

Newsletter



Volume IV, Number 3

AUGUST 1982

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The Reno County Genealogical Society of Hutchinson, Kansas was founded in 1978 for the purpose of fostering genealogical research, promoting the exchange of information and encouraging the deposit of genealogical and historical materials in established libraries and archives.

We are affiliated with the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies.

Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month (except December) in the Kansas Room of the Hutchinson Public Library, 9th and Main, 7:00-9:00 PM. Guests are welcome.

Membership in the Reno County Genealogical Society is open to anyone interested in genealogy. Dues are \$5.00 per year single membership and \$7.50 per year per family membership. All dues are paid at once for the period of from 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983.

All donations and gifts to the society are tax exempt. Dues are not deductible.

THE NEWSLETTER, a quarterly publication of the Reno County Genealogical Society, is published in February, May, August and November. The editor is grateful for contributions of records and stories pertaining to genealogy and history.

* * * * *

CALANDAR OF EVENTS

16 August 1982 - RCGS Meeting, 7:00 PM at the Hutchinson Public Library Auditorium. Speaker is Dr. Terry Harmon, Assistant State Archivist at the Kansas State Historical Society. His topic will be "Little and Unknown Sources at the Kansas State Historical Society".

20 September 1982 - RCGS Meeting, 7:00 PM, Hutchinson Public Library. Jane Jones of the Newton Public Library and Rebecca Sue Hatton of the Hutchinson Public Library. Their topic will be "Enhance Your Genealogy With Local History".

18 October 1982 - RCGS Meeting, 7:00 PM at the Hutchinson Public Library. Leland Adams, Overland Park, Kansas on "Lineage Societies".

15 November 1982 - RCGS Meeting, 7:00 PM, Hutchinson Public Library. Lewis C. Boyd, retired surveyor on "The History of Surveying".

CEMETERY RECORDS OF RENO CO., KS
425 pages softbound - 44,000 persons buried in 70 cemeteries. Indexed. Burials from 1860s through 1978. \$20.00 plus \$1.75 postage and handling. KS residents add 70¢ sales tax. Reno Co. Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 5, Hutchinson, KS 67501



MARRIAGE RECORDS BOOK

The idea for a "Marriage Records of Reno County" book was first conceived in the spring of 1978, but it was in limbo until completion of the cemetery records book in March of 1980. Hopefully it will be completed in the fall of 1982.

A check of the work book showed that more than 50 persons donated valuable time to this project. There is no way to tell how many hours were spent copying, alphabetizing, checking, typing and checking some more. It was my responsibility to ask people to donate their time and with hardly an exception everyone did so and willingly.

I would like to list each name, but with fear that I would miss one person, I will extend to each person that helped my heart felt thanks for accepting so willingly the challenge of helping with this worthy project. I am sure that each one of you will be proud to have had a hand in making this book. Again, I must say THANKS.

--Everett H. WELLS



IDAHO CENSUS FILM

Idaho Census films may be obtained through interlibrary loan from the Idaho Historical Society, 610 N. Julia Davis Drive, Boise, Idaho 83702.

Only two rolls of film will be loaned at one time with a time limit of one week beginning on date film is received.

1870 Idaho Territorial Census - complete on one roll of film.

1880 Idaho Territorial Census - complete on one roll of film.

1900 Idaho Census - four rolls of film.

1900 Idaho Soundex - 19 rolls of film.



It ain't the guns nor armament, nor funds that we can pay, but the close cooperation that makes us win the day. It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole, but the everlastin' team-work of every bloomin' soul.

--Rudyard Kipling

A BOOK REVIEW: YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS

Rare is the person who does not have at least one Irish ancestor. For those persons who can claim "a wee bit of Ireland," the Hutchinson Public Library has a valuable book. It is entitled Your Irish Ancestors: An Illustrated History of Irish Families and Their Origins by J. Anderson Black (New York City: Paddington Press LTD, 1974).

The book, which has many illustrations, is divided into three chapters. The first chapter recounts a brief history of the Irish people. In the second chapter, there is information on the "Great Irish Families." This chapter is subdivided into the most common Irish names and their variations. With each family name, there is an account of how the name evolved and a few well-known persons who have carried the name. The third chapter contains practical advice on "Tracing your Irish Ancestors." Since many of the Irish records were destroyed by warfare, the author suggests ways to work around this problem.

Although the book does not have an index, it is easy to read and easy to use. All in all, this book should help many researchers to learn more about their Irish ancestors.

--Betty Morgan



ILLINOIS RESEARCH

The Illinois State Archives has revised their Mail Research policy and have printed a new brochure. You may request a copy from the Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL 62756. (Federation of Genealogical Societies Newsletter, March 1982). (Submitted by Marie LACKEY).

RESEARCHING PROBATE RECORDS

By George D. RUBY

WHAT ARE PROBATE RECORDS?

Mainly they deal with the disposition of the personal property and the real estate of a deceased person. This is accomplished either under the terms of a will, or if the decedent left no will, the property passes as prescribed by state statute. One example of an exception would be decisions in colonial Rhode Island where the Town Council might arbitrarily decide who would get how much of the property of a decedent dying without a will.

In a probate proceeding usually there are these documents: Petition, Notice or Citation to Heirs, Order appointing Executor or Administrator, other court orders, Inventory, Appraisal, Accounting, Creditors' claims, Receipts from Creditors and heirs and miscellaneous papers. Some of these may be lacking. When there is a will, normally it is copied into the Will Book and the original returned to the family or placed in what may be called the File, or Case File, or Case Packet, or Case Jacket. Those names vary among jurisdictions. The original will is frequently missing from such files even though it was placed there. Many times the Case File will contain the most important genealogical gems. In one we found a letter to the attorney for the estate which listed 18 heirs, covering three generations, giving their full names, addresses, relationship of each to the decedent and ages of those who were minors.

If your ancestor's will was contested, you will get bountiful information; that is a lawsuit where some heir, or alleged heir, claims the will should not be accepted by the court.

Another type of record usually found in probate courts is a guardianship proceeding. That may be for a minor child (anyone under "legal age" - usually 18 for girls, 21 for boys, but this varies from state to state and from time to time within the same state). A guardianship may also be for an adult who is mentally or physically unable to manage his affairs.

Adoptions are also handled by probate courts in some states. In many instances adoption papers may not be open for your inspection.

Divorces are in the Probate Court in some states like Massachusetts.

WHAT FACT MAY YOU BE ABLE TO PROVE BY PROBATE RECORDS?

1. Date of death.
2. Place of death.
3. Decedent's residence.
4. Former place of residence. Here is a quote from "Building an American Pedigree" by Norman E. Wright. "In an Oneida County, New York packet there was a letter from a son who was living in Springfield, Massachusetts. In the letter the son asked, 'Please send my share of the estate in money because I cannot use the hay'. Further research revealed that this son was living in an earlier ancestral home, which information had not been known previously by the family."
5. Date of birth.
6. Religion - examples from wills: "Executed on the 10th day of the 8th month"--probably Quaker; "It is my desire that I be interred in the Octagon Cemetery"--determine the probable religion by checking what sect used that cemetery; "I hereby make this my last will and testament in the name of the Virgin Mary"--Roman Catholic.
7. Given name of spouse.

8. Names of children, grandchildren, parents, siblings, married names of daughters.
9. Residences of those people.
10. Which of them predeceased decedent or died between petition and final distribution of the estate.
11. Ages of minor children. The court normally appoints the Guardian for a child under 14, but a child 14 or over may nominate his Guardian.

WHERE CAN YOU GET PROBATE RECORDS?

The LDS library at Salt Lake City has in books or on microfilm many of the probate records prior to about 1850, for the majority of the American states; but, with rare exceptions, you will not find there the most important papers relating to an estate. You can determine, at a local LDS library, which state records are available. It is possible to have particular films sent to your local LDS library where you may study them, but this is usually a poor substitute for going to Salt Lake - primarily because you may need to look at other films and books in addition to the ones ordered.

The complete probate records normally are at the office of the Clerk of the Court where probate took place. Usually those courts and records are located at the seat of county government, but in Rhode Island they are at the Town Halls. In Connecticut and Vermont they are at the seat of the Probate District. Although Vermont has only 14 counties, it has 20 Probate Districts.

Among the states there are 12 different names for the court having probate jurisdiction. Probate Court is the most common, being used in 15 states. In nine states the County Court handles probates and it is the District Court in another nine.

The oldest probate records may have been transferred to the State Archives or Hall of Records at the state capital, or to the State Library.

There are published books and magazine articles giving early wills for some jurisdictions, or summaries of their probate records.

Other sources are the published court cases where there was litigation over a contested will, or where a person died without a will, was rich, but had no close relatives. For example, the Howard Hughes case now pending in Texas where hundreds of distant cousins have filed claims to heirship.

PREPARATION BEFORE YOU BEGIN A SEARCH

You must do your homework! Please understand how important it is to study the particular probate court system with which you are concerned. What records do they have? Where are they located? Who has custody of them? When are they available? Why do you really need them? The age old questions of who, what, when, where and why? What changes have there been in the name of the jurisdiction where your ancestor died? What is the time frame within which the estate probably was probated? Is it best to go to the Salt Lake Library, or to the probate court, or to the State Archives or Library, or to correspond with one of them?

To assist you in answering some of those questions, we highly recommend "Building an American Pedigree" by Norman E. Wright. It devotes 15 pages to a general discussion of probate court records, but more importantly, it has a 26 page outline of probate responsibility, state by state, and the LDS Library's holdings of each state's probate records.

HINTS ON PROBATE RESEARCH AND
WORDS OR SITUATIONS THAT MAY LEAD YOU ASTRAY

1. If you have never visited a probate office, why not make a trial run to the Probate Court in your county. By being shown their records and system, you will be more at ease when you go at it for real, and you will know what questions to ask.
2. 89% of decedents die intestate (without a will). The usual written inquiry to a probate court for "any record of a will" can be used by a busy clerk as an excuse for only searching for a will--ignoring all the records of intestacy.
3. An ordinary uncertified copy of a will usually serves your needs in lieu of buying a much more expensive certified copy, unless you need the latter to join some patriotic organization.
4. When you go into a probate clerk's office, we suggest you do not announce that you are from outside the county. Remember the staff may be more helpful to a resident voter. Also, it might be well to refrain from saying you are a genealogist. They may assume you are anyway, but why accent it? They may have had some unpleasant experiences with undiplomatic or disrespectful family researchers.
5. At each records office ask a clerk to show you the various categories of record books, the indices for them and how to use them. As you work you may wish to ask some question of a lawyer or title company agent working on the books. Usually they can be very helpful.
6. The records normally are indexed by the names of the decedents. The index should give you the case number and references to the book and page where various items are recorded, including the will, if there was one. Many types of documents are not indexed. They may be in the all important file, or case file, or case packet or case Jacket. That file is usually not included in the index, but it is located by using the case number that is in the index and asking where those files are kept.
7. Before 1900 it was common for a person to have more than one spouse, so beware that a spouse mentioned in a will or an Administration may be a second or third one. Also note that he or she may have died after the will was executed, but before it was probated.
8. A will may not list every child of a decedent. Some may have died before he drew his will, or after. Others may already have been given their share of the estate. But usually all children then living will be mentioned even if only given "one shilling". They may have already received some property or they are in fact being disinherited. In those cases the reason for such a nominal mention is to avoid contest by a child claiming a mistake was made by the testator or draftsman inadvertently leaving him out.
Here is an example of omitted children. One of my ancestors executed his will in 1737 naming six children, but two more were born later, one in 1739 and one in 1741. He died in 1741 without executing a new will or codicil. In a more frustrating case, the will was signed in January, testator died in April. The widow filed the petition for probate in May, but failed to mention that she "was heavy with child". The posthumous child was born in July.
9. All children may not be mentioned in a petition

for administration where there was no will. My ancestor Daniel DALLAM was a Mendon, Massachusetts Quaker. His daughter Cassandra married a Seventh Day Baptist and moved to New York state. Apparently Daniel and his other children must have disowned Cassandra--at least she was ignored by her siblings in their administration of Daniel's estate. Seven children were named, and the court, presuming that was the total, ordered the real estate to be given one seventh to each child. How did we finally prove Cassandra was also a child? By finding a deed by Cassandra and her husband, residents of New York, recorded in Massachusetts 17 years after Daniel died, by which Cassandra quit-claimed to one of her sisters a one eighth interest in all real estate her father owned when he died. You see, some one raised a question years after Daniel died that the property should have been divided among eight children, not seven.

10. Always check the spelling in a person's signature on a will against the spelling in the text of the will. You will frequently find the lawyer or layman who drew the will spelled the testator's name differently than the signer. The testator's signature should be more correct.

11. The testator's signature on a will by using an "X" does not necessarily mean he was illiterate. Maybe he was too sick or weak to write his name, or he had broken his hand. Sometimes the preamble in a will indicates his physical condition.

12. Wills often use nick-names instead of actual names. Examples: "Molly" for Mary; "Penny for Penelope; or "Jerry" for Gerald, Gerard, Jeremiah or Jerome.

13. Be wary of such misleading appellations as: "brother" which could mean brother-in-law or merely a brother in religion; "son" which might refer to a son-in-law, or a minister might refer to one of his flock as "son"; "Jr." when in fact there was no father with the same given name, but "Jr." was used to separate him from some older man in the same community who had the same name; "cousin" really meaning nephew or vice versa "nephew" really meaning cousin. There was great interchangeability in those terms prior to about 1800.

14. What does "natural child" mean? To a layman, one's own child-by-birth, as distinguished from an adopted child. Legally, however, a "natural child" is a child born out of wedlock - a bastard or illegitimate child. To determine which meaning was intended, ask yourself, "Does this will appear to have been written by a layman or by a lawyer?"

15. Prior to about 1800 probates were frequently mixed in with the records of criminal and civil litigation cases. You should investigate the possibility that some probates may be found in more general record books.

16. Do not think you have obtained all the information you may need when you have found a will, or have examined both the will and the petition for Letters of Testamentary, or, in an intestacy, you have studied the petition for Letters of Administration. They may give you the jewels you seek, but other documents may give you the settings in which to properly place those jewels.

17. When researching colonial records it may be necessary to examine, page by page, the unindexed

(Continued from page 29).

minute books of a probate court or of a Town Council which handled decedent estates. Only by doing that for the possible probate years concerned can you establish the facts you need.

18. After a will has been copied into the Will Book, the original will, customarily would be placed in the Case File. However, more often than not, it is missing because it was given to the family, or someone has illegally removed it from the file, or it has been misfiled. Until photocopying became the order of the day, the Will Books were hand-written or typed. Thus human errors did occur. So it is important to see the original will, if possible.

19. If a will was unusually difficult to read, the clerk may never have transcribed it into the Will Book; therefore, the only source may be the original which may be in the Case File.

20. If there is a codicil to a will, it is simply an amendment to the will. Important changes within the family, such as births, marriages and deaths are frequently the cause of a codicil being executed. Both the will and the codicil must be read together.

21. People who signed as witnesses to documents in earlier times were often relatives of the person executing the will, bond, deed, etc. But persons receiving property by the deed or will are not also witnesses.

22. If a person dies intestate (without a will) his estate passes pursuant to the state statute setting a system of descent and distribution. This system determines all the possible heirs who must be cited (notified) in any estate proceeding--will probate or administration without a will. A will may not mention all of those required to be cited. Thus the Petition for Probate of a will is particularly important, perhaps even more than the will because the petition normally gives data such as date, residence and place of death, all possible heirs, their relationship to the decedent, their residences, probable value of the estate, and other facts.

23. The will of John WHIPPLE, who died in 1851, left property to the children of one of his daughters, describing her as "late wife of George POST". Did that mean she was dead or did it mean George POST was dead? It was ambiguous, so you have to check other sources. Actually, the petition proved she was alive.

24. Check the administrator's or executor's bond to see who were the bondsmen. In the older cases, frequently they were male relatives of the administrator or executor.

25. The inventory of decedent's property often gives valuable clues to where property was located and thus other places where decedent may have lived.

26. An Intermediate or Final Report may reveal the disposition of assets by auction. Until about 1800, names of purchases were filed with the court and they were often heirs or relatives of the deceased.

27. The Decree of Distribution (Final Settlement Order) usually gives the name and address of each person receiving part of the estate and any deaths of heirs after the probate began, and who was receiving their share. Remember, this distribution may be years after probate began and it may help you to know these later addresses.

From the above, we trust you will appreciate how very important it is to locate all of the papers in any estate and to carefully examine and compare them.

Note: We print this excellent article with the permission of the author who is currently President of the Sun City Genealogical Society, Sun City, Arizona. He is a retired attorney. Copied from the Sun City Genealogist, Volume 2, Number 1V.



LDS CHURCH GENEALOGY WORK DAY

Wilma LOGAN reports that the LDS Church has moved to 18 - 17th Crestview (the former Crestview Bible Church).

Work days are the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month from 1:00 PM to 9:00 PM. Use the north entrance off the parking lot.

KANSAS COUNTY ATLASES

A partial listing of the microfilm holdings of the Hutchinson Public Library. Additional holdings will be published in the November issue of THE NEWSLETTER.

- Roll 1 Allen County 1906; Allen County 1921; Anderson County 1901; Atchison County, 1903; Atchison County 1949; Barber County, 1905; Barton County, 1902; Barton County, 1916; Bourbon County Schools, 1892; Bourbon County, 1920; Brown & Nemaha Counties, 1887; Brown County, 1919; Butler County, 1885; Butler County, 1905; Chautauqua County, 1903; Chautauqua County, 1921; Cheyenne County, 1907; Cheyenne County, 1928.
- Roll 2 Clark County, 1909; Clay County 1881; Clay County 1918; Cloud County, 1885; Cloud County, 1917; Coffey County, 1901; Coffey County, 1919; Comanche County, 1909; Cowley County, 1905; Decatur County, 1905; Decatur County, 1949; Dickinson County, 1901; Dickinson County, 1909; Dickinson County, 1921; Dickinson County, 1950.
- Roll 3 Doniphan County, 1882; Doniphan County, 1904; Doniphan County, 1931; Doniphan County, 1949; Douglas County, 1873; Douglas County, 1902; Douglas County, 1909; Douglas County, 1929; Edwards County, 1906; Elk County, 1903; Ellis County, 1905; Ellis County, 1922; Ellsworth County, 1901; Ellsworth County, 1918; Finney County, 1910-11; Ford County, 1905-6; Ford County, 1916.
- Roll 4 Franklin County, 1903; Franklin County, 1920; Franklin County, 1931; Geary County, 1909; Gove County, 1907; Graham County, 1906; Greenwood County, 1903; Greenwood County, 1922; Harper County, 1902; Harper County, 1919; Harvey County (no date); Harvey County, 1902; Harvey County, 1918; Hodgeman County, 1907; Jackson County, 1881; Jackson County, 1903; Jackson County, 1921; Jefferson County, 1916; Jewell County, 1884; Jewell County, 1908; Jewell County, 1957.
- Roll 5 Johnson County, 1874; Johnson County, 1902; Johnson County, 1922; Kingman County, 1903; Kingman County, 1921; Kiowa County, 1906; Labette County, 1906; Labette County, 1916; Lane County, 1920; Leavenworth County, 1903; Lincoln County, 1901; Lincoln County, 1918.
- Roll 6 Linn County, 1906; Lyon County, 1878; Lyon County, 1901; Lyon County, 1918; McPherson County, 1903; McPherson County, 1928; Marion County, 1885; Marion County, 1902; Marion County, 1921; Marion County, 1928; Marshall County, 1904; Marshall County, 1922; Meade County, 1909.
- Roll 7 Miami County, 1878; Miami County, 1901; Mitchell County, 1884; Mitchell County, 1902; Mitchell County, 1917; Montgomery County, 1881; Morris County, 1901; Morris County, 1923; Brown and Nemaha Counties, 1887; Nemaha County, 1908; Nemaha County, 1922; Nemaha County, 1949. (Continued).

- Roll 8 Neosho County 1906; Ness County, 1906; Norton County, 1917; Osage County, 1879; Osage County, 1899; Osage County, 1918; Osborne County, 1900; Osborne County, 1917; Ottawa County, 1902; Ottawa County, 1918; Pawnee County, 1902; Pawnee County, 1916; Phillips County, 1917.
- Roll 9 Pratt County, 1922; Rawlins County, 1906; Rawlins County, 1928; Reno County, 1902; Reno County, 1912; Reno County, 1918; Republic County, 1884; Republic County, 1904; Rice County, 1902; Rice County, 1919; Rice County, 1971.
- Roll 10 Riley County 1909; Rooks County, 1904-5; Rush County, 1901; Russell County, 1901; Saline County, 1884; Saline County, 1903; Saline County, 1927; Shawnee County, 1873; Shawnee County, 1898; Shawnee County, 1913; Shawnee County, 1921; Sheridan County, 1906-7; Sherman County, 1907; Smith County, 1917; Stafford County, 1904.
- Roll 11 Sumner County, 1902; Sumner County, 1918; Sumner County, 1930; Thomas County, 1907; Thomas County, 1928; Trego County, 1906; Wabaunsee County, 1885; Wabaunsee County, 1919; Wallace County, 1908; Washington County, 1906; Wichita County, 1920; Wilson County, 1881; Wyandotte County, 1893; Wyandotte County, 1907.

A GENEALOGIST'S PRAYER

by Alger Goddard Johnson, Jr.

(Contributed by Carolyn and Danny Miller).

Oh darling ancestor, wherever you are,
Tell me what I need to know.
From whence you came and who I am
Things the records seem not to show.

Just who we were, I yearn to learn
We had to come from somewhere.
There are no records about your life,
But of your line I'm heir.

'T would seem to me that you were born,
But there's no certificate of birth.
You must have had a Mom and Dad,
They had to be there first.

Unless our line is illegitimate,
You took a bride yourself.
Yet someone lost the book of marriage,
There are no records on the shelf.

I tried for deeds to learn your land,
Your house or farm you owned.
There's nothing there, to my chagrin,
A loss that I bemoaned.

You must have died, for people do,
But your death is not recorded.
Your grave is lost and overgrown,
A fact that I find sordid.

So who were you and who am I,
We both have our biology.
Pray help me friend, I've got to know
To complete my genealogy.





General
Services
Administration

National Archives
and
Records Service

Washington, DC 20408

APR 12 1982

Mr. Jack B. Robertson
Hutchinson Public Library
901 North Main Street
Hutchinson, KS 67501

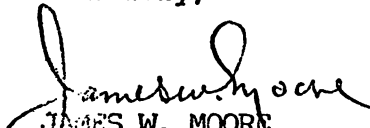
Dear Mr. Robertson:

This is in reply to your letter of March 29 to Dr. Warner.

Your letter raised the possibility that the National Archives might wish to deposit the Federal census microfilm that had been used in the interlibrary loan service in selected libraries.

We considered such a plan but found it to be unworkable. There are a limited number of rolls of microfilm and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise an equitable system of distributing the film to selected libraries so that it would be accessible to the greatest number of people. We believe that we can negotiate an equitable contract with one organization to operate a rental service that will be practical and efficient. We look forward to completing such an arrangement within a few months.

Sincerely,


JAMES W. MOORE
Assistant Archivist
for the National Archives

AUGUST 1982

Ancestor chart for Raymond STEWART, 2806 Pama Lou, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Marriage</u>	<u>Death</u>
	<u>Place and Date</u>	<u>Place and Date</u>	<u>Place and Date</u>
<u>Generation I</u>			
1.	Raymond STEWART	1910 KS	1937 KS
<u>Generation II</u>			
2.	Lloyd Allen STEWART	1879 KS	1952 KS
3.	Sarah Ann McGEE	1880 IL	1975 KS
<u>Generation III</u>			
4.	James Armour STEWART	1844 IN	1916 KS
5.	Lizzie Florence HAYSLIP	1861 OH	1954 KS
6.	John Arthur McGEE	1845 PA	1924 KS
7.	Louise Angeline MARSHAW	1854 IL	1932 KS
<u>Generation IV</u>			
8.	Alexander C. STEWART	1818 PA	1885-6 CO
9.	Cynthia Ann SOLLARS	1822 OH	1896 KS
10.	James Lee HAYSLIP	1830 OH	1916 KS
11.	Mary Ellen SAMPLE	1835 OH	1879 KS
12.	John B. McGEE	1810 Ireland	1837 PA (ca)
13.	Caroline D. CLAYTON	1820 NY	1860 IL
14.	Joseph MARSHAW, Jr.	1825 MO	1912 IL
15.	Sarah Ann McDOW	1831 IL	1902 IL
<u>Generation V</u>			
18.	Azariah SOLLARS	1796 OH	1821 OH
19.	Mary WAGGONER	1803 OH	1886 CA
20.	Morris HAYSLIP	1806 VA	1828 OH
21.	Maria WATSON	1811 OH	
22.	Matthew SAMPLE	1807 OH	1822 OH
23.	Elizabeth S. GULLIFORD	1805 TN	1884 OH
28.	Joseph MARSHAW, Sr.	1746 France	1888 KS
30.	Charles Gillham McDOW	1797 SC	1825
31.	Matilda RICE	1805 KY	1860 IL
<u>Generation VI</u>			
36.	Ignatious SOLLARS, Sr.		
37.	Elizabeth		
38.	Chrystale WAGGONER		
44.	George SAMPLE	1771-4 PA	PA
45.	Margaret		After 1850
46.	James GULLIFORD		1801
47.	Susannah EATHERLY	1770 ca SC	
56.	MER-SHAW	France	
60.	John McDOW, Jr.	1770 SC	1793
61.	Margaret GILLHAM	1770 SC	1834 IL
			1848 IL

VII: 88. Mathew SAMPLE Immigrant b Scotland 92. Allen GULLIFORD 93. Anna 94. Jonathan EATHERLY 95. Elizabeth SKILLERN b 1742 VA 120. John McDOW Sr. b 1740 ca Scotland m SC d after 1810 121. Catherine CARYL b ca 1740 123. Jane McDOW VIII: 190. William SKILLERN immigrant Ireland 191. Elizabeth 242. Joseph CARYL 244. Thomas GILLHAM b ca 1710 245. Margaret Campbell b ca 1728 IX: 484. Samuel CARYL 490. William Campbell 491. Sarah GAY d 1759 VA X: 980. John CAMPBELL b 1674 981. Gazzell (Grace) HAY b 1695.

MEET THE PRESIDENT--
RAYMOND STEWART

I was born on a farm in Saline County Kansas 25 February 1910. My education began in a one room school with as many as 45 students in all eight grades. With the completion of the fifth grade my parents moved to Routt County, Colorado where we lived for more than three years. Colorado was beautiful but we returned to Kansas staying in Saline County one year before moving to Jefferson County.

I was graduated from Ozawkie Rural High School in 1928 and wanted to go on to college, but decided to farm a year or two to accumulate a little savings. A year became two and eight years later I did start at Kansas State University and was graduated in 1941.

In 1935 I married another graduate of Ozawkie High School, Anna Genevieve Marker. We have two sons: Robert Dean, a contractor and builder living in McPherson and Evan Ray who lives in Kansas City is a data processing consultant for Butler Corporation. Dean has three sons and Evan has two daughters.

In 1944 the U.S. Navy provided me with a Lieutenant Commission. I spent two years in World War II.

I have taught Vocational Agriculture in Centralia, Belleville, Atwood and Hoisington. In 1957 I moved to Nickerson and changed my teaching field to Industrial Arts. Reno County has been good to me and my family. In 1966 Hutchinson Community College offered a position in Social Sciences where I taught until retirement.

My hobbies include of course genealogy, woodwork and furniture refinishing and I enjoy working in the yard. A few research trips have been taken but no long or extended traveling.

--Raymond Stewart

Raymond Stewart's Ancestor Chart appears on page 34.

* * * * *

The 1910 Federal Census will be open to the public in Washington D.C. on 15 April 1982. It will be in the Regional Archives by 1 November 1982.

Queries

Would like to contact someone that may have information of Benjamin J. FLICKNER, married 1889, died 19 Feb 1955, was blacksmith in Pretty Prairie, KS. Also looking for a German bible of the FLICKNER (FLICKINGER) family. Mrs. Bertha FLICKNER, Rte. 1, Box 819, Escondido, CA 92025.

Information needed about Ann Rebeccah McKEEVER, b 23 July 1832 Pendleton County, VA, married William LOWE 6 March 1851 in Highland County, OH d 4 January 1905 in KS. I believe she was the sister of Reuben Burgess McKEEVER of OH and Thomas McKEEVER of KS. Am also interested in other members of the McKEEVER line. Kathleen A. Lowe, 3215 Granada Ave., El Monte, CA 91731.

Want information on Jonathan McMILLAN b PA, son Jonathan and Jonathan McMILLAN DAVIS former governor of KS. Also any GEYER or GUYER families. Mattie GUYER, 714 NW Skyline Crest, Portland, OR 97229.

Need help on my COOPER and GINGRICH families that lived in Plevna, KS area until 1910. Lewis S. COOPER b 1826 NJ; Isaac F. GINGRICH b 1849 d 1910(?); Isaac GINGRICH b 1826 Canada; Susannah GINGRICH b 1817 in Canada. Stephanie GINGRICH RATZBURG, 78 Lammerhaven Court, San Jose, CA 95111.

Thomas Parkinson SPIRES b 30 October 1842, George SPIRES b 18 November 1852, Elizabeth SPIRES b 18 June 1836 married Thomas SAVAGE and James F. MARSHALL. Parents were James and Sarah SPIRES, Barnack, Northamptonshire, England. Mrs. Elaine SMITH, 59201 Merrimac Lane, Elkhart, IN 46517.

CENSUS MICROFILM AVAILABLE

Marilyn MITCHELL, Reference Librarian at the Hutchinson Public Library reports that she has had some success in ordering census microfilm from State Libraries. The only State Library charging a fee thus far has been Michigan and they charge \$7.00 per request. Newspapers on microfilm can also be ordered in this manner.

RENO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AUGUST 1982

NEW MEMBERS

The Reno County Genealogical Society extends a warm welcome to the following new members. Each has been asked to fill out a four generation ancestor chart. Information from these charts will be transferred to the SURNAME FILE which is housed in the Kansas Room of the Public Library.

Hildred BARNARD (APPLEGATE)
10 N. Walnut 662-5515
South Hutchinson, KS 67501

Dale COOK 663-1850
5600 N. Plum
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

Gary and Judy (HELTON) DIEHL
Rte. 4, Box 27-A
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

Lou HENDRICKSON (ISRAL) 663-3790
11 Lazy Lane
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

Kathleen A. LOWE
3215 Granada Avenue
El Monte, California 91731

D. L. and Lida (BRENNEMAN) MILLER 669-0289
3707 Asbury Drive
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

Mrs. Lewis WESTON (Thelma BRYAN) 662-1800
314 W. 8th
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

*
* Malinda Sue STANSEL was born 6 July 1982 *
* to Lynn and Pamala (THOMPSON) STANSEL. She *
* weighed in at 6 lbs. 15 oz. *
*

McATEE GENEALOGY FOUND

A large packet of genealogical material was found on the streets of Hutchinson and turned in to the Hutchinson Public Library. They turned it over to the society to see if we could find the rightful owner.

It's a McATEE genealogy. John and Sarah (STARR) McATEE were both born in Rowan, NC then went to Union County, Indiana. We are very anxious to find the owner of this material. Write to the Reno County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 5, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501.

RENO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
THE NEWSLETTER
Jayne (KOEPE) PURCELL, Editor
P.O. Box 5
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501

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