



THE CLF NEWSLETTER

Vol. XI

February 1997

No. 1

A tribute to Mrs. Mary Lewis Ulmer

by John Dorroh

This edition of *The CLF Newsletter* is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Mary Lewis Ulmer who passed away November 30, 1996. Mrs. Ulmer will be long remembered as the first librarian and the guiding force behind the growth of Clayton Library. She was the manager when, in 1968, the genealogical collection moved from the Julia Ideson building in downtown Houston to the Clayton home at 5300 Caroline.

Mary Florence Lewis was born March 1, 1915, in Little Rock, Arkansas. She attended Central High School in Little Rock and married her high-school sweetheart, Raymond Ulmer. The Ulmers moved to Houston in 1936. Both of their children, Jeannette and Ray, were born here and attended Reagan High School in the Heights.

When her children were in high school, Mrs. Ulmer went to work part-time at the Heights branch of the Houston Public Library. After several years, she was promoted to reference librarian in the general reference department at the downtown library. She later became supervisor of the Historical Room, which included Texas and local history, genealogy, and the Mil-saps collection. This room was located on the third floor of the Ideson building. For several years, Mrs. Ulmer was the only full-time staff person in the Historical Room.

In 1958 Mrs. Ulmer and a group of

others formed the Houston Genealogical Forum. At this time the entire genealogical collection of the library consisted of only 5,000 books and two microfilm readers. Under Mrs. Ulmer's leadership, the collection grew during the next 10 years to the point where expansion into new quarters became essential.

The home of cotton magnate Will Clayton and wife Susan Vaughan was bequeathed to Houston Public Library in 1968. Although the library administration originally planned to use the building as a fine arts center, growth of the genealogical collection and the need for a suitable place in which to house it, resulted in a change of plans and designation of the building as the Clayton Library. Mrs. Ulmer became the first librarian of the Clayton Library and served in that capacity until her retirement in 1980.

Mrs. Ulmer was a member of many hereditary and lineage societies and a recipient of many awards and commendations from the genealogical community. Perhaps the one of which she was proudest was the George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedom's Foundation of Valley Forge. This award cited her for "lifetime achievement in the preservation of American heritage and the building of Clayton Library."

Mrs. Ulmer attended our Novem-

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Awards presented at November meeting



At the general membership meeting on November 16th, outgoing CLF President John Dorroh presented three awards to CLF members for their service to the Friends.

Don Pusch was named as the Clayton Library Friends Volunteer of the Year. Don has served as editor of *The CLF Newsletter* for the past five years and is currently curator of the CLF Internet homepage and lead for the CLF electronic findings aids project. Prior service included a term as CLF Director (1992-1993) and coordinator of library volunteers (1992-1994). During the 1994 NGS Conference, Don served as coordinator for the Computer Learning Center.

Pat Metcalfe was presented with a President's Award for her work in preparing labels for the hundreds of new microfilm rolls acquired this past year. Pat has also assisted in other volunteer activities and is currently serving as assistant newsletter editor. For 1997, Pat will serve as First Vice President and membership chairman.

Kerry Short was presented with a President's Award for his assistance in getting the CLF financial records ready for audit and for direct assistance to the CLF executive board in dealing with financial matters. Kerry is a Certified Public Accountant and has served as the CLF Treasurer (1991-1992). ■

CLAYTON LIBRARY FRIENDS

P. O. Box 271078

Houston, Texas 77277-1078

Established 1987

Clayton Library Friends is a tax-exempt, non-profit organization under IRS Code 501(c)(3). The sole purpose of CLF is to enrich the resources and facilities of the Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research.

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Donald E. Pusch, editor

Pat Metcalfe and John Dorroh,
assistant editors**Annual Membership Dues**

Individual \$10.00

Two people (same address).. \$15.00

Special Friends

Contributor \$1 to \$49

Donor \$50 to \$99

Patron \$100 to \$249

Sponsor \$250 to \$499

Benefactor \$500 and above

Clayton Library Friends Financial Report

October 1 through December 31, 1996

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Wells Fargo Bank

Starting Balance\$ 41,046
 Unrestricted Funds..... 31,025
 Restricted Funds
 Binding.....3
 Endowment446
 Other.....1,181
 CLF operating funds.....8,391

Deposits, total11,701
 Unrestricted.....4,945
 Restricted
 Binding.....48
 Endowment..... - 0 -
 Other.....778
 CLF operating funds.....80
 1997 prepaid dues5,850

Withdrawals, total34,487
 Unrestricted.....30,498
 Restricted
 Binding.....35
 Endowment..... - 0 -
 Other.....197
 CLF operating funds.....3,757

Ending Balance.....18,260
 Unrestricted.....5,472
 Restricted
 Binding.....16
 Endowment.....446
 Other.....1,762
 CLF operating funds.....4,714
 1997 prepaid dues5,580

ENDOWMENT FUND—Univ. State Bank14,149
 Certificate of deposit #1 12,540
 Savings account.....1,609

Frank L. Worley, Jr.
Outgoing Treasurer

-NEXT MEETING-

Date: Saturday, March 8th

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: Scout House

Memorial Dr. Presbyterian Church

11612 Memorial Drive

(Cross Street: Blalock Drive)

Speaker: Mic Barnette

Topic: "1867 Voters Lists of the South:
A Radical Yankee Legacy"

Ulmer (Continued from page 1)

ber 1996 general meeting just two weeks prior to her death. She told us that she began genealogy at the age of 10, and now, in her eighties, was still looking for the same ancestor, her great-grandfather John Lewis. She told us how proud she was of the library and the Friends organization. Looking at Clayton's collection now, she remarked, it is hard to believe how small it was in the very early years. A great deal of material that was at one time only available at the National Archives is now accessible at Clayton Library in books, microfilm, and on our new technological wonder, the CD ROM. In her closing remarks, she encouraged CLF to continue working closely with the library administration and predicted that, with this mutual cooperation supporting it, Clayton Library would achieve great things in the future.

As was said in her obituary, Mary Ulmer was a vibrant, vivacious, independent person who loved her family and will be missed by her many friends, certainly including all of us who got to know her as the librarian of Clayton Library. We will remember her every time we are in the library and will appreciate the legacy she has left to us. ■

Membership Report

Pat Metcalfe, Membership Chair

It's time for 1997 CLF membership renewals. To be sure that you are included in the 1997 *Clayton Library Friends Yearbook*, your dues must be received by March 1st! If the bright pink dues renewal notice is just sitting on your desk feeling neglected, please give it some attention. Or if you don't know where the notice is, dues are \$10 (individual) or \$15 (two people at the same address). Checks should be

made payable to "CLF Dues" and sent to CLF Dues, P.O. Box 271078, Houston, TX 77277-1078. If you will see that we get the renewals soon, the telephone committee won't have to call you with a reminder.

In 1995, our goal was 1,000 Friends; we ended the year with 1,210. Our goal last year (1996) was 1,300; the December report was 1,382. Our dream is 2,000 members by the year 2000. Clayton Library Friends is currently the largest genealogical group in Texas.

The strength of our membership is important when we apply for grants and funding in support of Clayton Library, and a large membership says a lot about how serious we are in our commitment to the library. ■

Tufts named Assistant Manager

Margaret Lee Tufts has been named Assistant Manager of Clayton Library. She fills the position left open by Margaret J. Harris who was promoted to manager.

Although born in California, Ms. Tufts has lived in Houston since she was four years old and considers herself a native. She is a graduate of Bellaire High School and has a degree in English Literature from the University of Houston. Her library work was at the University of Texas in Austin where she earned a masters degree in Library and Information Science, specializing in preservation.

While in Austin, Ms. Tufts worked at three of the branch libraries in the Austin Public Library system. She joined the Houston Public Library in 1990, serving as assistant manager of the Kendall branch and later as acting branch manager. In 1994 she came to Clayton as a reference librarian.

Ms. Tufts' particular interest in genealogy stretches all the way from

colonial New England to California with her Tufts line. In her daily duties assisting Clayton's patrons, her major area of interest has become Southern research, since so many Clayton Library researchers concentrate on the South. Recently she has developed skills in using the new E-Cat card catalogue system of Houston Public Library and is particularly skilled in using the computer terminals to locate resources on the Internet. [See her article on Web Crawler access, p.10.]

Ms. Tufts says that, from her many talks to student groups in the Houston area, she notes a strong increase in the number of minorities searching for their ancestors. In line with this, she sets as two of her main goals the expansion of the foreign collection and continued emphasis on strengthening Clayton's fine African-American collection.

Next time you are in the library, say hello to Ms. Tufts and congratulate her on her new position! She is a talented professional, and we are fortunate to have her as Assistant Manager of Clayton Library. ■

November election brings in new Executive Board

At the November general meeting, no additional candidates were placed in nomination, and the membership elected the slate of candidates proposed by the nominating committee. Welcome incoming CLF President David Singleton and the new board members.

New committee assignments include Joyce Carter (programs), Charlie Jensen (seminars), Pat Metcalfe (membership), and Elois Gibbs (gift acknowledgments). John Dorroh has joined the newsletter editorial staff as assistant editor. ■

Sometimes Taxes Are Fun

by Emily Croom



As genealogists, we learn that tax records can be useful. Then we often find that the records we need no longer exist. However, a recent acquisition of Virginia tax records for Clayton Library by the Clayton Library Friends provides a major and valuable resource for researchers working on Virginia ancestors. At this time Clayton Library is one of only a handful of libraries to own this collection.

Original tax records in the Virginia State Archives have been microfilmed so far for the years 1782-1850, and records after 1850 are available for use at the archives. (The land tax records from 1851 to 1870 are in the process of being filmed.) These records come from about 147 counties and cities, including counties that separated in 1863 to become the state of West Virginia.

Since so many of the Virginia census records before 1820 no longer exist, the microfilm collection at Clayton Library first concentrated on tax records prior to 1820 and does include some of the early West Virginia counties.

By 1782, the American Revolution was finally over and the Virginia General Assembly revised its tax laws to create a permanent source of revenue for the state government. Over the years, the assembly has changed the tax rates, the collection procedures, and the specific items to be taxed, but the taxes have affected two classes of property: land and personal property. Thus, the microfilm is divided into land tax records and personal property tax records for each county. Researchers should use both because they

give different but complementary information. In addition, just as genealogists need to read every available census record for a given ancestral family, we gain the most benefit from these tax records when we look in every year's list for the ancestral family.

Although the law described collection and recording procedures and the assembly eventually produced standard forms for recording the tax information, the lists for the earliest fifty to sixty years sometimes vary slightly from county to county. The early forms were homemade and not all columns had a heading except on the first page of that year's list. It is important for researchers to record in their notes the column headings for each year because they changed from time to time and occasionally differed from one district to another within the county, depending on the person recording the information and his understanding of his instructions.

What then do these tax records tell us and how can they help us?

1 The tax records, with other county records when available, help fill the gaps between censuses and help form substitutes for lost census records. For Virginia, all the 1790 census has been lost as well as all but two counties of the 1800 census and a good portion of the 1810 census. In the case of counties with burned courthouses, these records are extremely valuable for information on the population and land ownership.

2 Through the years, the tax lists can show changes and fluctuations in a person's economic standing: when he acquired land or enlarged his holdings and, sometimes, from whom he acquired the new land; whether or when he became a slave owner and how many slaves he held; whether he owned a carriage, a gold watch, a piano, a clock, or other designated property, including horses and cattle; and whether a tax increase may suggest a new house or an extension to an existing house.

For example, to generate revenue to help pay debts from the War of 1812, the assembly in 1815 greatly expanded the taxable personal property to include certain kinds of furniture, curtains, mirrors, portraits, and other items. In Cumberland County, Elliott G. Coleman was taxed for a chest of drawers and a clothes press (chest of drawers or wardrobe with doors). This Elliott Coleman died in 1823, which was also the last year he appeared on the tax roll, and in 1830 his estate (or widow) began reporting for taxes a gig worth \$80. In succeeding years, its worth was given as \$50. (A gig was a light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage.) If your ancestor reported such taxable items, you get a glimpse into the details of the family's life. Not genealogy? A successful genealogist is both historian and lineage tracer.

3 The tax records can help determine when a person died or moved from the county. For

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example, Peter T. Phillips of Cumberland County appeared on the 1832 tax roll but in 1833 was listed as "Peter T. Phillips estate." (Other records show he died in June 1832.) Such a person was usually designated *deceased* or *estate* until the estate settlement was completed. In the case of William Coleman of Cumberland County, no exact death date has yet been uncovered. He wrote his will on 23 May 1810 and his estate inventory was presented to the county court in May 1811, giving us a one-year range for a death date. The tax records narrow this range considerably, for the tax commissioner visited him on 19 April 1811 and did not list him as deceased at that time. Thus, William seems to have died between 19 April and early May 1811. The 1812 tax list even showed his 545 acres from previous years' lists now in the hands of William Coleman Jr. (200 acres) and Ferdinand G. Coleman (345 acres). William's will supports this division.

On the other hand, William Norton was listed in the household of his brother, Alexander Norton, in the personal property tax lists of Loudoun County from 1803 to 1809, after which William dropped off the Loudoun County record. His descendant, John Dorroh, found him in 1810 in the Nelson County, Kentucky, tax list.

4 Relationships are sometimes expressed in the tax records: "William Coleman, son of William" (1817, Cumberland County); "Henry Coleman, son of William" (1828, Cumberland County); and "Lucy F. Coleman, daughter of H. Coleman" (1834, Cumberland County). In one Loudoun County family, not only did the tax records furnish the

names of sons but they proved the three married names of the mother. In 1795 and 1796 Mary Gregg was charged with the tax and listed with her were her "sons John and Alexander," over the age of sixteen. Next, in 1797, the tithables (taxable men) in Mary Gregg's household were her "sons J. Mudd and A. Norton." The following year John Mudd was charged with the tax and in his household were Alexander and William Norton. Then in 1799 in Mary Gregg's household were her "sons Alexander and William." These particular lists help clarify the confusion that could occur if a searcher was not aware of her several husbands, and earlier tax lists offer a more complete picture of Mary's three marriages, her husbands, and her sons once the multiple marriages are solved.

5 Relationships are sometimes implied or suggested in the tax records. For example, Mary Orgain of Brunswick County was shown in the land tax records by 1814 as owner of two tracts totaling about 252½ acres. In 1816 the list adds "John Orgain (infant)" with 43½ acres. (*Infant* means he was a minor.) In 1818 the record shows "Mary Orgain deceased" with 192 1/3 acres and John Orgain (infant) with his 43½. Then in 1823 Mary is no longer listed and John Orgain (infant) is shown with two tracts: 43 and 192 1/3 acres. This suggests that the young John was the son or possibly the grandson of Mary. Land and probate records would be good sources in which to search for a specific relationship.

6 In certain cases, occupations were mentioned, especially if the person had to pay a license fee or if income from the occupation was taxed. For example, the 1790 Loudoun County record listed

Thomas Gregg, potter.

7 Especially from 1814 forward, the land tax lists usually included some description of the location of the property. For example, the land tax lists for 1814-1817 show William D. Orgain's 321 acres lying near Edmund's store and ten miles northwest of the Brunswick County courthouse. Then in 1818 and succeeding years, the lists locate the same property on Great Creek.

The tax records thus give us several details to add to information from land or probate records to help pinpoint a location for an ancestral home.

8 Occasionally, slaves were named in the personal property tax rolls. Like other data in these records, this kind of information varies from county to county. In Cumberland County before 1825, slaves were named only in 1783 and 1804. The names alone do not prove slave relationships, but in households with only a few slaves, the names could suggest family groups and could support data from other sources to help determine slave families. Especially in families with only a few slaves and especially if the slaves' names were rather unique, it is conceivable that slaves could be traced from one household to another, as in an estate settlement when they passed from a deceased owner to his son or daughter.

In many years, for tax purposes, the government was interested only in the number of slaves over or under the age of 16, or those over 16 and those between 12 and 16, or simply all slaves over 12. Column headings should clarify the categories for each year. However, these headings can differ from place to place in the same year, depending on the commissioner.

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In Cumberland County, for example, in 1788 and 1789, one district was counting slaves over 16 and those between 12 and 16; the other district in the same county headed a single column *slaves over 12*.

9 Although the tax lists are loosely alphabetical, under the beginning letter of the surname, some lists are dated to show when the tax commissioner visited each taxpayer. By isolating names of residents visited on the same day, searchers can begin to determine groups of neighbors. Using this information in conjunction with land, census, and other records, genealogists can work on such problems as identifying potential in-laws and maiden names, locating relatives and close associates of an ancestor, and sorting out people by the same name in the same county.

10 The tax records can play a role in suggesting birth order and birth years for the free men of the family. This is a result of the government's interest in the number of tithables over the age of 16, or between 16 and 21, or over the age of 21. Whether these tithables were named or simply numbered often depended on the tax commissioner and varied from district to district and county to county.

Using the tax records for birth order and/or birth years requires caution and corroboration with other records whenever possible. One caution is that the ages included on the tax lists may vary from year to year and county to county. Searchers must check the column headings for each district they read. One county may ask for men between 16 and 21 and in the same year another may ask simply for men over 16. We cannot assume that they meant something different from

what they wrote on the column headings.

Just as in the censuses, in the tax records young people in the household were not always children of the head of household. For example, in the 1804 tax list of Cumberland County, one of few times in that county when men of the households were actually named, William Coleman reported and named three free males over 16: himself, William Jr., and William D. Coleman (known from probate records to be a grandson of William Sr.). This tax roll indicates that William D. had turned 16 by early 1804 and thus suggests his birth by early 1788, possibly in 1787. In fact, the 1850 census gives his age as 62, which supports a 1787-1788 birth.

Another caution in using the tax records to study birth order and age is that not all eligible men were reported every year. Thus, it is conceivable that some were not reported as soon as they turned 16 or 21. Nor were these age groups asked for in all years. Thus, birth order and birth years can be suggested but not necessarily proved with the tax records.

A case in point is the seven sons of Elliott G. Coleman of Cumberland County, all named in their father's 1818 will. In the personal property tax lists, Elliott reported one white tithable male over 16, presumably himself, until 1811, when he reported two, and 1812-1814, when he reported three. This suggests that one son turned 16 by 1811 and another turned 16 by 1812. These two apparently were his sons Newton and Ferdinand. Then, in 1815 and 1816 Ferdinand was listed under his own name and the record still showed two men over 16 living with the father, Elliott, suggesting that another son had turned 16. These two seem to have been Newton and Elliott R. Coleman. In 1817 Ferdinand and Newton were both then listed under their own names and one young man over 16 was still numbered with the father. In 1818 Ferdinand, Newton, and Elliott R. were all three

listed under their own names and no male over 16, other than the father, was indicated in his household. Although Ferdinand apparently left home and established himself on his own land earlier than Newton, it is not clear which was actually the older. In his will, their father named Newton as his executor. When Newton died shortly after their father, Ferdinand was named executor. This occurrence could suggest that Newton was actually the eldest son. In other words, the tax records give clues but do not determine which of the two was older, but the records provide evidence, which census records support, that they both may have been older than Elliott R.

The fourth brother, Archer A. Coleman, was named among the over-sixteen in the 1829 list, indicating that he was born by 1813 and was perhaps older than his brothers John Henry and Creed. These two first appeared by name as men over 16 in the same year, 1834, indicating they were born by 1818. Indeed their father's 1818 will said they (and Archer) were then under age. (The seventh brother, William, was named only in wills, never in census or tax records. He was among the four younger sons who were minors when their father died.)

Of the seven brothers, only three lived to be counted in the 1850 and 1860 censuses: Ferdinand, John Henry, and Creed. The censuses suggest birth years of 1793-1795, 1807-1810, and 1800-1810 respectively, but neither the censuses nor the tax records determine whether John Henry or Creed was the older.

In a number of ways and in spite of their limitations, these tax records are a tremendous resource and researchers are fortunate to have them available at Clayton Library. At Clayton, this microfilm collection is located on the second floor in the drawers with the other Virginia county records.

In December 1996 the Clayton Library Friends executive board voted to use additional funds to purchase more

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❑ Beginners column:

Soundex for Dummies

by Joseph P. Wolfe



Every time I walk into my local computer software store, I am struck by the large number of books offering instruction/information on the various aspects of the computer (DOS, Windows, the Internet) "For Dummies." The fact that so many of these titles are being marketed does not convince me that we "dummies" really want to learn more about computers. Their popularity, I think, is indicative of the fact that students of the computer find it very worthwhile to go back to the fundamentals. In reading over the basic information that we consider second nature, we are forced to re-examine our understanding and belief. Often we learn something new.

The purpose of this column is to reiterate the rules of Soundex, a very basic tool for all genealogical researchers, both beginning and advanced.

SOUNDEX DEFINED

Soundex is a phonetic code consisting of the initial letter of the surname followed by three numbers.

The following are the official numbers used to represent the letters of a surname:

NUMBER	REPRESENTS THE LETTERS
1	B P F V
2	C S K G J Q X Z
3	D T
4	L
5	M N
6	R

(Vowels and the consonants W and H are not coded.)



That's it! The above is all you need to get started on computing your surname's code. Well, yes, there are exceptions and perhaps one messy situation, but we'll get to that below. Now, let's start with some names.

HOW TO DO IT

1) Print, in large letters, the surnames you are investigating.

2) Below the printed surname, write the numbers (from the above table) that are used to represent the other letters.

JOHNSON J--52-5	RANDLE R-534-	PALMER P-45-6
BATEMAN B-3-5-5	WINEDALE W-5-3-4-	HOLMES H-45-2



WOLFE

W-41- Uh-oh! This is my own surname. What happens if there are not enough letters to code? And while I'm thinking about it: What happens if more than three of the letters can be coded?

FORCE THE CODE TO THREE NUMBERS

If a surname does not have enough codable letters, just add zeros to make three digits. So...

WOLFE = W410 LEE = L000

If a surname has over three codable letters, use only the first three and then STOP! So...

SINGLETON S-524-3-5	FRIEDLANDER F6--34-53-6
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The soundex codes would then be S524 and F634, respectively.

The above is all incredibly easy and can be lots of fun. Right? So, I guess it is time to give you the one messy, tricky exception to our easy formula. My mother's maiden name is Metsker. This name can illustrate our exception.

METSKER
M-322-6

THE EXCEPTION

Names with letters side by side that have the same number on the coding chart are treated as one letter.

So, the soundex code for METSKER is M326 rather than M322.

Keep in mind that this exception does not apply unless

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the two letters are side by side.

METSEKER
M-32-2-6

The S and the K are separated by a vowel; therefore, both are coded, and the soundex is M322. Note, however, what happens with a slight change in spelling:

METSKER
M-322-6

The S and K stand side by side, and only one is coded; therefore, the soundex is M326.

A corollary to this rule is that, in names with double letters such as MILLER or O'CONNELL, only one letter is coded.

MILLER
M-44-6 (Soundex: M460)

Now you are an expert. You are no longer a dummy and can figure the Soundex code for any surname. So how do you apply this at Clayton Library?

SOUNDEX APPLIED



The major function of our phonetic code "Soundex" is indexing the vast federal censuses. Only four of our available decennial censuses have been soundexed: 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. In 1880 only households having children 10 or younger are included in the Soundex film reels; in the latter three, all households are soundexed. The good news for us is that Clayton Library owns all available Soundex film for 1880, 1900, and 1910, and owns about 55% of 1920. The Soundex film rolls are found in the second-floor microfilm cabinets directly in front of the census that they index. Thus, 1880 Soundex immediately precedes 1880 census; 1900 Soundex precedes 1900 census, etc.

Soundex film is then arranged alphabetically by state from Alabama to Wyoming. Within each state, the film is arranged (again alphabetically) by the first letter of the surname and in increasing numeric order, e.g., A000-A325. Within each Soundex code, the film is arranged alphabetically by the first letter of the head of household's given name. Remember that given names are not soundexed; only the surname is associated with this special phonetic code. So, for the soundex code J525 (Johnson), we would find the following listing on the film:

Albert Johnson
Cecil Johnson
Clarence Johnson

Cuthbert Johnson
David Johnson
David A. Johnson
David I. Johnson
Edmond Johnson



POINTS OF INTEREST

There are two kinds of Soundex census cards: the family card and the individual card. The family cards are arranged by the names of the head of household. The individual cards may also give names of people other than the immediate family; for example, you may find listed grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles, servants, or boarders—anyone who may have been in the household when the census was taken.

The Soundex system has also been used for indexing immigration and passenger lists from the National Archives and for some state series such as the Mississippi marriages.

I hope this article has been informative and worthwhile for you. But before we conclude, I'd recommend you try coding some sample surnames. Try the ones listed below. Answers will be given in the next newsletter. Compare your answers with your friends and have fun with Soundex!

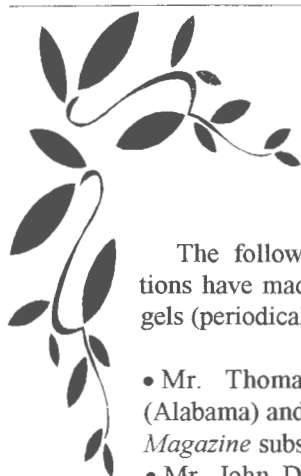
Hohenzollern	Dorroh
Nitschke	Alcorn
Pfister	De Graffenreid
Grigsby	Vigneaux
Gutierrez	Pusch
Lloyd	Ng

<<<< >>>>

References:

- McDowell, Vera. *Genealogical How-To Letters*. Augusta, Georgia: Augusta Genealogical Society, 1992. (CLA 929.1072 M138 USA)
- The 1920 Federal Population Census Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1991.





Angels Report

by Liz Hicks

The following individuals and organizations have made donations to support the Angels (periodical acquisition) program:

- Mr. Thomas A. Dorrough. *Tap Roots* (Alabama) and *Alabama Genealogical Society Magazine* subscription renewals for 1997.
- Mr. John Dorroh. *Rowan County Register* (North Carolina) subscription for 1997.
- Mrs. Dorothy Greer Beaudoin. *Central Georgia Genealogical Society Quarterly* subscription renewal for 1997 (in honor of her Carroll, Greer, Lackey, and Smith ancestors).
- Mrs. Dinah Carpenter Mack. *Central Alabama Genealogical Society Bi-annual* subscription for 1997 (in honor of Cillus Carpenter and Sally Hutton who married 2 Jan 1875, Greene County, Alabama).
- Mrs. Ruby Vigneaux Dusek. *Le Racanteur* (Louisiana) subscription for 1997 (in memory of John Vigneaux).
- Jo Anne Walton Gulliver. *The Family Tree* (British Isles) subscription for 1997 (in memory of immigrant ancestor Thomas T. Gulliver).
- Mr. James L. Miller. *Middle Tennessee Genealogical & Historical Journal* subscription for 1997 and back issues (in memory of his mother, Ann Gillihan Miller).
- Beverley J. McCabe. *Annals of Wyoming* subscription for 1997.
- Mr. David Bryan Singleton. *Georgia Genealogical Society Quarterly* subscription for 1997 (in memory of Connie Murphy).
- Mr. Emile A. Bussemey. Monetary donation for which 1997 subscriptions to *Genealogical Society of Vermont Quarterly* and *Northeast Mississippi Historical & Genealogical Society Quarterly* have been ordered.
- East Texas Genealogical Society. *East Texas Family Records* back issues (1984, 1995, 1996) and subscription for 1997.
- Mr. Marty Ramage. *Northeast Mississippi Historical & Genealogical Society Quarterly* 1996 back issues.
- Mr. Don W. Mercer. *Family Puzzlers* renewal for 1997 and donation for binding (in memory of his sister, Bobbie Mercer Ochsner).

If you would like to support the Angels program by donating funds for new subscriptions or back issues of your favorite genealogical periodical, contact Liz Hicks, 746 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034, (713) 944-1118. ■

Funding for Wisconsin material sought

The Clayton Library is seeking to acquire the following microfiche sets from the State of Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. If you would be interested in providing all or a portion of the funds for this material, please contact Liz Hicks, 746 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034, (713) 944-1118.

Birth Records

Pre-1907 (alphabetical), 38 fiche	\$22.80
Pre-1907 (chronological), 41 fiche	24.60

Death Records

Pre-1907 (alphabetical), 29 fiche	17.40
1959-1991 (alphabetical), 79 fiche	47.40

Marriage Records

Pre-1907 (alphabetical), 77 fiche	46.20
1973-1978 (by groom), 19 fiche	11.40
1973-1978 (by bride), 19 fiche	11.40
1979-1992 (by groom), 48 fiche	28.80
1979-1992 (by bride), 48 fiche	28.80

Divorces

1965-1984 (alphabetical), 36 fiche	21.60
Total for all 434 fiche	\$260.40

➔ Friends of Houston Public Library to sponsor tour to the North of England

Those interested in visiting ancestral towns in the north of England may be interested in the summer tour sponsored by the Friends of Houston Public Library (not affiliated with CLF). Planned for July 2-9, the tour will include visits to Manchester, York, Gasmere, the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the Roman city of Chester, and other points of interest in the north of England. Cost of the tour is \$2,531.95 per person (double occupancy). For information contact Jo Furr, Friends of Houston Public Library Board, (713) 247-2189. ■

Searching the Internet: How to get to Web Crawler at Clayton Library

by Margaret Tufts

Web Crawler is a powerful tool you can use to search the Internet for genealogical data, and you can access Web Crawler very easily through the E-Cat terminals in Clayton Library. Here is a step-by-step procedure to follow:

1. From the "Welcome to Everybody's Catalog" screen: Point to and click on **World Wide Web access with Lynx**.
2. Point to and click on **Lynx Internet Access**.
3. Using the keyboard (not the mouse), select **Home, Back, Help**.
4. Type 6 (**Internet Use Policy and Guidelines***) and hit enter.
5. Read policy, type 1 (**accept**), and hit enter.
6. You are now on page 1 of 44 (**Internet Resources**). Hit the space bar once.
7. Type 3 (**Internet Searching**) and hit enter.
8. You will be on the screen entitled **Selected Resources for Internet Searching**. Select **Web Crawler** by typing 29 and hitting enter.
9. Hit the space bar to get to the next page.
10. Select **Help** by typing 27 and hitting enter.
11. Select **No-forms Search** by typing 6 and hitting enter.
12. At the bottom of the screen, you will see a message that indicates this is a **searchable** index. Type in S or s. Then type in what you want to find, e.g., genealogy, Civil War Center, Cemeteries, USGENWEB, etc.

Have fun surfing the Net!

* Remember the bracketed numbers on the screen are the links to other sites. These numbers and the page numbers will change as new sites are added and old ones deleted.

Directions to March 8th meeting

Memorial Drive Presbyterian Church is about 8 miles due west of downtown Houston, approximately 4 miles outside of the 610 loop. From I-10 (east or west bound), take the Blalock/Echo Lane exit (#758B) and go south on Echo Lane. (At I-10 the road is called Blalock north of the freeway and Echo Lane south of the freeway; however, farther south you will again pick up Blalock.)

Go south on Echo Lane past Memorial High School until the road dead-ends at Taylorcrest (a blinking red light). Turn right (west) and proceed to the next blinking red light (about one city block) where you will turn left and again go south. This is Blalock, although the intersection is not marked. Just before you reach Memorial Drive (about 1.3 miles), the church and a large parking lot will catch your attention. Go through the parking lot (west) to the far end. The Scout House is a large dark-colored building.

Taxes (Continued from page 6)

of this important collection in memory of Mrs. Mary Flo Ulmer, former head librarian (manager) of Clayton Library, who died on 30 November 1996. The new acquisitions will focus on the Shenandoah Valley counties because of the large migrations into that area. Researchers who wish to contribute to the Ulmer memorial gift or to make separate gifts toward the purchase of more Virginia tax records may send their checks to CLF at P.O. Box 271078, Houston TX 77277-1078, and should designate this project on their checks.

Emily Croom is a CLF member and the author of *Unpuzzling Your Past: A Basic Guide to Genealogy*, *The Unpuzzling Your Past Workbook*, and *The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook*.

CLAYTON LIBRARY FRIENDS BEGINNERS SEMINAR

Date: Saturday, March 29, 1997
 Time: 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
 Place: Lecture Hall #2, Cullen College of Engineering
 University of Houston, College Park Campus

"How to Use Clayton Library Effectively"

finding books and periodicals, CARL, CD-ROM, & more!

Margaret J. Harris, Manager, Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research

"What You Need to Know Before Going to the Library"

tips for beginning genealogical researchers

Emily Croom

Author of *Unpuzzling Your Past* and *The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook*

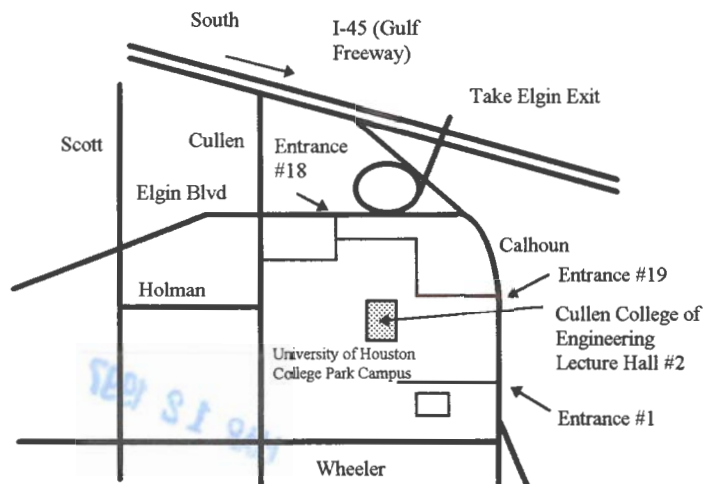
>>>> Seating is limited to 120 <<<<

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION IS MARCH 19, 1997

You must be a member of Clayton Library Friends, and you must pre-register in order to attend.

Registrations received after March 19th will be placed on a waiting list.

For more information contact Charlie Jensen at (713) 467-9514.



REGISTRATION FORM:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: (Day): _____ (Evening): _____

Mail to : Clayton Library Friends
 Beginners Seminar
 Attention: Charles L. Jensen
 P.O. Box 271078
 Houston, TX 77277-1078

_____ Member
 _____ New Member (dues enclosed:
 \$10, or \$15 for two people at the
 same address)

CLAYTON LIBRARY FRIENDS
Post Office Box 271078
Houston, TX 77277-1078

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