born individual is a citizen or has applied for citizenship. Homestead records include a copy of naturalization papers for foreign-born applicants. Passport applications are another source of naturalization verification. However, even if your ancestor was not naturalized, any children born in this country automatically became citizens.

Since Oregon is the state upon which we focus in this issue, we close with a listing of the counties whose naturalization records are found in the Oregon State Archives.

Benton	Clackamas	Curry	Jackson
Josephine	Linn	Marion	Polk
Tillamook	Umatilla	Wasco	Yamhill

Prior to 1906, naturalization records in Oregon were located in the court of the area where the documents were filed. Extensive research is necessary to locate the naturalization records that were interfiled in other court records. After 1906, the naturalization records were recorded on forms furnished by the United States Naturalization Service and were usually recorded in separate volumes.

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN PIERRE IN 1892

The stock shipping season is now in full activity and the shipments from this point are certain to exceed those of any previous year.

During August the following sent out 34 carloads of cattle. Shippers were:

W. I. Walker	James Cox
R. W. Mathieson	Frank Cottle
M. Quinn	F. Fallas
J. LaRoche	Doug Carlin
J. Hinkle	J. W. Williams
J. B. Petro	S. Labreque
W. Borst	W. Webb
L. A. Stearns	B. Blair
W. H. Frost	J. Wickert
F. Marrington	W. H. Gleckler
William Hayes	C. Johnson
F. H. Smith	C. K. Howard
James Philip	Ed Marcelle
R. Rousseau	Mott and Delaney
Barton and Marrington	

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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DESCENDANTS  
OF CHARLEMAGNE

The Governing Council of the International Society of the Descendants of Charlemagne is pleased to announce that the Society will once again take applications for consideration of admission into the Society.

Those persons interested in being considered for admission should be able to demonstrate a direct descent from the Emperor Charlemagne, in either the male or female line. Each generation shall be proved by reasonable and generally accepted sources of information.

We ask that those who wish to be considered for admission to please contact the Society for the proper forms at the following address:

The Society of Descendants of Charlemagne  
Office of the Governor General  
Post Office Box 76  
Sylvester, West Virginia 25193

THE PIERRE-FT. PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
Box 925, Pierre, SD 57501

YEAR 1989, VOLUME 14, NUMBER 6

ISSN 0737-7975

This is a late edition of the last issue of the 1989 newsletter. The first of the 1990 newsletters will be a combined issue. We hope after that to be caught up and back on our regular schedule.

FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

Laura Glum has been busily unpacking materials for the Family History Center in Pierre. Recent acquisitions include the following:

1988 Family History Catalog (Subject, Locality, Author, Title, Surname)

Family Registry to July, 1989

New International Genealogical Index (IGI)

Fische Reference Collection (200 most used sources available on microfilm)

Accelerated Indexing System (1600-1906)

Periodical Source Index (subject index to genealogical periodicals)

Early membership list of the LDS Church (husband, wife, children)

A workshop to acquaint the public with the use of the materials will be held on February 10 at the Family History Center in Pierre. Registration begins at 8:30 A.M. with a full day's activities that closes with a tour of the South Dakota State Archives. Participants may bring a sack lunch or make other arrangements for their noon meal.

COMING UP

Our regular meeting will be held on February 20 at 7:30 P.M. at Rawlins Library. Come prepared to pay your dues, if you have not done so, and learn about some new genealogical sources.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PIERRE, 1886

A Fair Day

Causes for Thanks and Most of the people Grateful

If Professor Couch had manufactured the day to order, he could not have put up a finer day than last Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. The sun got up early and shone bright and warm during the twelve hours that he was with us. Business was about the only thing that was not good. Most of the pierre businessmen are of a religious turn of mind and were particularly so on this day, as most of them closed up and stayed home, filling up with turkey and the side issues that go to make the great national gobbler toothsome.

At the Churches

The churches united in union services at the Congregational Church and at the morning hour. Dr. Blackburn of the Pierre University preached an eloquent sermon, appropriate to the day.

The Hotels

The eating places spread themselves and set out all the choice dainties that the markets afforded for all of which the guests and star boarders were more than thankful.

The private families also enjoyed the day by pooling issues and eating turkey and cranberry sauce, while the editors of the various papers (the Journal excepted) bought their slices of bacon and with their good wives partook of a repast that would make a gourmand's eye water: bacon, bread and potatoes. The Journal boys would have had this bill of fare but they are without better halves and consequently board at the hotels.

In the afternoon the rink was opened and the skaters held the boards. The evening dance closed the day and all of the pierre people are thankful.

...Taken from the Weekly Free Press  
published in East Pierre,  
Hughes County, Dakota Territory  
December 2, 1886

CHECKLIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Washington State Archives, Main Office

P.O. Box 9000

12th & Washington Streets

Olympia, WA 98504

Washington State Historical Society

315 North Stadium Way

Tacoma, WA 98403

1. **VITAL RECORDS:** Birth and death records were not kept by the state until 1907 and marriages and divorces were not reported to the state until 1967. Copies of these records are available through the Office of Vital Records, 1112 S. Quince St., Olympia, WA 98501. Prior to those dates the records are kept by county auditors or county health departments. The Archives have an index of births and deaths from 1907 to 1979. They also have birth and death registers from 1890 to 1907 but they are not complete.
2. **MILITARY RECORDS:** The Archives have National Guard enlistment records from 1890 to 1968. They also have the Indian War Muster Rolls from 1855 to 1856, Veterans and Soldiers Home Admissions from 1886 to 1941, Veterans Bonus Applications from 1918 to 1976, and World War I and II service cards from 1917-1918 and 1941-1945.
3. **CENSUS:** The territorial census rolls from 1857 to 1892 are held by the Archives. The Washington State Historical Society has the federal census for 1860, 1870, and 1880 on microfilm.
4. **SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:** The Archives holds Inheritance Tax Records from 1900 to 1979 and Professional Licensing Files from 1900 to 1976. They also have Territorial Court Case Files from 1853 to 1889. The Washington State Historical Society has the WPA Historical Records Survey of church vital statistics and county archival inventories. They also have the Hudson's Bay Collection that lists employees of the organization. They have the McNabb index of names in the Daughters of Pioneers applications on microfilm. Washington Donation Land Claims are held in a bound volume. The Society has a collection of miscellaneous genealogical records including several family genealogies, scrapbooks, Bibles, and cemetery records compiled by the Tacoma Genealogical Society. An extensive collection of Washington business, city, and telephone directories is held by the Society.

The minimum charge for one hour of research for an out-of-state request at the Washington State Historical Society is \$10.00. There is no charge for the first hour of research for in-state requests and all Society members receive this service, regardless of residence. Additional research time is charged at the rate of \$10.00 an hour with a 2 hour maximum. The 2 hour maximum also applies to out-of-state requests at the rate of \$10.00 per hour. These charges are in addition to photocopying and mailing charges.

The Washington State Archives operates regional branches. These branches hold records from county and city governments and other local government agencies. Holdings include court records, land records, naturalization records, and some school records. The addresses of these branch archives follow.

Washington State Archives, Northwest Regional Branch  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA 98225

Washington State Archives, King County Branch  
1809 South 140th Street  
Seattle, WA 98168

Washington State Archives, Central Regional Branch  
c/o History Department  
Central Washington University  
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch  
J.F.K. Library  
Eastern Washington University  
Cheney, WA 99004

Washington State Archives, Southwest Regional Branch  
P.O. Box 9000  
Olympia, WA 98504

Genealogical societies in the state of Washington often hold census records, pioneer files, vital records, obituaries and cemetery records from their area. Societies which hold information from the entire state are the following:

Eastern Washington Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 1826  
Spokane, WA 99210

Seattle Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 549  
Seattle, WA 98111

A list of all Washington Genealogical Societies and their holdings can be obtained from the Washington State Historical Society.

Researchers who plan to visit the state of Washington would do well to remember that the National Archives has a branch in Seattle. It is located at 6125 Sand Point Way. The Seattle Public Library also has a genealogical section. Its location is 1000 Fourth Avenue. The zip code for the National Archives is 98115 and for the public library, the zip code is 98104.

MY SOUTH DAKOTA HOME

by Joanne Plut Fix

The first of my family to be in South Dakota was my paternal grandfather, Joseph Plut. Sometime between 1885 and 1890 he arrived in Dakota Territory but he stayed in the northern half of the territory, clerking at a store in Wahpeton. In 1890 he moved south to start his own store with George Waletich as his partner. The store was located halfway between Ft. Sisseton and the Sisseton Agency. This site became known as Frank. It was named after an early homesteader. The post office was in my grandfather's store and he served as postmaster.

After the Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation was open for settlement in 1892, my grandfather went down to the new town of Sisseton where he built another store. Sisseton became his home for the rest of his life.

In 1896 he returned to Minnesota to marry Katharine Weis. He had met Katharine before coming to Dakota Territory when he made his living by traveling about the Stearns County area with merchandise for the farmers to buy.

Katharine's parents, George and Maria Meyrle Weis had come to Minnesota in 1862, leaving their Austrian homeland to immediately face the terror of the Sioux Uprising. The settlers fled to the nearest town for protection and it was there that the first Weis child was born. By the time Katharine arrived, life was more serene on the Weis farm, and the family was well settled by the time Joe Plut came calling.

Joe and Katharine were the parents of seven children, the second of whom was my father, John Plut.

My maternal grandfather, Carl Gustafson Shoberg, left Odensjö, Kronabergs lan, Sweden in 1896 to come to the United States where he looked for land to farm. His first stop was with his sister, Josefina Gustafsdotter Anderson who had preceded him to the United States in 1889. She lived near Granite Falls, Minnesota as did a number of cousins, one of whom, Solomon Anderson, owned a hotel in Granite Falls which seemed to be a stopping place for the Swedish relatives who were emigrating to the United States.

Carl found the land he wanted on the newly-opened Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation. He homesteaded in Long Hollow Township near Sisseton. A year later his wife, Christina Lorentzdotter, and their four children joined him. My mother, Helen Shoberg, was the first of their children to be born in the United States.

The Shoberg family lived in South Dakota for ten years before they sold their land and moved to Traverse County, Minnesota. There were now eight children in the family. In 1914 Carl died, leaving Christina with the care of the six children still at home. Within a few years she had returned to South Dakota to live, choosing Sisseton to be her home. All of the children found work in Sisseton so that they could contribute to the household. Helen began working at the Maldaner Drugstore which was next door to the Waletich and Plut Store. In 1925 she and John Plut were married and that is how I came to be in South Dakota.

The kind of town in which I grew up and many of the people I knew exist now only in my memory, but one thing never changes and that is the Hills. On the map, they are labeled Coteau des Prairies but to us, they were just the Hills.

Every morning we looked out the kitchen window to the west, gauging the weather by the condition of the Hills. We knew travel would be hazardous when they were veiled in fog or swirling drifts of snow. But when sky was a clear South Dakota blue, we could see the roads winding through the Hills and the dark clumps of trees.

We followed the roads through the shady hollows that were damp and green in summer and rust and gold in autumn, coming over a hill to see the light blue waters of a lake or a reedy slough where wild ducks dove for food. We harvested the fruit from the thickets of wild plum trees and clumps of chokecherries.

Coming home on summer nights, we would gaze down at the lights in the valley below and then pretend we were flying when the driver switched off the engine and we silently went gliding home. On frigid winter days we looked over a landscape of arctic white, tinged with faint blues and pinks, stretching to the eastern horizon that in summer was edged by the pale glimmer of the border lakes.

This was a land for dreaming of Indian legends, for tracing tepee rings and skirting mounds, for investigating scratches on glacial boulders (surely mystic writing), for standing a silent spectator at the late night dancing and drumming in leafy bowers.

Summer was a time for splashing in the clear waters of the lakes, picnicing near the sandy beaches, sitting late around the campfires, telling stories. Winter meant ice skating, building snow houses, sledding on the steep hills. Life seemed an endless adventure filled with the laughter and love of an extended family.

This, then, is more than the place where my roots are. This is where my heart is--my South Dakota home.

RESEARCH TIPS

This comes to us from TIMBER TRAILS, publication of the Yamhill County, Oregon Genealogical Society.

HOW TO WRITE A QUERY

1. Type or print legibly. Include your name, address, and telephone number including area code.
2. Do not abbreviate. The Query Editor will do that.
3. State your actual request. Do you want parentage? Vital information? To exchange information with descendants?
4. Be specific. Give a complete name. Be as precise with the time and location as possible.
5. If more than one surname is used per query, state the relationship.
6. Capitalize all surnames. Don't forget to include the maiden name.
7. Read your query with a stranger's eyes. Is it clear and precise? Does it contain enough information to pinpoint the person, time, and place? Would you, a stranger, want to answer?