



Buried Treasures

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May.
Meetings are held at the Cultural Hall, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

The LDS Cultural Hall is located at 45 E. Par, Orlando, FL (at the corner of Par St & Formosa Ave)
The Daytime Group meets bi-monthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months at the
Winter Park University Club. The Computer Special Interest Group meets bimonthly on the first Saturday
of even-numbered months. The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at
the LDS Cultural Hall. All are welcome to attend.

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President's message: The Census on my Mind

by Gregg Gronlund

The 2010 United States Census was completed last year, and next year, the 1940 Census will finally be released. Just recently, USA Today had an article about the quantity of detailed information that is now being released about the 2010 United States Census. Did you know that "The USA is bigger, older, more Hispanic and Asian and less wedded to marriage and traditional families than it was in 1990. It also is less enamored of kids, more embracing of several generations living under one roof, more inclusive of same-sex couples, more cognizant of multiracial identities, more suburban, less rural and leaning more to the South and West."

For genealogists who rely heavily on the detailed information past censuses have provided, sadly for the 2010 census, the long- and short-form questionnaires used from 1940 to 2000 were replaced by a single questionnaire asking 10 questions. It was a short-form only census and counted all residents living in the United States as well as asked for name, sex, age, date of birth, race, ethnicity, relationship and housing tenure.

The 2010 census asked the following ten questions:

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?
2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?
3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home: owned with mortgage, owned without mortgage, rented, occupied without rent?
4. What is your telephone number?
5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1. What is Person 1's name?
6. What is Person 1's sex?
7. What is Person 1's age and Date of Birth?
8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
9. What is Person 1's race?
10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

Not much information useful for our descendants to find out about us!

The questions asked by the long-form questionnaire are now asked by the annual American Community Survey. According to the Census website <www.census.gov>, "the more detailed socioeconomic information once collected via the long-form questionnaire is now collected by the American Community Survey. The advantage is that the survey provides current data about all communities every year, rather than once every 10 years. It is sent to a small percentage of the population on a rotating basis throughout the decade. No household will receive the survey more often than once every five years." So now as genealogists we also need to be aware of the American Community Survey. If by rare chance we happen to receive one and participate, we need to keep a copy of our answers to include with our genealogical information, hopefully with instructions to publish it!

Of more interest to all of us is the forthcoming release of the 1940 census in 2012 which we all anxiously await. As noted on the Census website, "one of the major innovations of the 1940 census was the use of advanced statistical techniques, including probability sampling, which had been used only on an experimental basis before. Sampling in the 1940 census allowed the addition of a number of demographic questions of enumerated persons without unduly increasing the overall burden on respondents and on data processing. It also made it possible to publish preliminary returns 8 months ahead of the complete tabulations. Sampling also allowed the Census Bureau to increase the number of detailed tables published and review the quality of the data processing with more efficiency." And our politicians are still arguing about sampling today!

It is always interesting to see what questions each census asked and to understand why different questions were asked each year. For 1940, "Several new questions reflected the concerns of the depression years. Along with the new census focusing on the condition of the nation's housing stock and the need for public housing programs, the 1940 census included questions about employment, unemployment, internal migration and income."

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Make A List And Check It Twice! – Creating a Research To Do List

by Sallie BELPERCHE

I've been fortunate in being able to make various research trips. I'm obsessive-compulsive, so lists are a way of life for me. I will travel to Salt Lake City in August for my fourth research trip there. I've known about this trip for about six months so have had ample time to plan.

I have created my lists differently for this trip. I started two documents – (1) research to be done before the trip and (2) research to be done at the Family History Library. Any time I thought of something, I added it to the appropriate list. Since I had a large block of time, the lists became rather long. Also, I didn't check to see if I'd already included something; I just added it while it was on my mind.

Recently I really studied the list of “before” research and was able to eventually eliminate it. A number of items on the list were census related; with the exception of farming and manufacturing schedules, I've been able to complete these. Of course when you work on the 1790-1840 censuses, you're sort of working in the dark if you're still putting families together. I certainly didn't want to use my precious time in Salt Lake City looking at census records.

I added the remaining items to the FHL list, which has been growing by leaps and bounds! To add to my misery, I created a “to do list” with GenSmarts. Concentrating on direct ancestors only and one line per item, there are almost 200 suggestions! Adding this list to the “research to do at FHL” created ten pages!

It took me several days to organize this massive list. When I began trying to make sense of the entire list, a glaring error on my part emerged. I should have organized the list in some fashion as I went! After I rearranged everything, I added Dewey decimal designations for books or microfilm numbers for information on microfilms. Knowing the layout of FHL, my divisions are – surname books, location books, US microfilms, British Isles microfilms, international microfilms [in my case, French and German]. I then was able to print separate pages for each physical area of the library.

I now have multiple lists of research items; if I tire of working on one type or area, I can easily go to something else. Of course, I know I won't be able to complete everything on my list, but I certainly won't be without something to do!

Some suggestions:

- Start a research list now. Add to it anytime you think of something you'd like to research. This is your list; make it work for you.
- When you have 5-10 items on the list, organize it in some fashion. You may not know where you'll be researching next. Suggested methods are surnames or locations.
- As you add items, correlate them with what you already have listed.

A research list will be quite different depending on where you're researching. A single county's research will probably involve the courthouse records (wills, deeds, court records), library, churches/cemeteries, and possibly relatives. If you'll be researching in several counties, keep separate lists and records. Researching at the state level involves really being organized, but also gives you the opportunity to possibly access many more records. A major research facility (Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Library of Congress, NARA [National Archives and Records Administration], DAR library) presents a wonderful opportunity.

Please don't spin your wheels without a plan of attack! Learn from my mistakes and you'll be much happier and your research will go smoothly. Of course, always leave time for serendipity – an unexpected record type in the courthouse, a historical society/museum, etc.

Queen Bess: Daredevil Aviator

by Patricia Patterson ALLEN

In the mid-twenties when barnstorming and air exhibitions were still common, Orlando hosted the famous aviatrix Bessie Coleman. In late April 1926, she gave flying demonstrations and lectures in our city. Later, she made her home in Orlando where she opened a beauty shop. She was daring, exciting and beautiful but, unlike her white contemporary, Amelia Earhart, she made no splash in history. Bessie Coleman was black.

The world's first black female aviator got her pilot's license in 1921—two years before Earhart. She flew in Europe, starred in air shows and tried her best to become famous. But outside of the segregated black world in which she lived, few people ever noticed her. The mainstream press rarely wrote about her.

Born into a large family in 1892 in east Texas, she grew up in a three room shack. Her parents were sharecroppers. Bessie picked cotton and worked as a laundress. In 1915 at the age of 23, it was with high hopes that she escaped the oppressive Jim Crow south and headed to Chicago. Perfecting her skills as a manicurist, she worked in a black barber shop on the South side.

Bessie had always yearned to “amount to something”, which was a driving force in her goal to become a pilot. Because of discrimination in this country, she prepared herself to attend aviation school in France. Having secured funding from several sources, she departed for France in November 1919.

Bessie completed a ten month course in seven months at the Ecole d'Aviation des Freres Caudon at Le Crotoy in the Somme. Learning to fly in a French Nieuport Type 82, her schooling included tail spins, banking and looping the loop. She received her license from the renowned Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI) on June 15, 1921.

Bessie spent three additional months training in France before departing for New York on September 16, 1921 aboard the S. S. Manchuria. She had a surprising amount of press coverage on her return to the United States. In order to fly as entertainment, i.e. barnstorm, Bessie realized she needed additional flying skills in the Nieuport, so she returned to France for advanced training in 1922. After visiting plane manufacturers in Holland and Germany, she returned to New York in August.

To pursue her new flying career, Bessie knew she must have publicity to attract paying audiences. She created a dashing and stylish image of herself in a French pilot's military style uniform, with a leather helmet, long leather coat and leather leggings. Her first appearance was in an air show at Curtiss Field near New York City. She was billed as “the world's greatest woman flier.” More shows followed around the country.

Bessie never lost sight of her goal of opening a school for aviators. She flirted briefly with a movie career, traveled to California to earn money for a plane of her own, crashed that plane once she bought it and then returned to Chicago to formulate a new plan. Two years later, at Love Field in Dallas, she made a down payment on a plane from the Curtiss Southwestern Airplane and Motor Company, probably an old Jenny (JN-4 with an OX-5 engine.)

She gave a series of lectures in black theaters in Georgia and Florida and opened a beauty shop in Orlando to accumulate funds to start her long awaited aviation school. Using borrowed planes, Bessie continued exhibition flying and occasional parachute jumping. As she had often done in other U.S. locations, Bessie refused to perform unless the audiences were desegregated and everyone attending used the same gates.

With the patronage of a wealthy businessman, Bessie made the final payment on her plane in Dallas and arranged to have it flown to Jacksonville for her next engagement scheduled for May 1, 1926 to benefit the Negro Welfare League. On the evening of April 30th, she and her mechanic took the plane up for a test flight. Once aloft, the plane malfunctioned and the mechanic, who was piloting the plane from the front seat, lost control of the plane.



Bessie Coleman
NASA Picture Gallery

Bessie fell from the open cockpit several hundred feet to her death.

Five thousand mourners attended a funeral service in Jacksonville; three days later, thousands more attended a funeral at Orlando's Mt. Zion Baptist Church for Bessie before her body traveled by train from Orlando to Chicago. An estimated 10,000 people paid their last respects at the memorial service at Pilgrim Baptist Church in Chicago. She was buried at Lincoln Cemetery. Only after her death did she receive the recognition that she deserved. Her dream of a flying school for African Americans became a reality when the Bessie Coleman Aero Club was established in Los Angeles, California in 1929.

In 1995, the U.S. Postal Service issued a Bessie Coleman stamp commemorating "her singular accomplishment in becoming the world's first African American pilot and, by definition, an American legend."

Up for Adoption... WILKINS / PEARSON papers

The Society has a box of genealogical research materials that had belonged to Helen Jean (Pearson) Wilson, a member from 1978-1991. We would like to place these papers with interested researchers.

- Acco Binder of WILKINS pedigree charts and family group sheets
- Along Owasco Water by W. C. CASE (booklet)
- Certificate of Retirement from the service, Lester Ralph WILK|NS - July 31, 1961
- Copy of "The Jacob KISSLINGER Family" by Robert D. RECKERT
- Memorial Books
 - Isaac Elihu PEARSON (May 29, 1862 - May 4, 1940)
 - Lester R. WILK|NS (November 18, 1918 - March 14, 1987)
- Memorial Cards - Wheeler K. PEARSON (February 28, 1896 - January 27, 1969)
- Military Records (assorted) - Lester Ralph WILKINS
- Notebooks on the DUNKEL Family
- PEARSON Family Group Records
- A Recent Invasion of Britain, August 22 - September 16, 1954 as logged by Wheeler Chapin CASE
- Assorted miscellaneous paperwork and correspondence

The primary surnames among this research are:

BARTA	DUNKEL	KAUFMAN	KING	KISSINGER	PEARSON	WILKINS
CASE	HOY	KELLER	KURTZ	KUTZ	VANDYKE	WOLFIE

The areas of research are Northumberland County, PA; Auburn, NY and South Carolina, just to name a few.

If you are interested in these records and research which fills a large box, please contact the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc., P. O. Box 536309, Orlando, FL 32853-6309 or <www.cfigs.org>

*Ed. Notes: Will your research be listed in a future issue? If you haven't made arrangements for their preservation, they might be – or out at the curb for the garbage man. **Think about it!***

Y-DNA Testing of Two WALLACE Men
Ancestral Lines from Rutherford County, North Carolina

Blanche M. WALLACE

As I traced my WALLACE family from Cobb County, Georgia, to Rutherford County, I came across undocumented sources which linked my documented ancestor, Toliver WALLACE (1809-1882) to Lt. William Wallace, a Revolutionary War soldier who served from South Carolina. Lt. WALLACE and his wife, Ruth (Porter) WALLACE, moved from York County, South Carolina to Rutherford County about 1795, according to a church recommendation letter found in his pension record.¹

I searched for over six years to determine if my WALLACE line descended from Lt. William Wallace. How great it would be to have a Revolutionary War ancestor named William Wallace! Various researchers have credited Lt. William WALLACE (c1755-1800) and Ruth (PORTER) WALLACE (c1757-1848) with a son named James (born about 1784) and then linked James to my Toliver WALLACE based on the presence of James in Toliver's household in the 1860 census for Rutherford County.² I received a copy of a letter written in 1898 that states William and Ruth had two children who died young, a son named James and a daughter named Jenny.³ An accomplished researcher, Mr. Harold ROLLINS (now deceased), left a note in the WALLACE vertical file in the library of the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County that James did not die young. Based on this note, I continued my effort to link James (1784) to William and Ruth WALLACE.

No direct or circumstantial evidence has been found as of this date to prove or indicate that the 1784 James WALLACE was the son of Lt. William Wallace. Circumstantial evidence has been found that indicates this same James WALLACE (1784 - ca 1771) and Toliver WALLACE were probably related.

Since I could find no paper trail, I decided to sponsor Y-DNA testing (37 markers) for two WALLACE men. Y-DNA is passed directly from father to son and the tested individuals must be direct male descendants of the suspected ancestor and must bear the WALLACE surname. Donor number 1 is a documented male descendent of Toliver and Nancy (DYCUS) WALLACE. Our editor, Mr. Miles PHILBECK, helped me locate donor number 2, a direct male descendant of Lt. William WALLACE and Ruth (Porter) Wallace, through their son, Joseph S./Josira/Sirah/Sirey WALLACE. To protect the privacy of the two tested men, I will refer to them as WALLACE No. 1 (descendant of Toliver Wallace) and WALLACE No. 2 (descendant of Joseph S. WALLACE).

The lineage of WALLACE No. 1:

1. Toliver WALLACE was born about 1809, probably in Rutherford County. He married Nancy Dycus on 26 September 1833, Rutherford County.⁴ Toliver died 15 January 1882 in Cobb County, Georgia.⁵
2. Toliver Watson WALLACE was born about 1848 in Rutherford County. He married Eliza Jane RAINEY (17 March 1862-12 October 1911) on 18 April 1878, Marshall County, Alabama.⁶ Toliver Watson WALLACE is found in the home of his parents in the U.S. census for 1850⁷ and 1860⁸ (Rutherford County); and 1870⁹ (Cobb County, Georgia). He died in Cobb County on 09 November 1896.¹⁰
3. Oscar Kelly WALLACE was born 20 May 1879, Piedmont, Calhoun County, Alabama.¹¹ He married Ida Susan Rebecca LEWIS (03 March 1886-12 July 1966) on 29 February 1904, Cobb County, Georgia.¹² Oscar Kelly was present in the home of his parents in the 1880 U.S. census for Cobb County.¹³ Kelly died 04 January 1957 in Cobb County and his death certificate names Toliver WALLACE as his father.¹⁴
4. Clyde Eugene WALLACE was born 17 April 1908 in Cobb County.¹⁵ He married Lurlene Rosalie GREEN (07 September 1916-11 December 1999) on 27 November 1940, Cobb County.¹⁶ Clyde died 05 December 1971, Volusia County, Florida; his death certificate names Oscar Kelly WALLACE as his father.¹⁷
5. WALLACE No. 1.

The lineage of WALLACE No. 2:

1. Lt. William WALLACE (ca 1755-03 March 1800) married Ruth PORTER (ca 1757-16 February 1848) in June 1775, probably in York County, South Carolina.^{18,19} William and Ruth are believed to be buried at Brittain Presbyterian Church, Rutherfordton.
2. Joseph S./Josira/Sirah/Sirey WALLACE (c1797-01 April 1869) married Bathshaba HALE/HAIL (c1791-20 August 1869) about 30 November 1820, Rutherford County marriage bond.²⁰ Their markers at Brittain Presbyterian Church in Rutherfordton provide their birth years and death dates.²¹ Joseph S. (Sirey) WALLACE is among the list of persons named as uncles by Robert King WALLACE in a letter to his nephew, Cassius Alonzo WALLACE, dated 27 November 1898.²² Robert King WALLACE was a grandson of William and Ruth WALLACE through their son William.
3. Joseph L. WALLACE (ca 1834-May 01, 1900)²³ married Martha J. STACY (1836-?) on 01 February 1860, Rutherford County.²⁴ He appears in the 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford County, age 17, with his parents.²⁵
4. Thomas Linley WALLACE (02 December 1861-06 February 1929)²⁶ married Nannie Hampton WEIST (03 September 1864-20 August 1931)²⁷ on 07 December 1893 in Rutherford County.²⁸ He appears in the 1880 U.S. census, Rutherford County, age 19, with his parents.²⁹ He and Nannie moved to Cooke County, Texas, by 1900.³⁰
5. Choice Mallet WALLACE (24 January 1902-10 March 1971)³¹ married Ruby May GILES (1909-?) on 20 February 1926 in Cooke County, Texas.³² He died in Cooke County. He appears as Mal WALLACE in the 1910 U.S. census, Cooke County, Texas, in the home of his parents.³³ His death certificate names Thomas Linley WALLACE as his father.³⁴
6. James Monroe WALLACE (14 August 1927-09 May 1966)³⁵ married Loretta Geraldine STALEY in Texas.³⁶ His death certificate names Choice M. WALLACE as his father.³⁷
7. WALLACE No. 2.

The Y-DNA testing of the two WALLACE men was recently completed and revealed that they are not biologically related on the direct paternal line. Maternal line (mt-DNA) results were not evaluated. There is no known adoption or extra-marital event that would establish a non-biological kinship. The results are provided at the end of this article. Since there is no biological relationship between the two tested men, there can be none between any male descendants of Toliver WALLACE and Lt. William WALLACE.

It follows from the above that if James WALLACE (1784) was related to Toliver WALLACE as parent or uncle, then he definitely was not related to Lt. William WALLACE (1755-1800). I would like to sponsor Y-DNA testing for a direct male descendant of Toliver's brother (Harbird B. WALLACE), but have not been able to identify anyone.

If more information on these WALLACE families is desired, I can be reached by email at:
blanchew@bellsouth.net

End Notes:

1. William Wallace (Private and Lieutenant, South Carolina Militia, War of the American Revolution), Pension W8980, textual records, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC., 40 pages.
2. Toliver Wallace household, 1860 U.S. census, Rutherford County, North Carolina, population schedule, Rutherfordton district, page 228, dwelling 1663, family 1654; National Archives micropublication M653, roll 913.
3. Letter from Robert King Wallace to his nephew Cassius Wallace dated 27 November 1898; held in 2007 by Carolyn Mohanty, granddaughter of Cassius Wallace. Copy held by Blanche M. Wallace.
4. Rutherford County, North Carolina, Original Marriage Bonds, File: "Wallis, Toliver to Dycus, Nancy, 1833; County Records Collection; North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh
5. Toliver Wallis death notice, *The Marietta (Georgia) Journal*, Thursday, January 19, 1882, p. 3, col. 2.

6. *Marriage Records and Indices, 1836-; Marshall County* [Alabama]; Waddell, Edward - Weaver, Lige; Probate Records: microfilm no. 205795, BC 86695, MIC 976.194: marriage permission letter, Guntersville Public Library, Guntersville, Alabama; and, *Marshall County, [Alabama], Judge of Probate, Marriage Records, 1877-1884, volume 6-7, page 182: Marriage Certificate, 18 Apr 1878, T. W. Wallace and Eliza Rainy, microfilm no. 1035276, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.*
7. Toliver Wallis household, 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford County, North Carolina, population schedule, Broad River district, page 256, line 31; National Archives micropublication M432, roll 644.
8. Toliver Wallace household, 1860 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., N. C., Rutherfordton district, page 228, dwell. 1663, fam. 1654.
9. Tolliver Wallace household, 1870 U.S. census, Cobb County, Georgia, population schedule, Marietta District, page 46, dwelling 346, family 347; National Archives micropublication M593, roll 144.
10. Tolliver Wallace death notice, *The Marietta (Georgia) Journal*, 12 November 1896, p. 1, col. 1.
11. Georgia Department of Community Health, death certificate no. 15798 (1957), Oscar Kelly Wallace; Vital Records, Atlanta.
12. Cobb County, Georgia, Marriage Book E: 366, O. K. Wallace and Ida Lewis, 1904; Office of the Probate Court, Marietta. [This is the marriage license, issued 27 February 1904. The marriage return was not filed or was lost. Marriage date was related by O. K. Wallace to his family.]
13. Toliver Wallace household, 1880 U.S. census, Cobb County, Georgia, population schedule, Marietta, 898th GMD, enumeration district [ED] 37, supervisor's district [SD] 1, page 217A, dwelling 546, family 550; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 141.
14. Georgia death certificate no. 15798 (1957), Oscar Kelly Wallace
15. Florida Department of Health, death certificate no. 1605 (1971), Clyde Eugene Wallace; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Jacksonville, Florida
16. Cobb County, Georgia, Marriage Book M: 523, Clyde Eugene Wallace and Lurlene Rosalee Green, 1940; Office of the Probate Court, Marietta
17. Florida death certificate no. 1605 (1971), Clyde Eugene Wallace
18. William Wallace, War of the American Revolution Pension W8980, 40 pages
19. "Settled Accounts for Payment of Accrued Pensions (Final Payments)", Records of the Third Auditor, Record Group 217; Wallace, Ruth; South Carolina; Box 107; Account #8988-1850
20. Brent H. Holcomb, compiler, *Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina 1779-1868* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1986), 153.
21. Brittain Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, North Carolina; markers for J. S. Wallace (c1797-1869), Bathshaba Wallace (c1791-1869).
22. Letter from Robert King Wallace to his nephew Cassius Wallace dated 27 November 1898
23. Gilboa Methodist Church Cemetery, Rutherford County, North Carolina; marker for Joseph L. Wallace (c1834-1900).
24. Holcomb, *Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina*, 154.
25. Sirah Wallace [Joseph S./Josira Wallace] household, 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford County, North Carolina, population schedule, Cane Creek district, page 342; dwelling 1606, family 1656; National Archives micropublication M432, roll 644.
26. Texas Department of State Health Services, death certificate no. 9189 (1929), T. L. Wallace; Vital Records, Austin.
27. Texas Department of State Health Services, death certificate no. 37495 (1931), Mrs. T. L. Wallace; Vital Records, Austin.
28. State of North Carolina Marriage Records, "North Carolina Marriages 1759-1979," database, *Family Search.org* (<http://familysearch.org/recordsearch> : accessed 08 November 2010), entry for Thos. L. Wallace and Nannie H. Weast (1893).
29. Joseph L. Wallace household, 1880 U.S. census, Rutherford County, North Carolina, population schedule, Logan Store Township, ED 164, SD 4, page 18, dwelling 168, family 172; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 981.
30. Thomas L. Wallace household, 1900 U.S. census, Cooke County, Texas, population schedule, Justice Precinct 2, ED 31, SD 3, page 18A, dwelling 40, family 42; National Archives micropublication T623, roll 1623.
31. Texas Department of State Health Services, death certificate no. 15661 (1971), Choice M. Wallace; Vital Records, Austin.
32. State of Texas Marriage Records, "Texas Marriages 1837-1973," database, *Family Search.org* (<http://familysearch.org/recordsearch> : accessed 08 November 2010), entry for C. M. Wallace and Ruby May Giles (1926)
33. T. L. Wallace household, 1910 U.S. census, Cooke County, Texas, population schedule, Justice Precinct 2, ED 33, SD 13, page 9A, dwelling 138, family 141; National Archives micropublication T624, roll 1542.
34. Texas death certificate no. 15661 (1971), Choice M. Wallace.
35. Texas Department of State Health Services, death certificate no. 29121 (1966), James Monroe Wallace; Vital Records, Austin.
36. Family information provided by Wallace donor number 2.
37. Texas death certificate no. 29121 (1966), James Monroe Wallace.

FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

Understanding your results.

PANEL 1 (1-12)												
Locus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DYS#	393	390	19*	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Alleles	13	23	16	11	12	15	11	13	12	12	11	29

PANEL 2 (13-25)													
Locus	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
DYS#	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a**	464b**	464c**	464d**
Alleles	19	9	9	11	11	25	15	21	31	11	15	16	17

PANEL 3 (26-37)												
Locus	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
DYS#	460	GATA H4	YCA II a	YCA II b	456	607	576	570	CDY a	CDY b	442	438
Alleles	9	10	19	19	17	14	17	17	35	35	12	10

*Also known as DYS 394

**On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a change in Lab nomenclature.

***A value of "0" for any marker indicates that the lab reported a null value or no result for this marker. All cases of this nature are retested multiple times by the lab to confirm their accuracy. Mutations causing null values are infrequent, but are passed on to offspring just like other mutations, so related male lineages such as a father and son would likely share any null values.

= Indicates result was received after your last login.

Y-DNA Results for Wallace No. 1

FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

Understanding your results.

PANEL 1 (1-12)												
Locus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DYS#	393	390	19*	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Alleles	13	25	14	10	12	14	12	12	14	13	13	29

PANEL 2 (13-25)													
Locus	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
DYS#	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a**	464b**	464c**	464d**
Alleles	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	30	14	15	16	17

PANEL 3 (26-37)												
Locus	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
DYS#	460	GATA H4	YCA II a	YCA II b	456	607	576	570	CDY a	CDY b	442	438
Alleles	11	11	19	22	17	15	16	17	37	39	11	12

*Also known as DYS 394

**On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a change in Lab nomenclature.

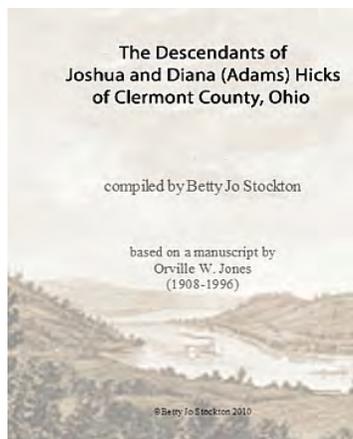
***A value of "0" for any marker indicates that the lab reported a null value or no result for this marker. All cases of this nature are retested multiple times by the lab to confirm their accuracy. Mutations causing null values are infrequent, but are passed on to offspring just like other mutations, so related male lineages such as a father and son would likely share any null values.

= Indicates result was received after your last login.

Y-DNA Results for Wallace No. 2

From a research project to a finished book: How to get that book into print

by Betty Jo Stockton



I've finally done it. My first book is in print, with a proof copy in hand. Yes, I've compiled others for the Society, but they were simply extracting and publishing records of local history. This one is actually mine – with a big helping hand from a distant cousin I never met.

It all started in 1999 with a research trip to Clermont County, OH, where my grandmother, Mollie Dell LEVI, had been born and spent her childhood. I'd discovered that, though her death certificate said her mother was Mary HITE, the family Bible gave her mother as Lucy HICKS. Lucy had died young, leaving 3 children. Frank, my great grandfather, remarried about 18 months later to a lady who had been Lucy's Sunday School teacher. His second wife, Mary Emma TOWNSLEY, raised her stepchildren – and the children knew very little about their biological mother. In my grandmother's papers, I found a photograph of a group of young adults, with a circle around one face and the

label "Grandpa". They were posed on the porch of a house with distinctive decorative trim, so I hoped that someone in Clermont County might be able to identify the house, and with that, who the people were. I found someone on the Clermont County Rootsweb message boards who was the tax collector for the town of Felicity, where grandmother had grown up. She showed it to everyone who came in to pay taxes and hit the jackpot. Donald HICKS saw it and said, "I have the same photo – and mine is labeled". I made arrangements to visit with Donald that summer. When I arrived, he took my keys and drove me all over the county - I think we saw every cemetery in existence. Then he took me to meet with his sister, Rosalene, and a cousin, Lvera SEIPELT, and her 90-year-old mother, Elizabeth (HICKS) JENNINGS. As part of the conversation, someone said that they thought that Orville JONES (a distant cousin) was writing a book about the HICKS family. I called the Jones home without success, then Donald drove me to the house – where there was no one home. So I wrote that off as a long shot.

After thinking on it, I wrote to the address I had for Orville JONES – and had a reply from his son Walter. Orville had died in 1996, but there was a book - of sorts. He had left a handwritten manuscript of about 100 pages. It was complete, but undocumented and unindexed - and had a unique numbering system. I asked permission to complete and publish it, which Walter gave immediately. That formed the nucleus for this book.

Working off and on for a number of years, I got the information into Personal Ancestral File and began working at documenting the facts and bringing it up to date. Orville had worked on it until about 1975, obtaining information through letter writing, expensive phone calls and personal contacts. He didn't have access to the 1910, 1920 or 1930 census records – and this was long before the internet. What he had accomplished was amazing. He was a 3rd great grandson of Joshua HICKS; I'm a 4th great granddaughter. We are 3rd cousins 1 time removed.

Each time I thought I was at a good stopping place, some new information source became available, so I went back to work. Finally, about a year ago, I decided that "enough was enough" and determined to have it finished before the 1940 census came out and I had to add even more information. The final result is the book, *Descendants of Joshua and Diana (Adams) HICKS of Clermont County, OH.* The book is 8½ x 11, soft cover (perfect binding), 440 pages, with research notes, documentation and a 60 page index of names and places. It has a glossy full color cover, with a faded graphic behind the title on the front - and a 1901 photo of some of the descendants on the back. It includes all the known descendants of Joshua HICKS (c1765-c1848) and Diana Adams (c1768-aft 1850), who migrated from Surry Co, NC to Clermont Co, OH about 1805. Their eleven children produced over 2200 descendants through the six generations included in the book. Families include JONES, TATMAN, MANNING, HIGGINS, HOPKINS, FITZPATRICK, BROADWELL and many others. It will also be available as a hard cover book or as a download in digital format.

The steps to getting that book in print are:

* **Decide on what kind of book you're after.** Is it a genealogy of ancestors or descendants; a narrative with stories of your family or a book of personal memoirs or a combination. The formatting will be different, depending on whether you're using a genealogical format or mostly text. Since my book was a genealogy, with introductory information in narrative form, I was using both formats, but mostly genealogical.

* **Decide on a stopping place – and stop there.** There will always be more information coming available; if you wait, you'll never get finished. I decided to use the 1930 census as my stopping point and to go through six generations of descendants. Anyone who was born after 1930 has only a name listed, with no personal information. Names of children of the 6th generation are included; personal information is withheld.

* **Write your text or output data from your genealogical software.**

Most genealogy programs will output as a report or book. What you'll want is the ability to save the data in a format that can be opened in your word processor. Most new programs will do that, but some are better than others. I used PAF, with PAF Companion for final formatting. This produced a file that I could open with Word Perfect, with names already marked for indexing. One reason I prefer PAF Companion is that it not only marks all the names, but also indexes women by both maiden and married name and includes date of birth and death in the index. For example: JONES

Jane (Smith) (1901-1935)..... 35

While most genealogy programs will mark names for indexing, they do not index the notes. If you want those indexed, you'll need to mark them yourself. You may also decide that you want more precise indexing than your program provides, so that may need to be done manually as well.

* **Format your manuscript.**

After you have the manuscript more or less as you want it, you'll need to do the actual formatting. Allow a lot more time than you think you'll need. I broke mine down by generation, adding an introduction and photos at the beginning of each generation. I put the genealogical data next (as formatted by PAF/PAF Companion), followed by research notes and end notes. As you format, you'll find missing information that needs to be located, questions that need to be answered or spots that you'll want to add photos or more notes. Leave a little extra space on each page, so that a bit of added information won't require formatting all the pages that follow. Avoid leaving orphan lines at the beginning or end of a page.

* **Be sure to leave adequate margins.**

Binding will take at least a half inch, so set margins to at least 1 inch – or use the word processor's binding width option to have the program add extra space for binding. I had ⁷/₁₀s inch margins, with a ¹/₂ inch binding width. That put the extra space on the opposite side of each page - as it would be in a book.

* **Start your text on an odd numbered page.**

The first page should be on the right hand side. If you want pages with nothing on the back, insert a blank page after each one. I left a blank page behind the title, table of contents, preface and dedication pages. I began numbering the introductory pages after the table of contents with lower case letters (i, ii, iii) and began to number the pages of text with page number 1.

* **Be sure to do your formatting properly** - with page breaks and tabs rather than spaces and extra lines. If you've used extra lines to move to a new page, added text or graphics will give unexpected results.

* **Proof, proof and proof again!** Though it seems horribly wasteful, you need to print hard copy, at full size, for proper proofreading. I tried proofing on screen – and missed a lot of mistakes. Then I tried proofing by printing 2 sheets to a page – it saved paper, but I missed a lot of small problems – like)) or .. that were simply too small to see.

* **Create an index** - yes, even if it is only for your family.

Very few people will read the book cover to cover; they want to be able to check the index to see what you said about them. Word processing programs allow you to mark entries manually for an index. Most genealogy programs will also mark names for an index if you're using a report or book format.

* **Don't run the index until you are absolutely positive that the text portion is complete and accurate.**

Even an extra space or period could move everything after that, so the index would be incorrect. If you've indexed some of your manuscript manually, you'll need to combine the index entries to save space and redundancy - i.e. if you marked OH in one place and Ohio in another, they'll be separate entries that will need to be combined. You probably also have the same person with many variants of his name - i.e., James, Jim, J. B., Jimmy, etc. If there are a lot of index entries for a name in the index, they'll overlap and be illegible.

* **Convert the file to PDF format.**

Most print on demand book publishers want the files to be in PDF format. If at all possible, work with a word processor that will export directly to PDF. Word Perfect and Open Office both do; older versions of Word do not - and there seems to be a bug in the most recent versions of Word that supposedly does export to PDF. Some stand alone programs will convert the Word files to PDF, but the result is not always perfect.

* **Proof the PDF files!**

If your margins aren't right - or you had extra unseen lines, page breaks or even spaces - the pages may not be exactly as you expected them. If there are mistakes on your manuscript, they will be in your final book, so catch them first. Even if you've proofed, proofed and proofed again; you'll still miss something that jumps out at you when you get your bound proof copy. It's exasperating!

* **Upload your PDF file to Lulu** <www.lulu.com> **or CreateSpace** <www.createspace.com>.

You'll first create an account (free), then follow the instructions for uploading the PDF file. They'll quickly convert the file to a print ready format for you to download and approve (or correct). You'll design the cover, using your own layout and photos - or their templates. They'll convert that to a print ready format for your approval (or corrections). Lulu prints exactly what you send. CreateSpace has a review process, which catches error in title materials and graphics quality.

* **Order your proof copy.**

After you've approved the formatting, printing starts immediately upon receipt of your order. The CreateSpace PDF that I uploaded Sunday morning was shipped that afternoon, and arrived via UPS on Wednesday afternoon. Lulu used postal mail and was a little slower, but still within the week.

* **Let others know the book is available and ready for ordering.**

Each book is printed "on demand", so there is no need to keep any inventory. If your cousin wants a copy, you direct him to the website and they'll print him a copy and ship it out. Shipping is in a sturdy wrap-around box, with the book enclosed in shrink wrapped plastic. Shipping cost is about \$4.00 for one copy; cost per copy goes down with more copies ordered at a time.

Since I wanted to compare services, I researched the companies that do "print on demand". I'd used Lulu for the most recent CFGS book and was happy with them. Our speaker last spring recommended CreateSpace, so I checked it out as well. I sent the same manuscript to each of the companies and am pleased with the results from each. I've have decided to use both, but for different final products. I'll use Lulu for hard cover and digital downloads; CreateSpace (with Pro Plan) for soft cover books. I suspect that I'll buy about 10 copies myself for family and to donate to libraries. I'll probably actually sell very few and will sell them at close to cost. My goal is simply to preserve and distribute this family information. I'll never get rich at this!

See the following chart for a comparison between the services and pricing of Lulu and CreateSpace.

	Lulu <lulu.com>	CreateSpace <createspace.com>
Cost - Single copy: (440 p. book)	\$11.44; shipping \$3.99. Sometime have specials.	\$12.93; shipping \$3.59. Your personal copies: \$10.39
Preparation	prefers PDF file, will accept Word, others. Publishes exactly as received	requires PDF format. Does some error checking - picture quality, comparison of title, title page, etc.
Time in process	Starts printing immediately - order received 7 days after ordering. Hardback shipped in 3 days.	Starts printing immediately - shipped on same day ordered; order received 4 days after ordering.
Cost for extra copies	5% discount with 10 copies; often have a special with proof copy free	\$39 Pro plan greatly reduces cost per copy - to \$6.13 per copy
Formats available Costs shown are for 440 p. book	many bindings - perfect, coil, hard cover - case wrapped (abt \$25), digital download (abt \$3), Ebook (PDF - \$.99)	soft cover (perfect binding) only
Selling price	You set	You set
Marketing	Lulu Emarket; expanded marketing for extra charge	Amazon (CreateSpace is part of Amazon); expanded marketing for extra charge
Visibility	can be private, direct (with invitation), public	private or public
Quality	slightly lighter weight paper	slightly heavier weight paper

Ed note: The November 18th Daytime meeting will be a presentation on this topic, with samples of each product.

President's Message continued...

For a full set of the questions asked in 1940, check the United States Census webpage <http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/1940_population.html>

Of note is that in 1940, they collected information about 1935, asking "In what place did the person live on April 1, 1935? For persons who, on April 1, 1935 was living in the same house as at present, enumerators were to enter "same house" into column 17; they were to leave the rest of the columns in this section blank. For persons who lived in a different house, enumerators were to fill out the columns with information about their 1935 residence." This sounds like very useful information for those of us who had ancestors who moved from location to location!

The employment status questions for persons 14 years and older, clearly indicate the interest in the effects of the Depression. And the 1940 census captured information about participation in the fairly newly formed government program called "Social Security."

For Orange County, FL, you'll find the statistical information for 1940 on the Census website, which states such things as the total population was 70,074, of which 33,901 were male and 36,173 were female; only 2,174 were foreign-born; and 6,215 lived on farms. It will interesting in 2012 to add names, addresses, and more to these dry statistics!

**The mysteries and memories of
Josephine M Hartzell STUART
Born: 29 Jan 1867 - Died 12 Dec 1961
Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio**

by Lynne Jaques KNORR

My grandmother, Josephine M. Hartzell STUART, the only grandparent I ever knew, was always a bit of a mystery to me. She was born a twin, with her sister, Jesse F HARTZELL. I don't know which of the girls was born first, but grandma outlived her sister by many years. My mother, Sarah Branch STUART, was her second daughter, born 3 years after her sister, Janet Hartzell STUART. When mother married dad, Edward Bradley JAQUES, they moved to Florida. Because grandma was in Ohio and I was born and raised here in Florida, we saw her very infrequently. She was here in Florida for my christening in 1939 and one other time that I'm aware of, but my memories of our other visits with her were in Ohio.

My earliest memories of her were that she was a short lady who wore a heavy metal back brace (apparently as the result of a broken back), and had lots of snowy white hair. As a small child I had two distinct memories of her. One was that she would let me stand behind her chair and brush and comb her hair endlessly. No doubt this was before she went for her regular weekly hair appointment at a local salon. My other memory was that she wore black, high top lace up shoes, and when she sat in her favorite chair in the living room, she'd let me do and undo her shoes with the button hook from her marble topped dresser.

A later memory, during the second world war, when we stayed with her following my parents' divorce, was enjoying the victory garden she had outside her back door. I've never had any tomatoes that tasted any better than the ones I enjoyed while sitting by the garden with a salt shaker in hand.

She was an ardent fan of baseball, and would sit in her favorite chair in the living room, listening to the games while she knitted or crocheted one of her many creations. If her team (the Cleveland Indians) had a hit, or made a home run, she'd clap and cheer them on, and stomp her feet on her oriental rug. That rug is now in my living room and shows the effects of years of use, but is still lovely.

Grandma's middle initial M was never clarified further. But I had a sister born before me who was Janet Marie JAQUES, and I'm wondering if that is what her M stood for. So far I've found nothing to substantiate that theory, but I've found no other family members yet with Marie in their names.

During her years as the wife of Dr. Charles C STUART, an ophthalmologist in Cleveland, she didn't work, but was active in many charitable organizations and church functions. She was a long time member of Pilgrim Congregational Church in Cleveland, from 1884 through her death, and served on a number of committees through the years.

Why is she my favorite ancestor? Perhaps it is because she continues to be a mystery to me as the result of my very limited personal glimpse into her life. I wish I'd had the chance to talk more with her and learn more about the information that showed up in obituaries and other articles written about her. Newspaper articles, described her family history as a descendant of grandparents, Seth and Rachel (HURD) BRANCH who came to Ohio from Connecticut by covered wagon. Her mother, Josephine L BRANCH, one of 7 children, married Jacob S HARTZELL who lived and worked in the Cleveland area. What fun it would have been to sit at her side and hear stories of those days! I suppose a little personal time is better than none, but it does leave me wishing for more

How about you? Who is your favorite ancestor? Is it someone famous or infamous? easy to find or frustrating?

Please share what you've found – and why this ancestor is your favorite.

Memories of Maynard F. MARTIN (Marty)
Military Career from 5 April 1941 to 18 September 1945 - World War II Years Only



Much of what is written here is in a generalized form, and to put three years of every day experiences on paper would take well over 1000 of these pages, and I cannot remember each and every detail. All of the events listed here were taken from the years 1941 to 1945, and that is a long time ago to try to remember, or to associate different events with certain time periods. However there is enough information here to give one a good idea of what I did, how I did it and when I did it. There aren't many dates given because I just can't remember them, and so approximate times and places are often used.

I tried not to include all of the actual gory details, because some of the situations were just too gruesome, although I did mention a few incidents that I thought were important.

I was very fortunate as to go through three years of warfare, and never get any war wounds. Although the areas that I served in were highly combative areas and we were constantly being harassed by the enemy, I look back and realize just how fortunate I was in not being wounded or disabled.

Our squadron was not a combat unit, but we did have to support advanced aviation units that were close to the actual fighting (fighter & light bomber outfits). Because of this, we were actually just as vulnerable as the actual combat units.

The only thing that I can say good about the war is that "I went into the army a green kid, and when I came out, I had gained quite a bit of experience and knowledge".

You can think of a unit like this as sort of a MASH unit. (MASH meaning Mobile Army Surgical Hospital) Instead of doctors working on people though, you have mechanics working on airplanes.

I was with one organization for 3 years. Although the unit changed names 3 different times, we never changed to another organization until the war was over in Europe.

68th Material Squadron
68th Air Material Squadron (the 68th was of the 12th Air Force)
68th Service Squadron
68th Air Service Squadron
594th Air Engineering Squadron (of the 15th Air Force)

My military career started when I enlisted into the Army Air Corps on the 5th of April 1941 in Manhattan, New York. I went to the military enlistment center located at Whitehall St. in lower Manhattan N.Y City. After a slight examination (physical) I was accepted and sent to "Camp Dix" New Jersey. (Later to be named Ft. Dix.) I boarded a bus along with quite a few other men and was off to New Jersey. When the bus arrived

we were met by some soldiers who took us to a tent area where we were put up 6 men to a tent. (These are called pyramidal tents. A pyramidal tent is basically a square, walled tent with a center pole to hold up the roof. They had no windows but the walls could be rolled up. These are similar to the kind used on MASH.) Later, an army bus took us all to a long wooden building. It was a warehouse. There, we were examined more closely by medics. We were given shots of all sorts, deloused, and then given haircuts. (Crew cuts)

We were then sent to the shower room. This place consisted of about 20 or so showerheads where people took showers in bunches. Now many of these guys had never stripped and showered in front of other people before and many were embarrassed to say the least, including me. But we were all convinced that this was only the beginning. For a new recruit, privacy went down the drain along with the shower water. After all this was over with, we then went through this long building that had a long counter down through the middle and a long bench along the wall. We were stripped of our civilian clothes, down to our underwear. We proceeded down the long counter in the center. The first thing we were given was two blue denim laundry bags marked "A" and "B" with white paint. We were then told what gear was to go into what bag as we went along. Soldiers were measuring us and telling our measurements to other soldiers behind the counter who were giving us clothing and all sorts of army gear.

Two other guys and myself were not issued a blouse or the long pants though. We were issued 'tunics & breeches' and 'wrap around leggings' because they had run out of the pants and blouses... except for some smaller sizes. We were told that as soon as the new shipment arrived, we would be issued the proper uniform. We then sat on these benches and proceeded to get dressed. My buddy Johnny Cane was in line in front of me. He stood 6 foot 3 and is skinny as a rail. The soldier behind the counter gave him the biggest tunic he had but it didn't even come close to fitting him. Mine fit pretty good although the three of us looked like Sgt. York and friends from WWI. The other guys sure made fun and jokes about us. When we were dressed we picked up our A and B bags and got back on the bus for the ride back to the tent area. The next day we were called back. They had a new shipment of cloths in and the three of us got our correct uniforms. As a matter of fact, we even got better pants than the others. Theirs were called 'blanket pants' because it looked like they were made from GI blankets. Our pants were real nice and they fit perfectly. I think they called the material "Lastex" and they were supposed to be wrinkle proof.

At our camp, there was this soldier who was in charge who let us know what you were supposed to do, by blowing a whistle. (To line up in front of your tent, when to go to the mess hall, or when to wake up etc.) We did nothing for a few days, then we were told to gather up our gear and load onto some trucks. We were taken to a train yard where we were loaded onto a train and left Camp Dix. We were going somewhere, but no one knew where.

Camp Dix wasn't a "terrible place", it was a gathering place for all eastern area recruits and there were thousands of people, like me, who didn't know anything about the Army or it's ways. And when you put thousands of "greenhorns" together, it's usually a mess.

We spent the next two days on the train, and when it finally stopped, we unloaded at a place called Ft. Benning in Georgia. This Ft. Benning is a very big place. There are all sorts of units here... Field artillery, Tank corps, Paratroop outfits and of course the Air Corps... But the main organizations are the various Infantry divisions. This is also the home of the Infantry Officers Candidate School. (O.C.S.) Ft. Benning is known as "The Home of the Infantry Training School". We all were under the impression that we were going into the Infantry. There were some trucks there and we were told to get aboard. We were then driven to the air base called Lawson Field, which is attached to a section of Ft. Benning. Again we were put up in pyramidal tents, and were told we were in quarantine. The tent area was fenced in and we were told our training would begin.

After a day or two, we loaded onto trucks again and were taken to the parade grounds of the 29th Infantry division. These Sergeants from company "G" 2nd Platoon were our trainers and things began to get rough. I never knew that anyone could be so rough and tough as these sergeants from the infantry could. They were constantly yelling and threatening us with a little stick that each of them carried. ('Swagger stick' I think

they're called.) They made us run continually and they would not listen to any excuses. When we got through with the first day, we were sure glad it was all over with. But we found out that this was only the beginning and that this was to continue for the next couple of months. But we found out that the longer this went on the easier it became, and the yelling and running almost stopped. Finally, we were told that this part of our training was over, and now we would begin to train on weapons. Weapons training would consist of: handguns (45 & 30 caliber revolvers & pistols), rifles (1903 bolt action) BAR (Browning automatic rifle), shotgun (12 ga.), the various Anti-tank guns and mortars & grenades. Again we loaded on board these trucks and drove for what seemed like a couple of hours. We were finally at the firing range and the first thing we started with was range safety and lectures. I never knew there were so many types of guns & weapons and I that I would learn all about them and know how to use them. After all, I was in the Air Corps, and I thought we would not use this stuff. I was wrong. I was in the Army and everybody is required to have this knowledge and all army personnel are "infantry trained". This means that all army personnel must be trained in basic infantry, no matter what branch you might wind up in.

Quarantine was over after basic training and so now we were to transfer to the barracks. Barracks are long two-story wooden structures, (usually), approximately 50 feet long, consisting of two open bays, upper and lower. The bays had 2 small rooms at one end, usually for the barracks chief and his assistant. It was their business to keep the barrack neat, clean, and orderly. The lower bay had the latrine at one end, which had the washroom, toilets etc. The barracks would accommodate 50 men to each floor. It was to be considered "HOME" and was to be kept neat and clean at all times. In the event there were more than 100 men assigned to a barrack, the men had to sleep in "double deck" bunks. (A top cot attached to a lower cot forming a double deck sleeping arrangement and placed in a head-to-toe system.) We were assigned to a bunk area, which meant it was your responsibility to keep it clean and have your bed made up properly. Nothing was to be on the bunk. All gear to be displayed had to be done right. Shoes had to be shined. Lockers were to be closed. Once a week there usually was a full barrack cleanup. Everyone in the barrack took part in the cleanup. The building was usually inspected each day by an appointed official and it was no problem as long as everybody did their share and kept the place clean. The latrines were cleaned every day by an appointed "latrine orderly", who was selected from both upper and lower bay personnel.

Moving up to the barracks meant we were allowed to move around more freely making things like going to the canteen and playing ball and even going into the town of Columbus a lot easier. But even going into town could be 'hazardous to ones health'. We found out that it could be a hassle for Air Corps personnel. All soldiers wore the same kind of uniform and the only way one could be distinguished from another was by his collar insignia and piping trim on his hat. Infantry had crossed rifles on their collar buttons, artillery had crossed cannons on theirs and so on. We had winged propellers on our buttons. Also the piping was light blue for infantry, red for the artillery guys and our piping was blue & gold. Most soldiers didn't care for the "Fly boys" as we were called and we were picked on by all the other troops. There were the inevitable fights that broke out between the branches of service. Being in the minority, the Air Corps troops took to wearing a different insignia & piping... or just stayed out of town.

We fell out for 'roll call' this one morning and loaded on to some 2-1A ton trucks. They hauled us down to the Lawson Field motor pool. We didn't know what to expect or what was going to happen. When we arrive at the motor pool, we were told that "all" personnel would learn how to drive military vehicles. One must remember that many of us green recruits have never driven any kind of vehicle before. It so happens that I was one of the few who did know how to drive. Auto only. But I did have a leg up on some of the others. We were taught the basic fundamentals and skills of driving... again starting with lectures and safety first. We were a mobile organization and one of the requirements was to be able to drive any vehicle when needed. I learned how to drive large trucks (1 Vz -2 Vz -5 ton). I also learned how to handle the large tractors used for towing large trailers and also the large P-2 wrecker. And not to forget, I learned how to drive the small "tugs" used for towing aircraft and the "Cleatrac" used for towing large aircraft. After a couple of months of training at the motor pool and qualifying in the various vehicles, I was issued my first military driving license entitling me to drive any sort of vehicle, (at that time) And would you believe I still have that license today

(Oct 2002). This license was good only at military installations and or in convoys through cities, towns, states and countries. We all were now officially Army drivers.

When we "fell out" for roll call the next day, we were assigned our duties. I sure was glad, because I had been assigned to the flight line and was told to report to the Flight Line Chief for my duty assignment. Technical Sergeant SISK was our line chief and he put me on the working crew of an O-47. It was 'my first airplane!' It was a single engine, three-place, mid-wing monoplane used for observation and aerial photography. A PFC was my immediate supervisor and he had me washing and polishing the plane constantly, but I didn't mind because I was finally working on aircraft. The plane belonged to the 97th Observation Squadron but after talking with the 1st Sgt. of the 97th, he told me they were not accepting any transfers from anywhere. They only wanted photography personnel right from photo school, which left me out. So I stayed with cleaning and polishing the O-47. I eventually worked on other planes. Even though they were menial jobs, I knew I would get to do the major repair work one day. I was also learning more about the different aircraft and I wanted to get good at it. So I went from one plane to another helping to change a tire, wiping them down or whatever. I figured, one day I would get to work on propellers and engines.



O-47A
O-47A

The line chief called me into his office one day and told me that I had been promoted to PFC (Private First Class). He also told me that he thought about sending me to technical training school on aircraft mechanics. Things were working out for me. I always thought that I would like to be a welder, and so when I got the opportunity, I enrolled in the welding classes that were being offered free to the Military. The welding school was given at Columbus Ga. High School and I went to classes three nights a week. I had been attending classes for a few weeks when Pearl Harbor was attacked. I had to give up my welding classes because my squadron got orders to move. The next day we were told to start packing our gear and be ready to leave. Although we really didn't go too far, we did leave Lawson Field and Ft. Benning. We went to a place called Daniel Field. It was the Municipal airfield of Augusta Ga. The only planes there were a Seversky P-36 and a couple of P-40's. They didn't fly them much, so there wasn't any work for us to do on them.

Getting my promotion to PFC was the good news, but I got some bad news as well. Red Cross notified my Commanding Officer (CO) that my father was in the hospital and things didn't look good. I tried to get a leave, but my CO told me that all furloughs were cancelled. He said that he could give me a seventy-two hour pass (3 days) coupled with the weekend. So I took off hitchhiking to New York. Hitchhiking, that's the way most soldiers moved about. There were very few cars and only NCO's and Officers were allowed to have them. People were trusting in those days and people would always pick up a man in uniform. I made it from Augusta to Baltimore Md. in just two rides and even drove part of the way. The woman who let me drive came up from Miami and was very tired. She got in the back seat and fell asleep. Try to imagine that today. I got to NY and saw my father, and he was in pretty bad shape. I was forced to leave NY and get back to Ga. I got back just in time because the squadron got shipping orders. A few weeks before all this, our squadron got some directives asking for personnel to volunteer for G P training (that's Glider Pilot training). I submitted my name, along with a few of the other guys in the squadron and was accepted. But as things worked out, I was in NY at the time the people selected for the GP training were called, and I missed out. My 1st Sgt. told me that there was no way to get in touch with me. My family didn't have a phone. Not too many people had phones in those days. So I missed out on the GP School and that was that. Six other men from the squadron were called and went out west for the training. I guess I'm either lucky or something, because we got wind through the grapevine that a couple of the boys who went were killed in crashes during training.

My CO called me in to see him and.....he informed me through the Red Cross, that my father had died.....

We packed our gear and loaded onto trucks that took us down to the train station in town. We boarded the train and headed north. We arrived back at Ft. Dix again and were assembled in a tent area,



S.S. MONTEREY

again. After getting more shots, we went back to those warehouses, only this time we were issued equipment for combat. Now, our squadron was not a combat outfit, but we were told that we had to have this type of equipment anyway. So we were issued a rifle, (30-cal. Springfield '03), a knapsack, a small folding type shovel, a bayonet that looked like a sword, a first aid packet, canteen, helmet, gas mask, and an ammunition belt & harness. The first thing we had to do was to clean the cosmoline (grease) off the gun and to oil it. Then we had to fit the helmet and check the gas mask. We were told that we would be shipping out soon, but no date. A couple of days later we loaded onto trucks and went down to the docks here in N.J. There we proceeded to board a large ship. It used to be a cruise ship that was converted into a troop ship. It was called the SS Monterey. We were led down 5 decks to our assigned sleeping quarters. This place is nothing but bunks stacked from the floor to the ceiling and the bunk I was assigned to was about half way to the ceiling, which was about ten feet from the floor. It was a steel frame with canvas stretched across it. We were allowed to move around after we were settled in, so I started to explore. Wanted to find out where the toilets were, where the first aid section was and where the mess hall was. This place sure is a gloomy looking place with small lights all around that never went out. Anyway, I made my way to the outer deck and I made friends with a sailor from one of the gun crews. They had their own quarters, a little room that they shared with a couple of other sailors. When the ship was loaded, we started to move. We were going to Halifax Nova Scotia, Canada. There we were forming a convoy with many more ships. There were a few warships I understand that were to be our escorts. A few days later we set sail, toward Europe. But we still don't know exactly where in Europe. We spent the next week or two just zig zagging all over the ocean. The navy crewman told me that we were being followed by a German submarine. I don't know if this guy was trying to scare us landlubbers, but it was enough to make me think "but it was enough to make me think about it. If it was out there, it didn't bother the convoy.

This excerpt was sent by Maryann and Rudy FORSTER, with the author's permission. Mary Ann says, "Marty will be 90 years old on September 19th of this year (2011). He was born in Portland, Maine. He married Frances Ann KLEPADLO on February 18, 1947. Fran was born on July 3, 1918 in Dickson City, PA. She joined the army in August 20, 1945 and she met Marty while in the service. After they married in 1947, she left the service. Frances K. Martin, 91, died Jan. 21, 2010. She is survived by her husband of 63 years, Frank: sons, Tom and Tim and daughter Fran. Their son Tim is married to our daughter, Carol Ann Forster."

This excerpt is the first few pages of his longer story. His reminiscence may help you imagine what your WW II father or grandfather might have experienced.

If you're a veteran, please record your experiences – and if you have a relative, neighbor or other acquaintance with military service, ask to record their memories. The Library of Congress has a program called The Veteran's History Project <www.loc.gov/vets> actively collecting veteran's stories.

Great quote for genealogy vs. house cleaning:

Please don't touch the dust, it might be my ancestor!

Submitted by Cathy HAYNES

Public Release of the 1940 Federal Census

Bryan L. MULCAHY, Reference Librarian, Fort Myers-Lee County Library

The 1940 federal census will be released for unrestricted public access on April 2, 2012. Digitalized images will be accessible at NARA facilities nationwide through public access computers as well as on personal computers via the internet using databases such as Ancestry.com, Ancestry Library Edition, Footnote.com, and Heritage Quest. April 1, 1940 was the official designated census date.

Questions recorded on the schedules are similar to those found on earlier census schedules. As the enumerators went door-to-door they recorded the location of the household (street name and house number in cities and towns) and provided additional household data, such as the names for each member of the household and their relationships to the head of the household. Enumerators also recorded a personal description for each member of the household which included their age and sex; information about each individual's education; their birthplace and naturalization status; and specific place of residence on April 1, 1935.

In addition, all individuals over the age of 14 were asked questions about their employment and 5% of the population, those on lines 14 & 29, were asked fifteen supplementary questions. These questions asked about their parents birthplace; earliest language spoken in the household; questions relating to veterans; social security; occupation; and a final section specifically for women, which recorded marital status and number of children born.

The National Archives has developed a website designed to guide researchers as they prepare to search the census upon formal release. Access to the website is available at the following link listed below: <http://www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/index.html>. The site even includes a countdown clock that will give you the exact number of days, hours, and minutes until formal release takes place! Information on the website covers the following topics:

1. General Information
2. How to Start your 1940 Census Research (includes a recommended checklist of strategies to prepare for research)
3. Finding Aids (geographical descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, Enumeration District Maps)
4. Instructions that were given to Enumerators
5. Occupation and Industry Classifications
6. Listing of 1940 City Directories at NARA
7. Locating Enumerations Districts Using Stephen P. Morse's Search Engines
8. Videos and other Articles and Online Data.

Here is a checklist of things you can do to start your 1940 census research. The website will provide additional details for each strategy listed below.

1. Make a list of all the people you want to look for in the 1940 census.
2. Collect addresses for these people from city directories if they lived in a city.
3. Identify the enumeration district (ED) in which each address was located.
4. Use NARA microfilm publication T1224, Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830-1950).
5. Use NARA microfilm publication A3378, Enumeration District (ED) Maps for the Twelfth through Sixteenth Censuses of the United States, 1900-1940 .
6. Use the 1930/1940 ED Converter utility found on www.stevemorse.org.
7. Find your Native American ancestor in NARA microfilm publication M595, Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940 (692 rolls) (if enrolled in a tribe and living on an Indian Reservation).

I Would Really Like to Meet ... Benoit Joseph BELPERCHE

by Sallie BELPERCHE

Is it odd for me to wish to meet one of my husband's ancestors? Sure, I'd like to have known several of mine, but my first reaction was this person.

Let me insert a side note about the spelling of the surname Belperche. In the many records I've collected, the name is spelled Belperche and Belleperche, with a very rare Bellperche. Both primary spellings even appear in the same document.

Benoit "Benoni" Joseph BELPERCHE was born in Duisans, Pas de Calais, France on 29 September 1774, the ninth of eleven children born to Victor and Marie Françoise (DESMASURES) BELPERCHE. Victor was a gardener at the chateau in Duisans. In 1776 or 1777, the family moved to Vadencourt, Somme, France; this is where Victor had been born in 1737. He became a gardener at the chateau in Vadencourt.

Vadencourt, even today, is a tiny village with a population of about 100. There are no businesses in the village, not even a grocery. The church is sited on a high point and the chateau is just across the street. I don't know if the chateau is occupied today. This is not a huge building or complex, but is much larger than any other building in the village. I'm sure that in the 1700's, all the people who lived in the vicinity worked in some manner for the lord of the manor.

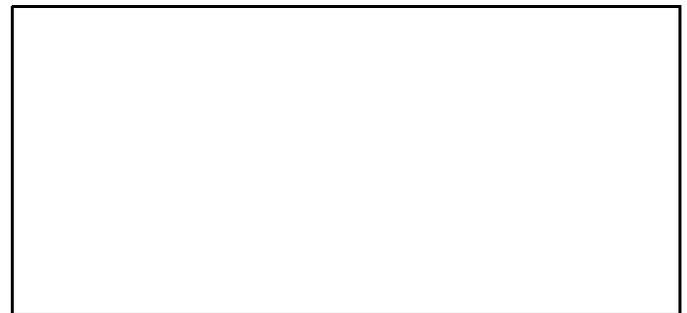
Benoni married Marie Josephine Gertrude PÉCHIN on Friday, 19 March 1802, in Bonnay, Somme, France, her home village. At that time he was living in Vadencourt and was a gardener at the chateau, the same position his father held until his death about 1780. Benoni and Josephine raised their family in Bonnay, having eleven children in a 20-year span. Benoni was a gardener in Bonnay, although there is not a chateau there today, so we don't know what or where he was gardening.

French civil registration documents are signed by several persons, particularly the informant. I have 22 documents that Benoni signed over the years – births of his children, marriages, death of one son, etc. He signed all of them as Belperche but it's his signature that really touches me. His signature is printed, no capital B. It appears to be a very laborious project for him to write his name. I wonder if someone wrote it so that he could copy it. However painful it may have been for him, he persevered!



Vadencourt

I'd like to meet Benoni because I'd love to watch him write his name. I'm also a gardener; I'd love to know specifically what he did.



?Signature?

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