

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 2

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

NO. 1 1990

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

JANUARY, 1990

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE:

We begin this New Year as the first year of the last decade of this century. We are actually a part of history. Remember to document your story the way you want it told. Our grandchildren and great grandchildren will be eagerly looking for us, just as we are looking for our ancestors. Don't disappoint them!

The Federal Census is taken every ten years and guess what, this is the year of the Census. Please be counted in the 1990 Federal Census. As genealogist and family researchers you can recognize the importance of accurate disclosure. If you can assist someone in completing their forms by all means set aside some time.

You'll be interested to know that there are five rolls of microfilm (T823) in the Genealogical room at the National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region in Laguna Niguel. The microfilm contains a wealth of historical information relating to slavery and to policies relating to Black prisoners-of-war during the Civil War.

The Index of U.S. Colored Troops in the Union Army of the Civil War have arrived at the National Archives. The soldiers are listed in alphabetical order for easy searching. Remember the Archives is open during the week but only on the first Saturday of the month.

This year will be filled with projects, field trips and classes. I look forward to serving as your president.

Thank you to all committee persons for the outstanding job done on the Bylaws, Constitution and Officer Nominations.

The following are the new officers for the California African American Genealogical Society:

Jamesetta Hammons - President	George Jenkins - Vice Pres. Programs
Frederick Dumas - Treasurer	Rozella Hall - 2nd Vice Pres. Membership
Marilyn White - Recording Secretary	Verdell Webb - Correspondence Secretary
Geralyn Johnson - Newsletter Editor	Pamela Drousseau - Historian
Herbert Laffoon - Parliamentarian	

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be held on January 20, 1990 at 10:00 a.m. in the multi purpose room of the California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, L.A., CA.

Faye Jonason of the California Afro-American Museum will discuss Conservation and Preservation of Pictures, Documents and Valuables. You are welcome to bring items that you interested in preserving.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: The annual membership fee for 1990 is now due. The fee is \$10.00. Welcome all new members.

COMPUTER CORNER: Do you have too many pieces of paper, notes, boxes of information that grows larger with your research.....then get organized and computerize.

USED COMPUTERS - IBM PC/XT, 10MB HARD DISK, 360K FLOPPY DRIVE COLOR MONITOR, \$575.00, 213-636-6373.

The above computers are purchased from various banks by a wholesaler as the banks upgrade their equipment. Some come equipped with wordprocessing software and all have DOS.

GENEALOGY SOFTWARE: There are some inexpensive Genealogy programs that do not take a degree to learn.

PAF/Personal Ancestry File software can be purchased from the Los Angeles Family History Library for \$42.65. Mackintosh and IBM/IBM Compatible versions available.

FREE  SHIPPING TO ORDER (800) 888-4437

Quality Software From...  **FAMware**
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A COMPLETE GENEALOGY SYSTEM FOR YOUR PC...

ORGANIZE AND DOCUMENT YOUR FAMILY'S HISTORY AND RECORDS

Have fun constructing and updating your family tree! Turn your home PC into a genealogy lab and provide hours of enjoyment for the entire family. **FAMILY REUNION** organizes all important documents and events in your family's history (birth, marriage and death certificates, descriptions of important events, etc.) and assembles a small database of the information.

FAMILY REUNION then allows you to store it, display it, chart it on paper (including several "family tree" formats)—even create mailing lists and keep track of birthdays. And **FAMILY REUNION** lets you chart your lineage as far back as you can trace it. A captivating "research adventure" for children of all ages, and a wonderful gift for future generations.

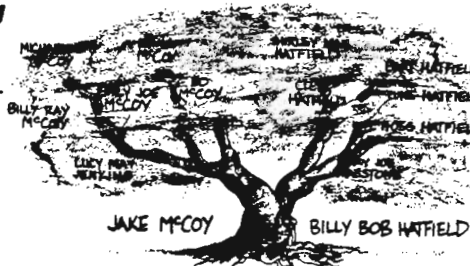


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Prints the direct descendants of any selected ancestor in any of the following formats: direct line, descending tree, columnar or side-by-side. Print a list of your relatives which includes name and birth date—don't miss another birthday! Organize family reunions and print labels for everyone.

Family Reunion \$49.95

A QUICK LOOK

- ✓ An easy-to-use (fun) system that helps you to organize and document your family's history.
- ✓ Helpful in a variety of ways, **FAMILY REUNION** is a great gift for your descendants.
- ✓ Produces a host of charts and documents to create a complete genealogy system.
- ✓ Include notes, comments, quotes and annotations.



Family Reunion From TigerSoftware

DB 4970 Family Reunion—IBM 5¼ inch.....\$49.95
DB 4975 Family Reunion—PS/2 3½ inch.....\$49.95
IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles. Requires 256K.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

FREEDMANS BUREAU aka BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS

The Freedman's Bureau was established on March 3, 1865 by Congress as a division of the War Department when they couldn't figure out what to do with the newly freed Negro's. Its main purpose was administer to refugees and freedmen and was directly responsible for bridging the gap from slavery to freedom. It acted a social service and welfare organization.

The Bureau gave direct medical aid to some one million freedmen, established hospitals, schools, relocation camps, and distributed over twenty-one million rations, many of them to poverty stricken whites. It also legalized marriages entered into during slavery and reunited families split through slave sales, found jobs for freed slaves and leased or supervised the working of abandoned lands. The Bureau operated five years and established 4,239 schools, employed 9,307 teachers, instructed 247,333 pupils and expended \$3,521,936. Practically all the major Negro colleges (Howard, Fisk and Morehouse) were founded or received substantial financial aid from the bureau. Howard University was founded by General O. O. Howard head of the Freedman's Bureau from funds left from the work of the Bureau.

Political activity of some of the agents of the Bureau and the bitter hostility of White Southerners brought it into disfavor and the Bureau was discontinued in 1872. It's work was taken up by certain missionary organizations that were cooperating with the Bureau. Among these organizations the American Missionary Association which was active before the Civil War, The American Baptist Home Mission Society; The Freedmen's Aid Society; The Presbyterian Board of Missions and a number of other agencies that were very helpful at that time.

Table 19-1
Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records

District Field Office	Headquarters	Assistant Commissioner		Superintendent of Education		Historical Study
		Microfilm Publication	Rolls	Microfilm Publication	Rolls	
Alabama	Montgomery	M 809	23	M 810	8	
Arkansas, including Missouri, parts of Kansas	St. Louis Washington, D.C.	M 979	52	M 980	5	
District of Columbia, including parts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Delaware		M1055	21	M1056	24	
Florida	Tallahassee					
Georgia (originally part of South Carolina)	Beaufort, S.C. Nashville	M 798	36	M 799	28	
Kentucky (originally part of Tennessee)						
Louisiana	New Orleans	M1027	36	M1026	12	
Maryland, including parts of West Virginia and Delaware						James H. Whyte, "Activities of the Freedmen's Bureau in Southern Maryland 1865-70," <i>Chronicles of St. Mary's</i> 7 (1959): 11-18 and "The Freedmen's Bureau in West Virginia," <i>West Virginia History</i> 39 (Jan.-April 1978): 99-142.
Mississippi	Vicksburg	M 826	50			
North Carolina	Raleigh	M 843	38	M 844	16	
South Carolina	Beaufort	M 869	44			Martin Abbott, <i>The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, 1865-72</i> . (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967).
Tennessee	Nashville	M 999	34	M1000	9	Weymouth T. Jordan, "Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee," <i>East Tennessee Historical Society Publications</i> 11 (1939): 49-61.
Texas	Galveston	M 821	32	M 822	18	Barry A. Crouch, "Hidden Sources of Black History: The Texas Freedmen's Bureau Records as a Case Study," <i>Southwestern Historical Quarterly</i> 83 (1980): 211-26.
Virginia	Richmond	M1048	67	M1053	20	William T. Alderson, <i>The Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia</i> . M.A. thesis, Vanderbilt University, 1949.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY:

This business is sometimes confused with the Freedman's Bureau and in fact is not related. It was founded by Congress as a banking institution with thirty-three branches established between 1865 and 1870.

Historical information from this business that is of interest to genealogist is the "Registers of Signatures of Depositors" which includes such information as: name, birthplace, place of residence as a child, complexion, employer, parents, as well as names of former slave owners and the name of the plantation of residence. Some applications do not contain all information.

Most of the bureau's records are nongenealogical, but many records are useful. Record Group 105 is divided into two groups:

1. Bureau Headquarter's Records, 1865-72 (described in *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington Headquarters*, compiled by Elaine Evert (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1973) This collection includes freedmen's marriage certificates between 1861 and 1869. In addition to actual marriage licenses, the collection also includes proofs of marriage. You must know where the marriage of interest took place to locate the record since documents are arranged alphabetically by the groom's surname within each state's file.

There are no statistics available on the number of marriages documented for each state. Some states have several hundred and others have none. Records sometimes include, in addition to the names of the marrying parties, their residences, date and place of marriage, their complexions, their parents' complexions, periods of time living with previous spouses, causes for separation in previous marriages, and numbers of children by previous and present marriages.

2. Records of District or Field Offices also contain marriage records. These registers were maintained by local superintendents and agents of the bureau. Registers include the same basic information as the bureau headquarters records. Researchers must know the place and date of the marriage to find it in the records. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi are heavily represented in the collection. Marriage records recorded by the bureau were also simultaneously recorded in local county records. (See Table 19-1.)

3. The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was founded by Congress as a banking institution with thirty-three branches established between 1865 and 1870. Its records are part of Record Group 101 of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and are reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M816 in Table 19-2.

Each person applying for an account with the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was required to provide specific information. Recorded in "Registers of Signatures of Depositors," the applications generally include account number, name of depositor, date of entry, birthplace, place of residence as a child, residence at date, age, complexion, occupation, employer, name of wife or husband, names of children, names of parents, brothers, and sisters, and remarks. The names of former slave owners and the name of the plantation of residence are sometimes included. Some applications do not contain all this information.

These registers are not indexed, but there are indexes to deposit ledgers (1865-74) which are microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M817 (5 rolls). These indexes list depositors' names, account numbers, and page number in the deposit ledgers. Indexes are arranged alphabetically by state and then by branch within the state. Names are arranged alphabetically by first letter of the surname of the depositor.

Many other Freedmen's Bureau records contain information of genealogical value, but the way the records are arranged and the lack of usable indexes makes research in the records an arduous task. For a full discussion of Freedmen's Bureau and related records, consult the *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* from which I have quoted earlier.

All of the records discussed above are in the custody of the National Archives and Records Center. You can use microfilmed records at the Federal Records Centers or you may employ an agent located in Washington, D.C., to search those records of interest to you. The Board for Certification of Genealogists, Box 19163, Washington, DC 20036, has a list of certified record searchers which will be supplied upon request. The Association of Professional Genealogists, Box 11601, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 also has a list of qualified searchers.

Table 19-2
Microfilmed Records of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company

Roll No.	State	Branch	Dates Covered
1	Alabama	Huntsville	28 Nov. 1865-21 Aug. 1874
2	Alabama	Mobile	18 June 1867-29 June 1874
3	Arkansas	Little Rock	27 Feb. 1871-15 July 1874
4	Washington, D.C.	Washington	11 July 1865-30 Dec. 1871
5	Washington, D.C.	Washington	24 May 1872-22 July 1874
5	Florida	Tallahassee	25 Aug. 1866-15 Jan. 1872
6	Georgia	Atlanta	15 Jan. 1870-15 July 1872
7	Georgia	Augusta	23 Nov. 1870-29 June 1874
8	Georgia	Savannah	10 Jan. 1866-17 Dec. 1870
9	Georgia	Savannah	17 Dec. 1870-22 Oct. 1872
10	Georgia	Savannah	22 Oct. 1872-1 Sept. 1874
11	Kentucky	Lexington	21 March 1870-3 July 1874
11	Kentucky	Louisville	15 Sept. 1865-8 July 1874
12	Louisiana	New Orleans	20 June 1866-29 June 1874
12	Louisiana	Shreveport	11 Feb. 1871-29 June 1874
13	Maryland	Baltimore	3 May 1866-23 June 1874
14	Mississippi	Columbus	1 Aug. 1870-16 June 1874
14	Mississippi	Natchez	29 March 1870-18 June 1874
15	Mississippi	Vicksburg	28 July 1868-29 June 1874
16	Missouri	St. Louis	6 April 1869-8 Oct. 1869
17	New York	New York City	20 Feb. 1871-6 July 1874
18	North Carolina	New Bern	2 Nov. 1869-25 July 1874
18	North Carolina	Raleigh	9 April 1868-20 April 1868
18	North Carolina	Wilmington	3 Sept. 1869-30 Oct. 1869
19	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	7 Jan. 1870-26 June 1874
20	South Carolina	Beaufort	20 June 1868-3 July 1874
21	South Carolina	Charleston	19 Dec. 1865-2 Dec. 1869
22	South Carolina	Charleston	4 Dec. 1869-25 Feb. 1871
23	South Carolina	Charleston	25 Feb. 1871-2 July 1872
24	Tennessee	Memphis	28 Dec. 1865-1 July 1874
25	Tennessee	Nashville	23 Dec. 1871-23 June 1874
26	Virginia	Lynchburg	8 July 1871-22 Aug. 1871
26	Virginia	Norfolk	4 Dec. 1871-29 June 1874
26	Virginia	Richmond	18 July 1867-20 June 1870
27	Virginia	Richmond	21 June 1870-29 June 1874

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO - Thomas O. Fuller, 1933, Pictorial History Inc., Publishers, Memphis Tennessee, Printed and Bound in the U.S.A. by Kingsport Press, Kingsport Tennessee.)

BEFORE THE MAYFLOWER - A History of the Negro in America 1619 - 1966, Lerone Bennett.

THE SOURCE - Black Ancestral Research, John Cerny.

DOCUMENTATION FOR AFRO-AMERICAN FAMILIES: The Records of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, by Robert Scott Davis, Jr. National Genealogical Society Quarterly, vol. 76, no. 2, June (1988), pp. 139-146.

SPECIAL THANK YOU

Special thanks goes out to JOHANN HASSAN who hosted our Christmas Party and provided us with a warm and wonderful holiday atmosphere. A great time was had by all.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol.2 No.2 FEBRUARY, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Please attend and bring a guest to our monthly meeting on February 17, 1990 at 10:00 a.m. in the multi purpose room of the California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, L.A., CA.

GUEST SPEAKER

Our guest speaker for Black History month is Terrance Roberts. His topic of discussion will be:

BARRIERS TO SELF IDENTITY: ARKANSAS STATE LAWS AND THE IMPACT ON BLACKS

HISTORICAL NOTE: Terrance Roberts our speaker is the son of one of our members Margaret Thomas. He is a historical figure himself being one of 9 high school children known as the "Little Rock Nine", who on September 25, 1957, escorted by the National Guard integrated Central High School in Little Rock Arkansas. This was a major turning point in the Arkansas Civil Rights movement.

LIBRARY ACQUISITION: by George Jenkins

Slave and Plantation Records in the California Afro-American Research Library.

Local African-American genealogist will be delighted to learn that the Library of the California Afro-American Museum has recently acquired source materials of important genealogical significance; Series A and Series C of Records of antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War.

Series A is subtitled "Selections from the South Carolinian Library, University of South Carolina". Series C is subtitled "Selections from the Holdings of the Library of Congress" and pertains to selected plantations in Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The combined Series A and C provide a total of twenty-eight reels of microfilm for genealogical research and constitute the first phase of the Library's projected program to acquire the entire set of seven series (320 reels) of microfilmed slave and plantation records for several Southern states.

CAUTION: 1. Frequently, extensive "digging" will be required to find slave and free blacks' names in these records.
2. Although some of these records contain actual genealogies of slave families, a given plantation may have harbored two or more slaves with the same name. Therefore, the prudent genealogist will be cautious about drawing unwarranted conclusions.

OPENING THE 1920 CENSUS: by Don W. Wilson Archivist of the United States, NGS Newsletter, Vol. 15, Number 6, November-December 1989 a Bimonthly Publication of the National Genealogical Society.

On Monday, March 2, 1992, the directors of the National Archives eleven regional archives will unlock the microfilm cabinets housing the 1920 census microfilm. In preparation for the opening of the 1920 census, the National Archives will have produced seventeen complete duplicate sets of the material. This simple act will be the culmination of four years of work by more than forty staff members at a cost including salaries, of over \$1 million dollars.

The first census was taken in 1790 out a political necessity. Representation of the states in Congress had been determined by compromise, and the Constitution required a decennial (every ten years) enumeration to allocate representation and the apportionment of direct taxes. The United States became the first country in the world to provide for a regular enumeration of its inhabitants, albeit without any thought of providing for the systematic collection of statistical data.

The 1920 census exists only on microfilm and consists of 2,076 rolls of Population Census Schedules and 8,590 rolls of the Soundex index. Every state in the 1920 census is indexed, which will simplify access for genealogists and family historians. Our Special Media Preservation Branch already has undertaken a frame-by-frame review of each roll of microfilm. The rolls were examined for density, scratches, focus, film curl, fungus, gasses, and fog. At the same time, the staff noted the beginning and ending information on each roll; from these notes the catalog will be produced. Finally, the staff noted for each roll of film the location of any physical problems that could not be corrected. The National Archives is committed to having the 1920 census available on the opening date in all of its regional centers as well as in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

The microfilm catalog for the 1920 census will be similar in format to the 1910 census catalog. The most significant changes will be the inclusion of additional information about legibility problems on individual roll listings, a new appendix outlining the data elements included in the 1920 census, and a reproduction of an original schedule form. The 1920 census catalog will be published in the spring of 1991, none to twelve months before the 1920 census is released. The catalog will be available free to libraries and for sale to interested individuals. Publishing the catalog in 1991 will allow prospective purchasers to place orders early. Advance orders for complete duplicate sets or for copies of all rolls from a state that are received by September 1, 1991, will be shipped on March 2, 1992. All other orders will be shipped as soon thereafter as possible.

The National Archives Microfilm Rental Program will also have a set of the 1920 census and indexes available for rental beginning on March 2, 1992. Advance orders for rentals may be submitted after September 1, 1991. Those orders will be filled beginning March 2, 1992.

The opening of a new census is a major event in the life of the National Archives. When we unlock the cabinets, we unlock information about a generation of family life in the United States. We are as eager as all of you for that day.

Remember, this is a census year, make sure your counted in the 1990 Census.

EVENTS:

AFRO-CENTRIC EXHIBIT - California Afro-American Museum, at 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, L.A., CA, 213-744-7432. Open 10 a.m. 5 p.m. daily.

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN-AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY - L.A. Photography Center, 412 S. Park St., L.A., CA, 213-383-7342. Open 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily. Exhibit through February 25, 1990.

1960's, SECOND GENERATION - Art exhibit Friday February 16, 1990 from 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. opening reception. This exhibition is dedicated to Odessa Cox principal founder of Los Angeles Southwest College, 1600 W. Imperial Highway and Western.

HARLEM - a lecture by Steve Corbin, author of "No Easy Place to Be," set in the Harlem Renaissance, at Libros Revolution Bookstore, 312 W. 8th Street \$3. February 18th, 2 p.m., 488-1303.

ALLIANCE OF BLACK ENTERTAINMENT TECHNICIANS BRUNCH - March 18, 1990, 10 am to 4 p.m. at the Airport Marriott Hotel Imperial Ballroom, 5855 Century Blvd., L.A., CA. Guest speaker Lou Gossett, Jr. Call for tickets: Shirley Moore c/o ABET 4116-1/2 S. Crenshaw Blvd. L.A., CA 90008, 213 299-0617 Tickets \$45

LOS ANGELES BLACK BUSINESS EXPO - Saturday April 28th 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. and Sunday April 29th 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. at the Los Angeles Convention Center. Two days of Afro American Businesses owners spotlighting their products and services. A networking event, booths are available to those interested in spotlighting their business venture. Call: 213-964-5770 A Lindsey & Associates Event.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES: Anyone having anything to submit to the Heritage Newsletter for publication can send the information to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, L.A., CA 90018 or Call 213-733-1835 after 6 p.m. Please call or submit information at least 10 days before our monthly meeting which is every 3rd Saturday of the month.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol.2 No.3 MARCH, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be on March 17, 1990, at 10:00 a.m.; in the multi-purpose room of the Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, CA, 213-744-7432. We will be having a speaker from the Census Bureau and/or group interaction and discussions by region/states on resources and problem solving, helpful research hints, etc.

READING LIST

VOICES OF FREEDOM - A oral history of the Civil Rights movement from the 1950's through the 1980's: Henry Hampton, Steve Fayer, Sarah Flynn, Bantam Books.

This is a by-product of the PBS television documentary series "eyes on the Prize," produced by co-author Henry Hampton.

SOMERSET HOMECOMING - Dorothy Redford with Michael D'Orso, Introduction by Alex Haley.

The true story of a Virginia social worker who traces her family to the site of a 19th century plantation in North Carolina. She brings together not only her family but other direct descendents of slaves who worked the Somerset plantation. It was a grand reunion of over 2000 persons.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL - Written by herself - Harriet A. Jacobs, Edited by Jean Fagan Yellin.

Originally mistaken for a novel because of the flowery writing style; it is actually the memoirs of an escaped slave woman describing the ordeal of her life in antebellum North Carolina.

WITHIN THE PLANTATION HOUSEHOLD, BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN OF THE OLD SOUTH - Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Chapel Hill Publishing.

Diaries and narratives of women of slave holding households and women slaves.

RESOURCE/RESEARCH BOOKS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC FORTS - Robert B. Roberts, MacMillan Publishing Company, New York, 1988.

A source book on American military posts (1562-1985). The book is arranged by state and thereunder alphabetically by name of fort.

Genealogical Research Facilities in the Los Angeles Area

CAL STATE LA LIBRARY, 5151 State College Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90032

700,000 research books (genealogies interfiled) - 21,749 films - 278,781 microfiche - Guide to Public Records Office of England - Marriage Notices for U.S. 1785-1794 - National Archives Guide to Paris, France.

CAL STATE NORTHRIDGE, 18111 Nordhoff St., Northridge, CA 91330

506,000 research books (genealogies interfiled) - Microfilm Room has a 41 page catalog of their holdings - Denmark censuses - Keene, NH Directories - Luxembourg census - Old books & newspapers on microfiche.

CARLSBAD CITY LIBRARY, 1250 Elm Ave., Carlsbad, CA 92008

1 1/2 hr. drive from LA - 139,843 books - 16,200 Genealogical Books - 615 microfilm - 52,782 Microfiche - Draper Manuscripts - 19 volumes Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Sailors & Marines - KY Deed Books.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE LIBRARY, 800 Dartmouth St., Claremont, CA 91711

1,500,000 books (genealogies interfiled) - 6,543 periodicals - 28,000 microfilm - 960,000 microfiche - Nordic collection - French, German & Danish Biographies - Biographies Universelle in French 45 volumes.

GERMAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA LIBRARY, 1420 N. Claremont Blvd., Suite 1207-E, Claremont, CA 91711

Sat. 1-5 p.m. or by appointment 714-621-7339.

Complete set of telephone books for East Germany and West Germany. One of the largest collections of German genealogical publications in the country.

HUNTINGTON BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY, 7111 Talbert Ave., Huntington Beach, CA 92648

178,511 books - 700 genealogies - 7,211 microfilm - 36,000 microfiche - Official Roster of ND Soldiers, Sailors & Marines Adj. General's Report State of Kansas - LA. & Orange Counties obituary files.

IMMIGRANT LIBRARY, 1013 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, CA 91506

4,848 genealogical books - 400 microfilm - 3,000 microfiche - German subjects make up 50% of collection - German telephone books - Familienkundliche Nachrichten 6 vols. - Der Schuessell 7 vols. - Deutsche Ortssippenbuecher 115 vols.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, (in temporary quarters in March 1989) 433 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, CA 90013

86,025 genealogical books - 507 periodicals - 5,254 microfilm - 18,004 microfiche - Excellent collection of family histories, county histories & heraldry.

FAMILY HISTORY CENTER, Los Angeles LDS Temple Visitors Center, 10741 Santa Monica Blvd., West Los Angeles, CA 90025

10,000 genealogical books - 250 periodicals - 47,000 microfilm - 15,000 microfiche - Immigration Records - All Federal censuses - bound census indexes & AIS indexes - Civil registration for Ireland, Scotland, England & Wales.

PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, 285 E. Walnut St., Pasadena, CA 91101

240,000 books - 1,500 genealogical books - 100,000 microfilm - 750 microfiche - Family history collection - West Virginia History collection.

POMONA PUBLIC LIBRARY, 625 S. Garey Ave., Pomona, CA 91766

254,000 books - 5,700 genealogical books - 300 microfilm - 2,200 microfiche - Index to Irish wills - English convicts in Colonial America - 4 volumes Pension Rolls of 1835 - NJ Index of Wills - Pioneer Baptist Church Records So Central KY & TN.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 122 So. San Fernando Rd. (rear), Burbank, CA 91503

6,500 genealogical books - 40 microfilm - 2,000 microfiche - Turner Collection - Brossman Collection - 245 volumes Jones & Gandrud Alabama Records - largest genealogical periodical collection in southern California, over 2,000 volumes.

SONS OF REVOLUTION LIBRARY, 600 So. Central, Glendale, CA 91204

25,000 genealogical books - 125 periodicals - Bound Boston Transcripts - 35 volumes Archives of Maryland - 121 volumes Pennsylvania Archives - 140 volumes War of Rebellion - 15 volumes RI Vital Records - 222 volumes MA Vital Records

UCLA, UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARY, 405 Hilgard Ave., West Los Angeles, CA 90024

5,000,000 books (genealogies interfiled) - 70,000 periodicals - 128,000 microfilm - 2,389,000 microfiche - Americana collection - City Directories - GA State Gazette 1786- Newspapers from Spain 1800's to 1900's.

WHITTIER COLLEGE LIBRARY, 7031 Founders Hills Rd., Whittier, CA 90602

175,107 books (genealogies interfiled) - 400 microfilm - 21,000 microfiche - Society of Friends (Quaker) Depository Library - Quaker Necrology, an index of Quaker deaths - Quaker genealogies.

The Southern California Genealogical Society

Wheel Chair Access

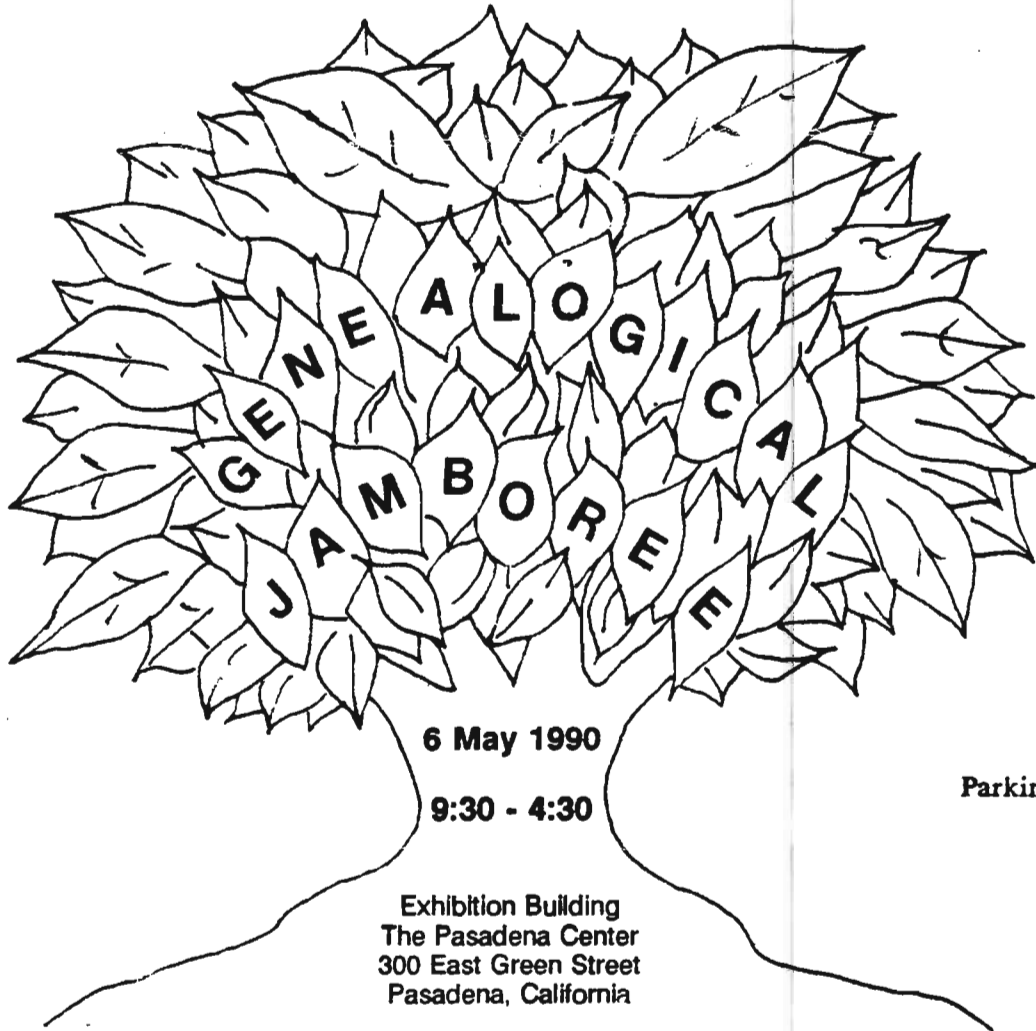
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Jamboree '90 THEME: Climb Your Family Tree

Beginning & Advanced Classes

CAROL BELL
ARLENE EAKLE
LELAND MEITZLER
JULIE OVERTON

WHAT IS THE JAMBOREE?

The JAMBOREE is the annual genealogical exhibition sponsored by the Southern California Genealogical Society, Inc. In addition to guest speakers there are beginning and advanced classes and exhibits relating to every aspect of genealogical research. The JAMBOREE has been called the largest annual genealogical event west of the Mississippi River.

"I consider the genealogical JAMBOREE to be the premier genealogical event in the United States." Heritage Quest #11, Leland Meitzler.

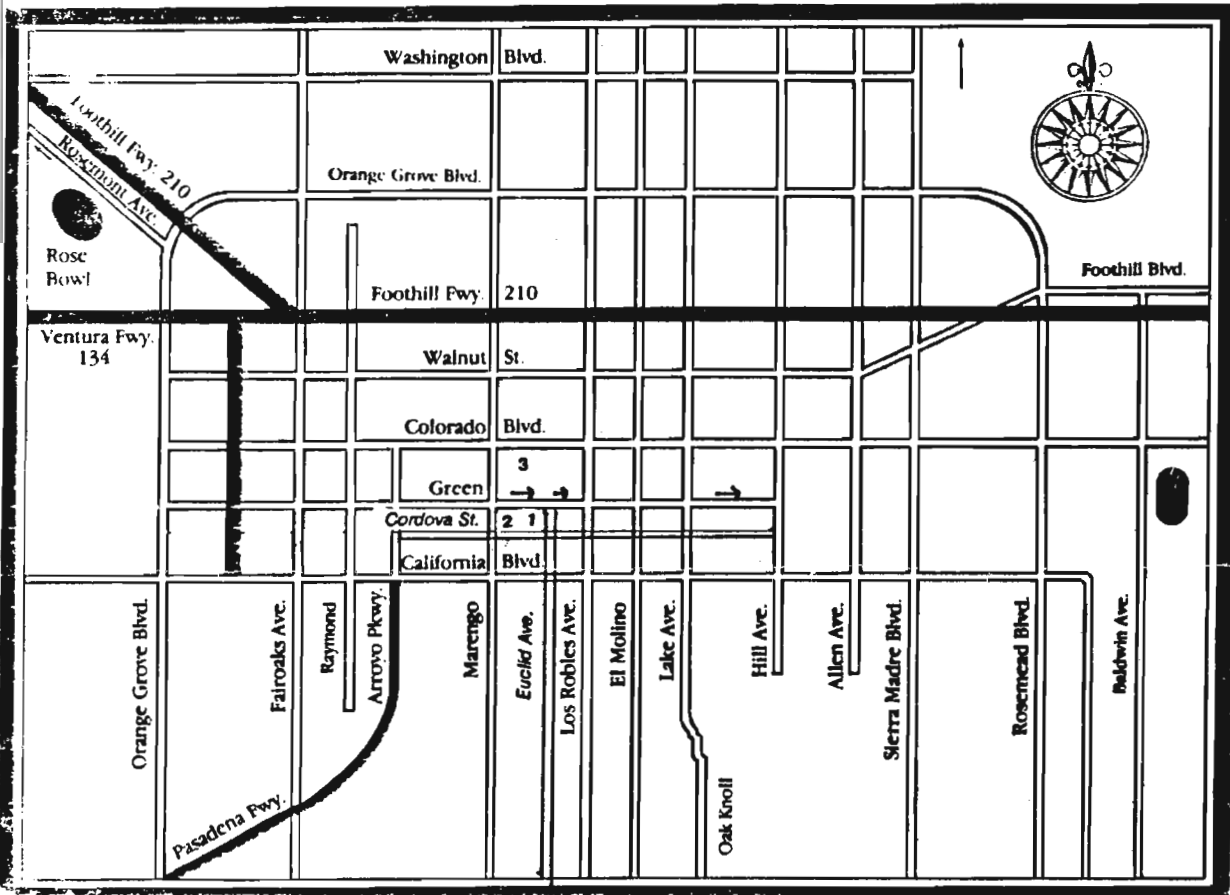
The Exhibition Hall houses exhibits of genealogical, historical and hereditary societies, family associations, adoptive organizations, and vendors. Items available for purchase range from genealogical charts and forms; family and county histories and "How to" books to bumper stickers, quilts, maps, crafts and books.

More than 200 SCGS volunteers staff tables providing research assistance for the United States and Europe. Volunteers also staff special interest tables including American Indian, Amish, Mennonite, Pennsylvania Dutch, Black Genealogy and the Research Team of the Southern California Genealogical Society.

Two large rooms in the Conference Building of The Pasadena Center will be used for the lectures.

JAMBOREE '90

Southern California Genealogical Society
 122 S. San Fernando Blvd.
 P.O. Box 4377
 Burbank, California 91503
 (818) 843-7247



1. Conference Building
2. Exhibition Building
3. Pasadena Plaza

Pasadena Center Parking Entrances
 Marengo (between Green & Cordova)
 Euclid (between Green & Cordova)

**AFRO-AMERICAN
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 73086
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20056-3086**

**THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MAY 3 - 5, 1990
HOLIDAY INN-CAPITOL
550 C STREET SW
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

The Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society will be held May 3 - 5, 1990 at the Holiday Inn-Capitol in Washington, D.C. The theme for the conference will be "EXPLORING THE PAST TO APPRECIATE THE FUTURE."

The conference will include activities designed to meet a variety of genealogical and historical needs:

- For those interested in learning how to trace their family roots, there will be a one-day workshop entitled "Introduction to Genealogy," conducted by internationally recognized genealogist, James Dent Walker.
- For those desiring to take a trek through history, there will be sessions on Ancient African Civilizations and Blacks in the Civil War. Charles Blockson, author of *The Underground Railroad* and *Black Genealogy* will conduct a session on The Underground Railroad.

Other sessions will include presentations on topics such as Organizing a Family Reunion, Genealogical Sources in the Caribbean, Collecting African American Memorabilia, and many more.

Back by popular demand will be our Silent and Live Auction. Prepare to join us!

ANYONE WISHING TO PRESENT A PAPER RELATING TO AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY IS INVITED TO SUBMIT A ONE PAGE PROPOSAL BY NOVEMBER 30, 1989.

.....
_____ Please send me more information about the 1990 Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society Conference.

_____ Please send me membership information.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Mail this form to: **AAHGS
Conference Planning Committee
P.O. Box 73086
Washington, D.C. 20056-3086**

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol.2 No.4 APRIL, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be on ^{Wrong date} March 17, 1990, at 9:00 a.m. in the multi-purpose room of the California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, exposition Park, Los Angeles, California 213-744-7432.

GUEST SPEAKER

Bill Mason
From the Natural History Museum

TOPIC

The Rapid Growth of the Afro American Population
In Los Angeles in 1890

MEMBERSHIP

All members who have not paid their 1990 Membership Dues they are now delinquent. If you wish to continue as a member and receive the Newsletter, please submit your payment to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

ARMY WAS ROAD OUT OF SLAVERY:

Synopsis from: Kansas City Times Article - January 28, 1986. Article submitted by: George Jenkins - C.A.G.G.S

TIPTON, MO. - What's known about Fleming Stradford over the distance of 122 years is precious little. But there are a few things:

On July 22, 1864--when the Civil War's outcome still seemed chancy-- he came to Tipton and "presented himself" to Union authorities. He was enlisted in the Missouri Colored Volunteers.

Young Stradford was 17, 5 feet 2 inches tall, born in Pettis county, and was a farmer. He could not write and, therefore, marked an "X" as his signature on the enlistment form. Naturally, since this was Missouri and he was black, Mr. Stradford was a slave. He was owned by E. C. Wooldridge of Boone County, who'd gotten him as part of an estate settlement.

The enlistment meant more than marching and adventure to Fleming Stradford. It meant he was a free man. The "X" he scratched on the paper was his personal emancipation. Over 200,000 blacks enlisted in the Union Army.

It is thought that Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves with the emancipation Proclamation. What is not generally talked about

that Mr. Lincoln didn't free all the slaves. His proclamation covered only slaves in areas under Confederate control. For slaves in Missouri and other border states where the Union had nominal power, slavery still was slavery. Slavery was still a business. The U.S. government figured owners of slaves who enlisted were owed \$300 in compensation; owners of drafted slaves were to get \$100. After the war, Missouri slave owners, mostly residents of the river counties, applied for that compensation. They wanted their money.

The records of all this--applications, ownership records, affidavits, claim forms--are in about 30 folders at the National archives--Kansas City Branch.

Mark Corrison, a federal archivist, says the papers apparently were stored in the attic of the old Topeka federal building along with some material about Wild Bill Hickok and some German-Americans who were thought to be enemy agents in World War I. The Federal Building was torn down in the early 1930s and the records were sent to the Kansas State Historical Society. There they stayed until the Federal Archives acquired them. As far as Mr. Corrison can determine, they are the only extant records anywhere of such compensation claims. Most of the compensation forms are dated in 1867, but there is no record of any claims ever being paid. Not surprisingly, some of the names of the owners wanting payment for their slaves are still well-known in central Missouri--people who endow colleges or head historical societies.

Roughly 200,000 black men enlisted in the Union Army. The names of the black men who fought for their country are more mundane --Mikey Anderson, John White, Joe Murphy, Nelson Turner, et al. But they are more--the only record of forgotten men who somehow knew that donning the blue coat of their nation and marking their "X" promised them a better chance. Even if they had to die fighting.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Famous Black Cooks and Books

Excerpt from: Food For Thought by Libby Clark,
Syndicated Columnist, Amalgated Publishers Inc.

Hercules - When George Washington became president and was unable to find a satisfactory white cook, he decided to take along his reliable slave cook from Mt. Vernon. The cook's name was "Hercules" who then became the first official White House cook and the first Presidential cook.

Big Sam - Cooked many a memorable meal for cowhands on the plains. His specialties were barbecued Antelope Ribs, roasted Buffalo Steaks, sourdough biscuits, Son Of A Gun Stew and Bread Pudding sweetened with molasses and raisins. He is written about in the book "Negro Cowboy," by Phillip Durham.

THE \$10,000 Gertrude Johnson Williams LITERARY AWARD



John H. Johnson, editor and publisher of EBONY, announces that \$10,000 in honor of his late mother, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson Williams, will be awarded to the winners of the second annual EBONY writing contest aimed at stimulating interest in writing and developing writing talent for movie and TV scripts, short stories and general fiction articles.

"We at EBONY," Publisher Johnson says, "have noted the relative scarcity of Black writers in these areas, and we want to encourage the abundance of talent we believe exists."

The contest is open to all Americans of African descent who have not previously received money or other financial consideration for writing short stories, novels, plays, television scripts or movie scripts.

Under the rules of the contest,* writers and aspiring writers can submit original short stories for judging by a panel of experts. The winning entry will be announced and published in the November 1990 issue of EBONY. The deadline for submissions is June 15, 1990. Entries should be sent to:

GERTRUDE JOHNSON WILLIAMS
WRITING CONTEST
820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605

No information about the Johnson Williams Award will be given by telephone, and all entries must be postmarked by midnight, June 15, 1990.

Publisher Johnson says the contest is designed to focus national attention on the need for more professional Black writers. "We have made progress in recent years," he says, "in dealing with historical patterns of exclusion in television, publishing and the movie industry. Despite these efforts, the number of Black writers employed in these industries is still distressingly low. We hope all Americans will join with us in making a special effort to eliminate the remaining barriers to the full utilization of the writing skills of Black Americans."

Contestants will be bound by the following rules* and stipulations:

1. Each contestant can only submit one short story.
2. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of standard-sized paper and should not exceed 2,500 words.
3. Each manuscript must be accompanied by a letter certifying that the short story is original and is not based on the work of any other writer, living or dead. The accompanying letter must also state that the names, characters and incidents are fictional and that any resemblance to any person living or dead is purely coincidental.
4. A panel of professional writers will read the entries and make a preliminary selection based on originality, structure, character development, fresh and sparkling use of language, understanding of the Black tradition, emotional appeal and suitability for use by other media.
5. Final selection will be made by a panel of nationally known literary experts.
6. All manuscripts become the property of Johnson Publishing Company, whose agents will be the sole judge of the relative merits of the submitted manuscripts.

Robert Roberts - Wrote what's thought to be the first cookbook authored by an American and an African-American in entitled "House Servant's Directory". Roberts was a free African-American in 1827. His book was a directory of setting and serving tables at breakfast, dinner and supper. The demand for Roberts' Directory was so great that a reprint was required in 1828. It was thought by experts to have provided a standard for caterers and managers of large estates.

Roberts was also an active member of the free Black Congress that met in Philadelphia in 1831 and a worker in the Garrison anti-slavery movement.

Vertame Smart-Grosvenor - A native of South Carolina with "Gullah" heritage, wrote her first cookbook "Vibration Cooking", in 1970. She is credited with being the first to associate the African-American with all types of cooking and foods.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

- April 21 thru 27 BLACK TALKIES ON PARADE - Coordinated by the Western States Black Research Center, the festival runs April 22-27 at the Four Star Theater in Los Angeles. For details on the festival call 213-737-3292.
- April 22 thru July 22 SANCTIFIED - A performance written by Ellen Sebastian based on the life and writings of Zora Neale Hurston. Centered around a New Orleans Voodoo initiation, examines how African and Haitian practices influenced African-American religion. Exhibition by Bettye Saar. The Museum of Contemporary Art, The Temporary Contemporary, 250 S. Grand Ave, L.A., CA (213) 621-2766.
- May 10 & May 17 GENEALOGY SEMINAR - Frederick Dumas, a member of our Genealogical Society, will present a 1 hour seminar from 10 a.m - 11 a.m. at the Cunningham Senior Center, 2475 W. Washington Blvd., L.A., CA. For information call Judith Morrison (213) 734-9091.

THANK YOU:

Margaret Thomas for our February speaker, her son and UCLA Professor, Terrance Thomas.

Johann Hassan for our March speaker, Brenda August from the Census Bureau.

All those on the February and March refreshment committees.

Newsletter articles can be submitted to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, L.A., CA 90018 or phoned in (213) 733-1835. The deadline is for the next issue is May 9, 1990.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol.2 No.5 MAY, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be on May 19, 1990, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon in the multi-purpose room of the California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California 213-744-7432.

*Note: Effective immediately our meetings will begin at 9:00 a.m. instead of 10:00 a.m. Unless otherwise informed, our monthly meeting is held the third Saturday of each month at the above location.

BEGINNERS CLASS: Marilyn White will be instructing a class from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. for the beginning genealogist, and anyone who needs tips on research methods, and sources.

SPEAKERS

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon

SANDRA PHILLIPS

on

RESEARCH IN ALABAMA

&

FRED DUMAS

on

RESEARCH IN LOUISIANA

MEMBERSHIP: Welcome to all of our new members, we're happy to have you as a part of our organization.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

HISTORICAL NOTES:

MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS

During the period of reconstruction at least sixty-four newspapers were published. Of these sixty-four, fifty five were established between 1875 and 1920. Four were founded in the 1870's, twelve in the 1880's, sixteen in the 1890's, eleven in the decade beginning in 1900 and twelve in the decade beginning in 1910.

The first Negro newspaper in Missouri was the Negro World of St. Louis, established in 1875. Kansas City's first newspaper, the Independent began publication four years later. Founded in 1881 the first paper published outside the two major metropolitan centers was the St. Joseph Mirror.

Almost two-thirds of the newspapers published before 1920 were established in St. Louis and Kansas City. Most of the state's Negroes lived there and the cities were most attractive to the kind of leaders who were likely to establish newspapers. The remaining papers were scattered among eleven smaller cities with fairly substantial Negro populations. Only one of the papers, the Missouri Messenger of Macon, was founded in a community with fewer than one thousand Negroes. Two of the newspapers originated in the heavily Negro-populated "Bootheel" in the southeast section of the state. Most of these newspapers lasted less than a decade.

There were three Missouri newspapers which lasted more than four decades; the St. Louis Argus, established in 1912, the Kansas City Call, established in 1919, and the St. Louis American established in 1928. All three of these newspapers were currently published and, in the period since 1920, they had a virtual monopoly on the Missouri Negro reader market.

Most of the papers were affiliated with a religious denomination, lodge, college or business, and gave special attention to the activities of the supporting organization. The slogans of the organization frequently appeared on the masthead. The affiliations were the source of a small steady income for the paper and stimulated circulation among those especially interested in the organization. The St. Louis Argus was one of the best weekly newspapers. Business people used it as an advertising medium; it published social activities as well as general and local news. The St. Louis Eagle served as the official organ for the Knights of Pythias, an extremely active Negro fraternal organization; while the Palladium and Searchlight, at different times, had the same relationship to another Negro fraternal group, the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. The Kansas City

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

BOOKS:

Deed Abstracts of Warren Co., KY, 1797-1812, hardback, 147 pages, indexed, price \$30.00 plus \$2.50 postage and handling.

Deed Abstracts of Warren Co., KY 1812-1821, hardback, 204 pages, indexed, price \$32.00 plus \$2.50 postage and handling.

Books include much of present adjacent counties of Logan, Simpson, Barren & Allen. Mail order to Joyce Martin Murray, 2921 Daniel, Dallas, TX 75205.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Robert Taylor, CAAGS member who has spent numerous hours delving into records at the Mormon Family History Library has become one of the Volunteers that staff the library. He is available on Thursday evenings each week to help you with your questions and research.

Pauline Forman CAAGS member has established a new business PAULINE ENTERPRIZES which publishes RIGHTLY DIVIDED WORD: A fun Way to learn and remember scriptures, a word puzzle. Pauline also offers Plaques, Booklets and Posters. PAULINE ENTERPRIZES: P.O. Box 0354, Los Angeles, CA 90047, (213) 752-5054.

THANK YOU:

Rozella Hall for our April Speaker, Bill Mason from the Natural History Museum.

Johann Hassan for designing our booth and coordinating materials for the Jamboree held May 6, 1990 at the Pasadena Convention Center; it was a great success. Also, thanks to those that helped staff the booth; George Jenkins, Ron and Marjorie Higgins, Robert Taylor, Rozella Hall, Fred Dumas and anyone whom I've neglected to mention.

All those on the April Refreshment Committee.

Newsletter articles can be submitted to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, L.A., CA 90018 or phoned in (213) 733-1835. The deadline is for the next issue is June 5, 1990.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

Newspapers (cont'd)

Liberator was associated with the hotel workers of that city, although there was no evidence of a formal arrangement. The Jefferson City Western Messenger was the official organ of the state's Negro Baptist convention, while the Macon Missouri Messenger was also a Baptist paper and the spokesman of the community's Negro school, Western College. The Sedalia Times was the publication of another small Negro institution, George Smith College.

The primary function of these Negro newspapers was to inform the Negro community of local activities, although, they devoted a small portion of each issue to real news and editorials. They carried announcements of church meetings, picnics, projects and lodge functions and some social news. The larger city newspapers carried announcements of weddings, engagements and deaths, but not on a consistent basis. Therefore, researching these papers for genealogical purposes could prove to be a strenuous effort.

Copies of sixteen of the sixty-four Negro papers which have been published in Missouri are available for examination at the Missouri Historical Society, 201 South 8th Street, Columbia, Missouri 65201. Almost complete files are available of the St. Louis Argus and the Kansas City Call, begun during the 1875-1920 period.

SOURCE: Missouri Historical Review, Volume LXIV, Number 4, July 1970, published by The state historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, Richard S. Brownlee, Editor.

THE MOORS AND NANTICOKE OF DELEWARE

Two groups of mixed race who call themselves Moors and Nanticokes live in Delaware. The Moors live mainly in eastern Sussex County and around Cheswold in Kent County. They claim descent from Spanish sailors who had Indian wives. According to legend, a Spanish ship exploring North America hundreds of years ago sank off the coast of Delaware. Seven sailors survived and married Indian women.

The Nanticokes are Sussex Co. neighbors of the Moors and they claim descent from the Nanticoke Indians.

SOURCE: The Genealogical Society of Central Missouri Newsletter, Vol. 15, Iss. 4, April 1990 P.O. Box 26, Columbia, MO 65205.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol.2 No.6 JUNE, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be on June 16, 1990, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon in the multi-purpose room of the California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California 213-744-7432.

Our meeting this month will be an outdoor picnic in Exposition Park. We will be located in the park, South, to the left of the Museum parking lot. The Picnic is "POTLUCK" bring enough to serve 10. Children and other guest are also invited.

*Note: Effective immediately our meetings will begin at 9:00 a.m. instead of 10:00 a.m. Unless otherwise informed, our monthly meeting is held the third Saturday of each month at the above location.

JUNETEENTH PICNIC

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 P.M.

and

SPEAKER

JAMIE HAMMONS
President of CAAGS

on

RESEARCH IN TEXAS

MEMBERSHIP: Welcome to all of our new members, we're happy to have you as a part of our organization.

CLOUD FAMILY - RECORDS

The "Cloud Family Journal of the Cloud Family Association" has records as well as an index of the names of slaves in the Cloud families. Contact: Janice Cloud, Editor, 400 Mountain Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93103 and she will be happy to help you.



HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

HISTORICAL NOTES:

TEXAS EMANCIPATION DAY - JUNETEENTH

Submitted By: Marilyn White and Gerri Johnson - CAAGS

Juneteenth is an African-American holiday celebrated by black people in Texas and other parts of the deep South. Juneteenth, June 19, 1865 is a very important milestone in black history as it was the day that slaves in Texas were emancipated. On that day in 1865 Major General Gordon Granger officially announced the freedom of slaves when he arrived at Galveston to command the District of Texas following the Civil War.

It is interesting to note that the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863; however, because of politics, poor communications, or whatever, the news of the Proclamation did not reach Texas until more than two years later.

Three black folktales provide other explanations of the date. In one version Texas landowners refused to announce emancipation until the 1865 harvest had been gathered by the slaves. According to a second story a black man journeyed by mule from Washington to Texas and arrived in June 1865 with word of the abolition of slavery. The other legend has the end of slavery declared as late as June because an earlier messenger was killed on the way to Texas.

The celebration of June 19th as emancipation day spread to the neighboring states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Florida and to California as black Texans migrated. Large celebrations began in 1866 and continued to be held regularly into the early 20th century, although blacks in some Texas towns honored emancipation on January 1 or July 4--days favored in some other states. Observations of Juneteenth declined in the 1940s during World War II but revived with 70,000 black people on the Texas State Fair grounds at Dallas during 1950.

Juneteenth was an "official" holiday in the state of Texas until 1964--official in the sense that blacks were given time off from their jobs to celebrate. In 1964 the civil rights disobedience led state officials to cancel all released time for blacks on this day. The rationale for the cancellation was that two emancipation days, June 19th for blacks and July 4th for celebrating European Americans' emancipation from England, would serve to divide the state and the nation. Therefore, "in order to form a more perfect union," June 19th was cancelled in Texas as an official African-American holiday. Juneteenth celebrations declined, although small towns still observed Texas's emancipation day. In the 1970's Juneteenth was revived in some communities, especially after two black members of the

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

JUNETEENTH (cont'd)

Texas Legislature convinced them to declare Juneteenth an unofficial "holiday of significance...particularly to the blacks of Texas."

Typical celebrations over the years included parades, picnics, baseball games or other competitive contests, speeches on freedom and future goals, and dances. This is also a time that emphasizes the family coming together.

One of the favored traditions is the cooking of goat and bar-b-que. Preparation of the Juneteenth goat is the black woman's response to the black man's bar-b-q and bar-b-q sauce. The goat is selected two weeks to a month in advance, soaked in a solution of vinegar, pepper, onions, garlic, and salt for twelve to thirty-six hours to get the "goat taste out of the goat." The meat is boiled with seasoning added to the boiling water. Then the meat is roasted and basted by the lady of the house with a sauce made of honey, lemon, mustard, and other secret ingredients that make the goat so tender and juicy that it is said to "fall off the bone and melt in your mouth."

The bar-b-q sauce for the meat is a "work of art." Each Juneteenth an effort is made to foster the bar-b-q sauce as the talk of the day. As the celebration ends, there are those who will try to get the bar-b-q sauce maker to reveal his special recipe, but the sauce maker knows that as long as his recipe is kept secret, his reputation will continue to grow. Next year will certainly bring others from miles around just to taste his special sauce.

Alwyn Barr - Texas Tech University - Encyclopedia of Southern Culture

William Wiggins - O Freedom - African American Emancipation Celebrations

Yvonne Gilmore Payne - Journal of Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, Vol. 5, No. 2, Spring, 1984.

BOOKS

TALK THAT TALK - An Anthology of African-American Storytelling
Edited by Linda Goss and Marian E. Barnes

From ghost stories to animal tales to ghetto adventures, Talk That Talk is a lively collection of nearly 100 African American folktales, poems, raps and more. Compiled by Linda Goss (president of the Association of Black Storytellers) and Marian Barnes, and including commentaries by folklore scholars. Talk That Talk is filled with the black literary heritage of the

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

Search for the words listed below and circle your answers.
Correct answers will be printed in the next issue.

A Family Reunion

ADULTS	HUSBAND
ANCESTOR	IN-LAW
AUNT	JOKE
BIRTH	LAUGH
BROTHER	MARRIAGE
CHILDREN	MEMORIES
COUSIN	MOTHER
DAUGHTER	NEPHEW
EAT	NIECE
FAMILY	PICNIC
FATHER	PRANKS
GAMES	REUNION
GENEALOGY	SISTER
GOSSIP	SON
GRAMPA	STORIES
GRANDMA	UNCLE
HISTORY	WIFE
HOLIDAY	

A	D	U	L	T	S	R	W	E	H	P	E	N	P	A	E	L
H	E	T	U	Y	H	Y	N	S	E	I	R	O	M	E	M	H
A	S	G	E	N	E	A	L	O	G	Y	J	X	A	L	R	U
V	L	R	E	T	S	I	S	O	Y	O	B	W	M	O	E	S
N	E	R	D	L	I	H	C	F	W	R	B	R	D	C	U	B
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V	E	H	C	R	U	T	V	T	Y	N	F	P	A	S	I	N
B	B	H	M	G	E	N	H	J	O	E	M	E	R	W	O	D
H	F	F	T	D	E	E	T	S	T	R	I	V	G	G	N	B
R	F	A	N	O	R	A	H	T	I	V	I	H	F	H	Y	G
O	M	A	M	C	M	P	T	I	A	N	T	E	G	Z	A	Y
T	W	R	T	I	Y	Y	H	W	S	R	L	U	S	M	W	A
S	E	C	E	H	L	A	O	F	I	T	A	A	E	P	H	P
E	U	G	J	T	E	Y	D	B	J	L	O	S	W	I	L	M
C	N	N	A	E	H	R	A	I	K	O	R	R	K	S	G	A
N	C	Z	I	I	P	G	L	N	L	X	K	B	Y	S	V	R
A	L	J	P	S	R	V	U	O	I	O	C	E	E	O	Z	G
Q	E	Z	Q	H	U	R	P	A	F	E	H	W	M	G	C	Q
Q	C	V	K	Y	H	O	A	H	D	M	C	F	N	V	O	G
P	I	C	N	I	C	D	C	M	L	T	R	E	Q	B	I	P

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

VOL.2 NO.7 JULY, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be on July 21, 1990, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

NOTE: NEW MEETING LOCATION

BROADWAY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN
Community Meeting Room
111 S. LaBrea Avenue
Inglewood, CA

NOTE: THERE WILL BE NO MEETING IN AUGUST.

Our class will be on How To Write Query Letters" and "Obtaining Information from Vital Statistics". This will give tips on requesting particular genealogical information; and what to say to get the best results.

We will also be writing letters to our Congressmen regarding the moving of the National Archives in Washington, D.C. to Maryland.

RESEARCH INQUIRY:

Adele Logan Alexander is researching families of color in Baldwin, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Putnam, Taliferro, Warren and Washington Counties of Georgia. She would welcome any information about African-Americans who were free in Georgia prior to 1865. Some of the fascinating research that she has done thus far includes the following compilations:

- O People of color in the above counties with assets totaling more than \$500.00 in 1870.
- O Surnames of Free People of Color 1820 to 1860.
- O Names of Free People of Color in 1860.
- O White persons associated with Free People of Color.

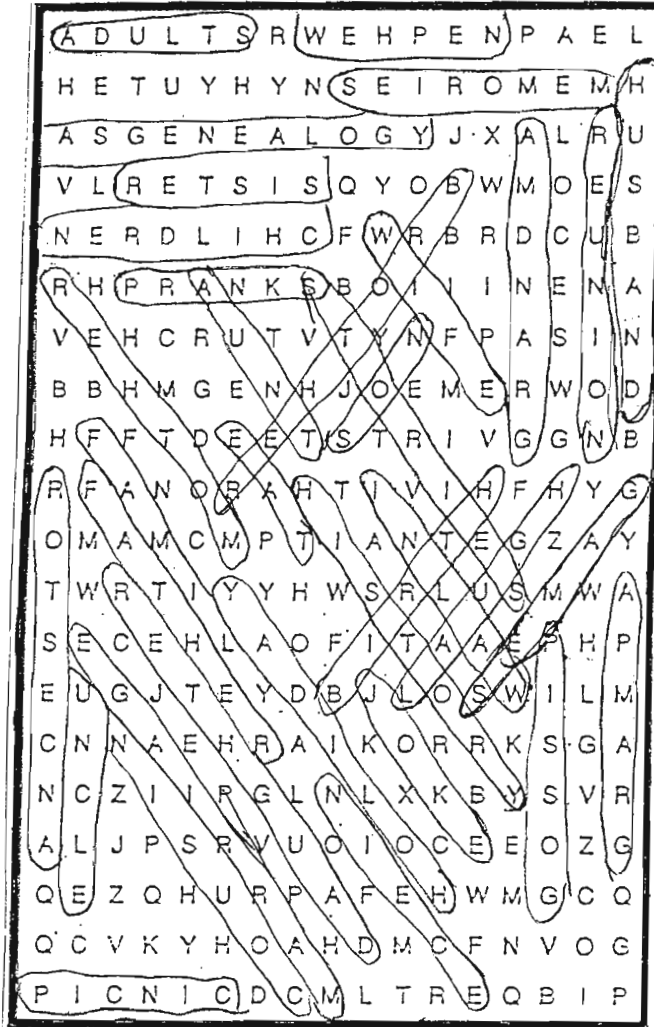
In addition, she is looking for information about students at Atlanta University before 1881. Adele Alexander may be contacted at (202) 544-8223 or you may write her at 512 A Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20003.

African-American Family History Association, Inc.
Volume XII, No. 3. P.O. Box 115268, Atlanta, GA
30310.

HERITAGE - NEWSLETTER

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTHS PUZZLE

Some of the words are backwards, diagonal, and bottom to top.



To obtain a copy of a report, write to Passport Services, Correspondence Branch, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20524. The fee for a copy is \$4.00. Fee may be subject to change.

Exception: Reports of deaths of members of the Armed Forces of the United States are made only to the branch of the service to which the person was attached at the time of death—Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. In these cases, requests for copies of records should be directed as follows.

For members of the Army, Navy, or Air Force:

Secretary of Defense
Washington, DC 20301

For members of the Coast Guard:

Commandant, P.S.
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, DC 20226

Records of birth and death occurring on vessels or aircraft on the high seas

When a birth or death occurs on the high seas, whether in an aircraft or on a vessel, the determination of where the record is filed is decided by the direction in which the vessel or aircraft was headed at the time the event occurred.

1. If the vessel or aircraft was outbound or docked or landed at a foreign port, requests for copies of the record should be made to the U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.
2. If the vessel or aircraft was inbound and the first port of entry was in the United States, write to the registration authority in the city where the vessel or aircraft docked or landed in the United States.
3. If the vessel was of U.S. registry, contact the U.S. Coast Guard facility at the port of entry.

Records maintained by foreign countries

Most, but not all, foreign countries record births and deaths. It is not feasible to list in this publication all foreign vital records offices, the charges they make for copies of records, or the information they may require to locate a record. However, most foreign countries will provide certifications of births and deaths occurring within their boundaries.

U.S. citizens who need a copy of a foreign birth or death record may obtain assistance by writing to the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

Aliens residing in the United States who seek records of these events should contact their nearest consular office.

H E R I T A G E - N E W S L E T T E R

BOOKS

Their Eyes Were Watching God - follows the coming of age of thrice married Janie Crawford originally published in 1935.
Mules and Men - a compilation of black folktales, songs and "big old lies" from the South since the days of slavery.
Jonah's Gourd Vine, depicts the dilemma of a dynamic young pastor who loves too many women for his own good.

Author: Zora Neale Hurston - Author from the Harlem Renaissance period; folklorist and anthropologist.

UPCOMING EVENTS

July 14th and 15th BILL PICKET INVITATIONAL RODEO
L.A. Equestrian Center (Griffith Park)
Los Angeles, CA

July 21st CULTURAL ARTS AND HEALTH FAIR
Sen Shin Temple
1341 W. 37th Street
Los Angeles, CA
1:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. - Cost: \$5.00

Afro Brazilian Music, African, Brazilian and Indian arts, crafts and food. Proceeds donated to Los Angeles Youth Programs.

July 27th - Aug. 5th NATIONAL BLACK ARTS FESTIVAL
70 Farlie St., N.W. Suite 250
Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 730-7319

A 10 day presentation of performances and exhibitions of National and International disciplines in the Arts, Theater, Dance, etc. Musical acts include Tito Puente, Olatunji, Anita Baker, Barry White, The Houston Person-Etta Jones Sextet and Soul II Soul. Also showcased are writers, storytellers, filmmakers and comedians. Most presentations are free.

Submit newsletter material to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, L.A., CA 90018 or phone (213) 733-1835. Deadline 8/21/90.

Foreign or high-sea births and deaths and certificates of citizenship

Birth records of persons born in foreign countries who are U.S. citizens at birth

Births of U.S. citizens in foreign countries should be reported to the nearest American consular office as soon after the birth as possible on the Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240). This report should be prepared and filed by one of the parents. However, the physician or midwife attending the birth or any other person having knowledge of the facts can prepare the report.

Documentary evidence is required to establish citizenship. Consular offices provide complete information on what evidence is needed. The Consular Report of Birth is a sworn statement of facts of birth. When approved, it establishes in documentary form the child's acquisition of U.S. citizenship. It has the same value as proof of citizenship as the Certificate of Citizenship issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A \$13.00 fee is charged for reporting the birth. The original document is filed in the Passport Services, Correspondence Branch, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20524. The parents are given a certified copy of the Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240) and a short form, Certification of Birth (Form DS-1350 or Form FS-545).

To obtain a copy of a report of the birth in a foreign country of a U.S. citizen, write to Passport Services, Correspondence Branch, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20524. State the full name of the child at birth, date of birth, place of birth, and names of parents. Also include any information about the U.S. passport on which the child's name was first included. Sign the request and state the relationship to the person whose record is being requested and the reason for the request.

The fee for each copy is \$4.00. Enclose a check or money order made payable to the U.S. Department of State. Fee may be subject to change.

The Department of State issues two types of copies from the Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240):

1. A full copy of Form FS-240 as it was filed.
2. A short form, Certification of Birth (Form DS-1350), which shows only the name and sex of child and the date and place of birth.

The information on both forms is valid. The Certification of Birth may be obtained in a name subsequently acquired by

adoption or legitimation after proof is submitted to establish that such an action legally took place.

Birth records of alien children adopted by U.S. citizens

Birth certifications for alien children adopted by U.S. citizens and lawfully admitted to the United States may be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) if the birth information is on file.

Certification may be issued for children under 21 years of age who were born in a foreign country. Requests must be submitted on INS Form G-641, which can be obtained from any INS office. (Address can be found in a telephone directory.) For Certification of Birth Data (INS Form G-350), a \$15.00 search fee, paid by check or money order, should accompany INS Form G-641.

Certification can be issued in the new name of an adopted or legitimated child after proof of an adoption or legitimation is submitted to INS. Because it may be issued for a child who has not yet become a U.S. citizen, this certification (Form G-350) is not proof of U.S. nationality.

Certificate of citizenship

U.S. citizens who were born abroad and later naturalized or who were born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen (parent or parents) may apply for a certificate of citizenship pursuant to the provisions of Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application can be made for this document in the United States at the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The INS will issue a certification of citizenship for the person if proof of citizenship is submitted and the person is within the United States. The decision whether to apply for a certificate of citizenship is optional; its possession is not mandatory because a valid U.S. Passport or a form FS-240 has the same evidentiary status.

Death records of U.S. citizens who die in foreign countries

The death of a U.S. citizen in a foreign country is normally reported to the nearest U.S. consular office. The consul prepares the official "Report of the Death of an American Citizen Abroad" (Form OF-180), and a copy of the Report of Death is filed permanently in the U.S. Department of State (see exceptions below).

HERITAGE - NEWSLETTER

The following materials are all at Archives headquarters; information about these should be directed to the appropriate unit:

Material	Record Group	Branch
Census field maps and descriptions of enumeration districts	29	Cartographic & Architectural Branch (NNSC) 841-5 South Pickett Street Alexandria, VA 22304 Telephone 703/756-6700
Census schedules and administrative records	29	Civil Reference Branch (NNRC) Telephone 202/523-3059
Indian records	75,279	Telephone 202/523-3238
Immigration records	36,85	
Military records	Various	Suitland Reference Branch (INRR)
Homestead records	49	Telephone 301/763-7410
Ordering microfilm, catalogs, finding aids, and publications		Publication Services (NEPS) Telephone 202/523-3181

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL BRANCHES

Washington, DC Headquarters

Reference Services Branch
7th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW.
Washington, DC 20408
Telephone 202/523-3218
Bus. hrs.: 8:45 am-5:15 pm, M-F; 9:00 am-5:00 pm, Sat.
Research Rm. hrs.: 8:45 am-9:45 pm, M-F; 8:45 am-5:00 pm, Sat.

Regional Branches and Areas Served

New England

380 Trapelo Rd.
Waltham, MA 02154
Telephone 617/647-8100
Hrs.: 8:00 am-4:30 pm, M-F; 8:00 am-4:30 pm, 1st Sat.
(Serves CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)

Northeast

Building 22, MOT Bayonne
Bayonne, NJ 07002-5388
Telephone 201/823-7252
Hrs.: 8:00 am-4:30 pm, M-F; 8:30 am-4:00 pm, 3rd Sat.
(Serves NJ, NY, PR & Virgin Islands)

Mid-Atlantic

9th & Market Sts., Rm. 1350
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone 215/597-3000
Hrs.: 8:00 am-5:00 pm, M-F; 8:00 am-12 noon, 1st & 3rd Sat.
(Serves DE, MD, PA, VA, & WV)

Southeast

1557 St. Joseph Ave.
East Point, GA 30344
Telephone 404/763-7477
Hrs.: 7:30 am-4:30 pm, MWThF; 7:30 am-10:00 pm, T;
9:00 am-5:00 pm, 2nd Sat. (Serves AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, & TN)

Great Lakes

7358 S. Pulaski Rd.
Chicago, IL 60629
Telephone 312/581-7816
Hrs. 8:00 am-4:15 pm, M-F; (Serves IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, & WI)

Central Plains

2312 E. Bannister Rd.
Kansas City, MO 64131
Telephone 816/926-6272
Hrs.: 8:00 am-4:00 pm, MTWF; 8:00 am-8:00 pm, 3rd Thurs.; 8:00 am-4:00 pm, 3rd Sat. (IA, KS, MO, & NE)

Southwest

501 W. Felix St.
Fort Worth, TX 76115
Telephone 817/334-5525
Hrs.: 8:00 am-4:00 pm, M-F (Serves AR, LA, NM, OK, & TX)

Rocky Mountain

Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
Telephone 303/236-0817
Hrs.: 7:30 am-4:00 pm, MTThF; 7:30 am-5:00 pm, Wed.
(Serves CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, & WY)

Pacific Sierra

1000 Commodore Dr.
San Bruno, CA 94066
Telephone 415/876-9009
Hrs.: 7:45 am-4:15 pm, MTThF; 8:00 am-8:30 pm, Wed.
(Serves CA, [except southern CA], HI, NV, [except Clark County], & Pacific Ocean area)

Pacific Southwest

24000 Avila Road
P.O. Box 6719
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6719
Telephone 714/643-4241
Hrs.: 8:00 am-4:30 pm, M-F; 8:00 am-4:30 pm, 1st Sat.
(Serves AZ; southern CA counties of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara & Ventura; & Clark County, NV)

Pacific Northwest

6125 Sand Point Way, NE.
Seattle, WA 98115
Telephone 206/526-6507
Hrs.: 7:45 am-4:00 pm, M-F; 7:45 am-9:00 pm, 1st Sat.
(Serves AK, ID, OR & WA)

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

Vol. 2 No. 8/9 Aug./Sept. 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be September 15, 1990, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 P.M.

NOTE: NEW MEETING LOCATION

BROADWAY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN
Community Meeting Room
110 S. LaBrea Avenue
Inglewood, CA

OUR MEETING

"SHOW AND TELL"

COME SHOW US YOUR TREASURES
AND
TELL US HOW YOU FOUND
YOUR STORY

Those of you who went to Family Reunions this summer please make a copy of your family reunion program or other memorabilia for our Genealogical Society Collection.

NOTE: Anyone wishing to speak on a particular genealogical subject or knows of anyone who would be of interest to our group and would like to be a guest speaker at any of our monthly meetings please contact Gerri Johnson, 213-733-1835.

RESEARCH INQUIRY:

Victor Williams of Rochester, NY is looking for information on the following people who resided in Burke County, Georgia:

Elizabeth Williams, Born 1880, Mack Godbee, Born 1880,
Lillie Mae Williams Godbee, Born 1880, Elmira
Williams, Frank Williams.

Send information to: 81 Glendora Gardens #3, Rochester, NY 14615. (Reprint from the African American Family History Association, Inc. Newsletter).

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

BOOKS

FREEDOM'S FIRST GENERATION - BLACK HAMPTON, VIRGINIA,
1861 - 1890, Robert Francis Engs, University of Pennsylvania
Press (1979), 3933 Walnut Street, Phila., PA 19104.
Circulating Public Library Reference Book

A study of Hampton, Virginia, tells the story of what race relations in postbellum America "might have been". Here alone the promises of Emancipation and Reconstruction were fulfilled. A tradition of Black success in business, education, politics, and social solidarity was established; Blacks acquired property and political power and held on long after blacks in other communities had lost them. This study offers a unique opportunity to follow a group of freedmen from their exuberance at winning freedom to their devastation by the resurgence of racism at the close of the century.

FREE NEGRO LABOR AND PROPERTY HOLDING IN VIRGINIA 1830 - 1860
Luther Porter Jackson - Professor of History, Virginia State
College. D. Appleton-Century Company, (1942), N.Y./London.
Circulating Public Library Reference Book

The theme of this study is the advancement made by the free Negro, in spite of the laws and restrictions placed upon them in 1830 and 1860. This study shows how many free Blacks obtained property and progressed through various occupations.

In 1830 there were 47,348 free Negroes in Virginia; and by 1860 there were 58,042 such persons, the majority of whom were descendants of Negroes manumitted during the liberal period of the American Revolution. Sixty percent of the free Negroes were classified by the census as Black and forty percent as Mulatto, all totaling 12% of the population of Negroes in Virginia. This study presents a complete and accurate statement of real estate holdings only, and for two years only, 1830 and 1860. It also notes what progress free Negroes made in property holding and what gains they made in the field of labor in the state of Virginia in 1830 and 1860.

SLAVE GENEALOGY A RESEARCH GUIDE WITH CASE STUDIES

David H. Streets, Heritage Books, Inc. 3602 Maureen Lane, Bowie
MD 20715 (301) 464-1159 \$10.00.

A research guide that provides a clear discussion of slave genealogy emphasizing non-plantation slaves, demonstrated with three case studies from the records of Wayne County, Kentucky. Provides you with research methods and types of analysis that must be employed, and the importance of researching both owners and slaves. The case studies are supported by charts, diagrams, and extracts from original sources illustrating the methodology and records used.

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

HISTORICAL NOTES

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA 1861 - 1890

Hampton Village founded 1610, was the county seat of Elizabeth City County. In 1860 there were 201 free blacks and 2,417 slaves in Elizabeth City County. Both free Blacks and slaves shared many occupations with the whites. Hampton's blacks enjoyed two advantages; they lived in a county where labor intensive crops like tobacco no longer predominated, and they frequently had white relatives in the county. The latter advantage was particularly characteristic of the town's free Black population. Though they were not entirely "free", they were not entirely "black" either. Most of them were mulattoes, and many of them shared family names with the whites responsible for their complexion. The intermixture of races and sharing of last names was not peculiar to Hampton, Virginia, but the cordiality between black and white sides of families was.

The "free colored" population were permitted to own property, live throughout the white community and could come and go as they pleased. The slave population was somewhat free also; they could hire themselves out to work for others paying a set fee to their masters at the end of the year, which is how some slaves were able to purchase their freedom. The slavery system was so relaxed in Elizabeth City County that in the 1860 census over a hundred such self-employed slaves were recorded without the names of their owners.

Hampton during the civil war was a haven for slaves and free Blacks fleeing the south and other parts of Virginia. The refugees congregated around Fort Monroe which was held by the Union Army and were somewhat taken care of by provisions distributed by the Army/Government.

During the post-Reconstruction period Blacks entered all levels of occupation from laborers to doctors, lawyers and businessmen. They were a very urban work force. Whatever jobs Blacks held they used their incomes as they saw fit. Most of them bought land/property whenever possible. Most black property owners owned on the average (4) acres.

People's Building and Loan Association was created in 1886 to promote the buying of property. Capital for the Association was accumulated through the sale of small shares of stock in the company to area residents. This business exist today as one of two black businesses that have survived since the 1880's.

EARLY VIRGINIA PROPERTY HOLDERS

Free Negroes held property as early as the seventeenth century. In 1650 three free Negroes came into possession of land through the head right system: Anthony Johnson of Northampton County acquired 250 acres of land for the transportation of five persons into the colony; Richard Johnson of the same county acquired 100 acres for the transportation of 2 persons and Benjamin Doll of Surry Counted 300 acres for the transportation of 6 persons. They received this land in payment for transporting persons into their respective counties.

RESEARCH SOURCES FOR LAND OWNERSHIP IN VIRGINIA

- o Original Returns of the U.S. Census at Washington
- o Tax Books of each of the counties and cities of Virginia in the state archives at Richmond. The tax books collections, called Land and Personal Property tax books.
- o Agricultural census Returns of each county and manuscript petitions to the legislature on behalf of free Negroes, from counties and cities all over Virginia. The petitions give information on property holding only incidentally.
- o At the offices of County and City Clerks there are numerous deed books, will books, order books, and registers of free Negroes and Mulattoes which contain information not found in state archives.
- o Book: Free Negro Heads of Families in 1830 - Carter G. Woodson.
- o Special Census 1815 and 1851 list of free Negroes over the age of twelve, with statement of occupation; taken for each city and county.
- o Racial labels found in land books: "F.N." (free Negro), "F.C." (free Colored), "F.B." (free Black, or Negro, Colored, Mulatto or Black).

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

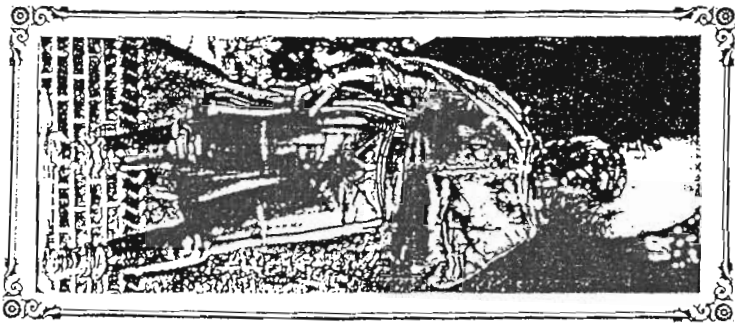
RESEARCH SOURCES FOR LAND OWNERSHIP IN VIRGINIA (cont'd)

- o Chataigne's Hampton City Directory, Hampton Business Directory. Published 1876 to 1896. The 1896 directory is the most complete along with the 1896 County Tax Records.
- o Hampton Association for Arts and Humanities.

EVENTS

- September - WILLIAM GRANT STILL - AFRICAN MARKETPLACE - at Rancho Cinega Park, Dorsey High School Complex on Rodeo Blvd. August 25 & 26, September 1 & 2.
- IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE - Presented by the Nation of Islam featuring Donna Farrakhan. Friday September 7, 7:30 P.M. at 1st A.M.E. Church, 2270 S. Harvard Blvd., L.A., CA (213) 294-9380
- September - CONTEMPORARY IMAGES BY AFRICAN AMERICAN ARTISTS - M. Hanks Gallery, 2669 Main St., Santa Monica. Exhibit thru September.
- VOICES FROM THE BLACK COMMUNITY - (Long Beach Art Association Gallery, 447 Long Beach Blvd.). Featuring L.A. based painters Frank Williams and Matthew Thomas; photographers Dennis Callwood, Willie Middlebrook and sculptor Charles Dixon. Saturday, September 24. (213) 435-5995 for more information.
- October - BACK TO BASICS: OUR LEGACY, OUR FUTURE - Black Women's Network 11th Annual Career/Networking Conference. Career, Personal & Business Seminars. Luncheon, Reception, Networking. October 26/27. Contact: Black Women's Network, P.O. Box 56106 L.A., CA 90056 (213) 964-4003 for ticket information.

Submit newsletter material to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue, L.A., CA 90018 or phone (213) 733-1835. Deadline 9/22/90



CELEBRATE
the
209th Birthday
of the
City of Los Angeles!

SPONSORED BY

CALIFORNIA COMMERCE BANK

TOGETHER WITH

BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO



CALIFORNIA
COMMERCE BANK
Nuestro Banco



Banamex
Banco Nacional de Mexico
RSVP by Friday, August 24, 1990

Parking validation and tickets
at the registration table.

Please bring this invitation
for free admission
to the parking lots (see map overleaf).
If you receive more than one invitation,
please give one to a friend.

Brunch

from 9:30 to 11 a.m.
on Monday, September 3, 1990
in the Old Plaza

at El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Park

Master of Ceremonies
William R. Anton, Superintendent of Schools
Los Angeles Unified School District

Ceremony 10:15

Arrival of Mayor Bradley and
Councilman Alatorre

Welcome to Los Pobladores 200 following
their historic trek from San Gabriel Mission
and dedication of a plaque honoring the Excolita

Special Recognition Award to
Dr. Miguel Angel Corzo

Living History Presentations

Marinchi, Marincha and Folklorico
music and dancing

Los Angeles City Fire Department
Donald O. Manning, Chief Engineer
Static and visual demonstration

Los Angeles Police Department
Daryl E. Gates, Chief of Police
Equipment and team displays

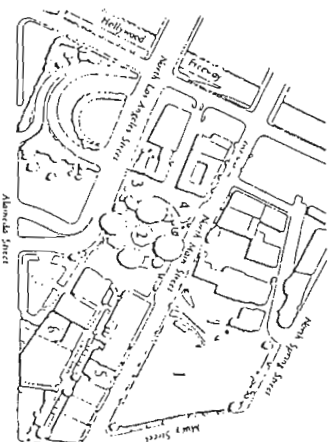
Cabrillo's Indian Weekup and displays
Traditional craft demonstrations
Diorama of the Battle of Los Angeles
Display of LAUSD children's artwork

COMMITTEE

Yolanda Chavez, Mayor's Office
Victoria Cordova
Marriana Cushnie, Associated Historical Societies
Ktivy Donchin, Las Angelitas del Pueblo
El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Park
Sgt. Stuart Foreman, LAPD
Gabrielino Indians
Hinz and Balvin Communications
Historical Society of Southern California
Rev. J. Willard Hunter
Dr. Kipham Kan, Chinese Historical Soc. of So. CA
Lt. Bob Kurth, LAPD
Robert E. Lopez, Los Pobladores 200
Los Angeles Conservancy
Rosa Martinez, Councilman Alatorre's Office
Joseph Murrillo Northrop, LA City Historical Society
Lilian Robles, Los Pobladores 200
Gary Swider, LAPD
Antonio M. Valla, El Pueblo Park Association

EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES
HISTORIC PARK

1. Parking
2. Plaza
3. Firehouse
4. Pico House
5. Sepulveda House
6. Avila Adobe



Walk into History

Walk the trail followed by 11 families and four soldiers who trekked from the Mission San Gabriel to the Los Angeles River and established El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles

ANNUAL LABOR DAY WALK

6:00 a.m.

leaving from the San Gabriel Mission

Monday, September 3, 1990

Meet fellow walkers who are direct descendants of the original Los Angeles settlers, Los Pobladores

The guided walk is nine miles, and should take three hours; a great outing for families, school groups and walkers

At the end of the trail, participants will be welcomed to join the City Birthday Celebrity Stage Events
Los Angeles Plaza, Olvera Street, Los Angeles

Celebrate Los Angeles! For more information, contact Vickie Cordova at 818-357-7026

(Parking is available at the San Gabriel Mission. Return trip from Los Angeles available aboard Rapid Transit District bus #487)

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: GERRI JOHNSON

VOL.2 NO.9 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our monthly meeting will be October 20, 1990, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 P.M.

MEETING LOCATION

BROADWAY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN
Community Meeting Room
110 S. LaBrea Avenue
Inglewood, CA

OUR SPEAKER WILL BE

RICHARD MOSS: HISTORIAN
CALIFORNIA AFRO AMERICAN MUSEUM

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

His roll as Historian with the museum.
The direction the museum is taking
relation to African American History.
The roll and relationship of the museum
to our Genealogical Society.

PHOTOGRAPHER

JOHN MULVEY

Will be at our meeting to photograph/
reproduce your old photos.

COST: \$3.50 per photo

He will begin taking pictures at
9:30 A.M.

RESEARCH HELP

Research in Louisiana - by Frederick J. Dumas

Persons doing genealogical research on black ancestry in Louisiana should be aware of several resources. All are available through the Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Family History Center.

In the pre-civil war era, whites in the south, were fearful of revolts by both slaves and free people of color. The recent revolt in Saint Domingue had set a precedent which could inspire the subjugated people of Louisiana to seek a similar solution to end their subjugation.

In order that these groups could be controlled, free people of color were required to register at the mayor's office. Those who got into trouble or who were suspected of being subversive could be expelled from the state.

LDS film No. 1309932 records the registration of free people of color from 1838 to 1845 and from 1855 to 1865. There is a ten year gap in the records. The registrations of free people of color contains descriptions of the filers, their occupations, places of birth and documentation of proof of free status.

LDS film No. 0906357, Emancipation of Negro Slaves, February 17, 1827 to October 4, 1834 records the requests of persons, desiring to manumit slaves, to the police jury for approval of the process. The law required police jury approval for freeing slaves below the age of thirty and those from out of the city. This record, however, includes many requests to free slaves above the age of thirty who were native to the city. Almost half of the approvals sought were by black people seeking to free their children or other relatives. The process required two readings of the request by the police jury before approval. Some entries appear several times.

The petition to the police jury did not exempt the emancipator from going through the other legal processes. This record appears in English and French with the verso pages (left) recording the petitions in French and the recto (right) pages giving the identical information in English.

LDS film 1305383 lists an index of successions during the first half of the nineteenth century. Many persons listed were free people of color. In some cases the records indicate only the year of death; others provide information of the inventories of property left by the deceased and wills if they died testate.

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

LOUISIANA RESEARCH.....cont'd

This index includes many persons not included many persons not included in the Index of Deaths in Louisiana since deaths were not always reported. It also leads to a search of court and notarial records for an insight into the wealth of the individuals.

Where wills are available, the family structure may be revealed. Many wills of the white citizens acknowledge their colored offsprings and establish the genealogical lines.

LDS film 0906708 has two segments of value to black researchers. Section 2, titled Freedom Papers (Emancipation Docket) 1827-1915 is obviously mis-labeled since slavery ended with the Civil War. It does contain a number of miscellaneous documents pertaining to the manumission of slaves, the seeking of runaway slaves and recommendations that freed slaves be permitted to remain in the state. A few letters are in French, many are faded but if one contains what you are seeking it may be a find.

Section 3, entitled Land Records and Slaves, 1837 is a census of slave owners and property. Most slaves are identified by a single name but landowners, including some free people of color, have complete names.

FOREIGN HISTORICAL NOTES

Suriname by Betty Powell

The tropical country of Suriname is located in the Northeast region of South America between Guyana and French Guiana. Suriname is known to have one of the last traditional African communities in the world outside of the continent of Africa.

Colonized by the British in 1651 and later by the Dutch, Suriname has been independent since November 25, 1975. During slavery, Suriname imported as many as 300,000 Africans. These groups came primarily from Angola, Ghana and Nigeria to work the sugar cane plantations. By 1823 only 50,000 had survived. As Africans arrived, many fled into the rain forests of the region. There they shared the terrain with their Amerindian brothers and sisters who eventually moved deeper into the interior. This left much

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

SURINAME....cont'd

of the river communities along the Suriname River to the Maroons.

The Maroons established a cultural life-style very similar to that of the home they left behind including the African Winti religion of the Fante-Akan, Ewe-Fon and Yorubas of West Africa. By night, they raided the plantations and provided a means for other enslaved Africans to escape into the interior.

After several attempts by the Europeans to flush out the runaway Africans they were forced to sign a peace treaty with the Maroons. The Maroons gained a certain degree of respect for their existence as a free people in the rain forest while the enslaver's had to admit and accept defeat.

Voice of The African Market Place, 5th Annual Issue,
August 25, 1990.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Buffalo Soldiers Honored with Monument in Kansas

The Black "Buffalo Soldiers," nicknamed by the Indians because their fierce and brave fighting strength resembled that of the bison, were recently honored for their contributions in U.S. wars at a ceremony marking the start of construction of a monument to them in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

General Colin Powell, the first Black chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, praised the soldiers work during the ceremony at the fort where the members of the all-Black 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments were garrisoned.

The monument features a Buffalo Soldier on horseback at the top of a cascading waterfall between two pools of water. The Buffalo Soldier Monument is designed by Black sculptor Eddie Dixon of Lubbock, Texas.

Jet Magazine, August 27, 1990

WORDS TO REMEMBER

CAJUNS - Direct descendents of the French "Acadians" (shortened to "Cadians" and then to "Cajuns"). Cajuns were

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

WORDS TO REMEMBER....cont'd

driven from Nova Scotia 200 years ago and took up residence in Southwest Louisiana. Their culture has developed in the Louisiana bayous, swamps, and prairies. One of a people of mixed white, Indian, and Negro ancestry in southwest Alabama and southwest Mississippi. Although influenced by the non-French world around them, they still preserve their unique way of life.

CREOLE - A Person of European descent born in the West Indies or Spanish America. A white person descended from early French or Spanish settlers of the U.S. Gulf States. Person of mixed French or Spanish and Negro descent speaking a dialect of French or Spanish. A language based on two or more languages that serves as the native language of its speakers such as "Haitian".

MAROONS - (Modification of the word cimarron meaning wild savage). Fugitive Negro slave of the West Indies and Guiana. in the 17th and 18th centuries; also a descendant of such a slave.

BOOKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA RECORDS: Church and civil records of settlers in southwest Louisiana. Includes bibliographies. Vol. 2 contains a brief but informative section entitled, "An Introduction to Black Genealogy. Volume 33 contains a section on "Records of Slaves/Blacks: 1765-1866. The records were selected from several southwestern Louisiana Catholic Church archives.

By Donald J. Herbert - Eunice, Louisiana: 1974 - [c1984]. Library of Congress Card Catalog number F368.H42.

LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA, MORTALITY AND SLAVE SCHEDULES, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880: Library of Congress Card Catalog number F377.L6 K47 1983.

Compiled by Gloria L. Kerns and Claude B. Slaton, Baker, La.: Folk Finders, [1983].

BLACK NEW ORLEANS, 1860 - 1880: Library of Congress Card Catalog number F379.N59 B42.

John W. Blassingame; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

H E R I T A G E *** N E W S L E T T E R

BOOKS.....cont'd

GENERATIONS PAST: A selected list of sources for Afro-American Genealogical Research, including a list of published Family Histories. Many of the books listed in this book can be found in your local public library.

This book can be purchased locally at the U.S. Government Book Store, 555 S. Flower, L.A., CA. (\$4.50 plus tax).

Compiled by Sandra M. Lawson, General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress, Washington, 1988.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BLACK AMERICA: Edited by W. Augustus Low and Virgil A. Clift. \$50.00

THE BLACK WEST: A pictorial history of blacks in the old west.

William Loren Katz, Openhand Publishing, P.O. Box 22048, Seattle, WA 98122. \$15.95

CHECK YOUR LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR SOME OF THE ABOVE BOOKS.

MISSOURI CEMETERY RESTORATION PROJECT

Ronna Lockett a member of our Genealogical Society is in the process of documenting a rural cemetery, (Chapel) located in Forisstell, Missouri about 40 miles outside of St. Louis and would like some assistance as to the best way to conduct the documentation process. She has contacted the Missouri Funeral Directors for information on the cemeteries' owner and any information concerning the burials on the grounds. The graves in this cemetery date back at least 100 years.

Anyone having information on this cemetery and any Black Genealogical Society in or near St. Louis please let her know. Ronna Lockett, P.O. Box 77534, Los Angeles, CA 90007, 213-298-7662.

LINEAGE AND DESCENT
IN GENEALOGY

Children of your mother and father are your BROTHER and SISTER. Any children legally adopted by your parents are also your BROTHER and/or SISTER. A HALF-SIBLING [brother or sister] shares only one of your parents. STEP-SIBLINGS do not share any of your blood lines, although one of their parents is married to either your father or mother.

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

The sibling [brother or sister] of your father or mother is your UNCLE or AUNT.

The child of your parent's brother or sister is your FIRST COUSIN.

However, your first cousin's child is NOT your second cousin, but your FIRST COUSIN ONCE REMOVED. The child of your first cousin once removed is your FIRST COUSIN TWICE REMOVED, and his/her child is your FIRST COUSIN THREE TIMES REMOVED.

The SECOND COUSIN is your grandparent's brother's (or sister's) grandchild. That second cousin's child is your SECOND COUSIN ONCE REMOVED; his child your SECOND COUSIN TWICE REMOVED, and so on.

And your THIRD COUSIN? It's your great-grandparent's brother's (or sister's) great-grandchild. The third cousin's child is your THIRD COUSINS ONCE REMOVED, his child is your THIRD COUSIN TWICE REMOVED.

The grandchild of your brother or sister is your GRANDNEPHEW or GRANDNIECE. The sister or brother of your grandparent is your GREAT-AUNT or GREAT-UNCLE.

The sister or brother of your great-grandparents is your GREAT-GRAND-AUNT or GREAT-GRAND-UNCLE.

Reprinted from EBONY LINES, Newsletter (Summer Issue 1990 Volume II, Number 3) of the Indiana African American Historical & Genealogical Society (Chapter of AAHGS, Washington, D.C.)

FT WAYNE AFRICAN AMERICAN DATABASE

Curt B. Witcher of Ft. Wayne, Indiana is working on a project of indexing the names of African Americans in North America before 1900 as found in historical records, transcriptions, and periodical publications. Currently this database, located at the Allen County Public Library, Ft. Wayne, In has more than 27,000 entries with aspirations that one million will be indexed by the turn of the century.

The current indexed listings in the database are from the following sources (1) Howard County Genealogical Society Newsletter, (2) Orange Peelings (quarterly publication), (3) Southern Indiana Genealogical Society Quarterly, (4) Johnson County, Indiana Male Enumeration, 1889 and 1895 (1984), (5) Directory: City of Kokomo, 1894, and (6) Miscellaneous Records of Jennings Co., IN (1976). Listings follow in alphabetical order on the next ten pages under these headings: Name, location, date source, showing volume, number and page.

H E R I T A G E * * * N E W S L E T T E R

EVENTS

10/21/90

ARTISAN AWARENESS SUNDAY - Artisan awareness Sunday is a project that offers the public an opportunity to meet a variety of artist and view their original works. Lucian Richardson, Curator and Cecil Ferguson, Guest Curator will present Artists: Kayren E. Lyle, Melonee Blocker, Cynthia White, Alicia Griffin, Salongo Lee, Nathaniel Bustion, Howard Marshall, and Ralph Payne Glenmore.

GASTON'S RESTAURANT 740 S. LaBrea, 11:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. in conjunction with Sunday Brunch. Call for more information 213-936-7239.

11/3/90

CROSSROADS OF CLAY: SOUTHERN ALKALINE GRAZED STONEWARE TRADITION - This exhibition traces the south Carolina and southern regional tradition of alkaline-glazed stoneware pottery. Mounted by the McKissick Museum, University of South Carolina. Exhibit runs through January 6, 1991.

CALIFORNIA AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM, 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, L.A., 213-744-7432. Call for more information.

11/10/90

THE BLACK MALE WRITER - A REDISCOVERY - A panel of local and nationally known African American male writers discuss their past and present works. Moderated by Dr. Richard Yarbrough of UCLA, panelist include Steven Corbin, Larry Duplechan, both of Los Angeles, and Charles Johnson of Seattle, Washington.

CALIFORNIA AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM at 1:00 P.M. 600 State Drive, Exposition Park, L.A. 213-744-7432. Call for more information.

Please submit your newsletter articles to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue or Call 213-733-1835. DEADLINE for the November issue is November 7, 1990.

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

VOL. 2 NO. 11 NOVEMBER, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: Our meeting will be November 17, 1990, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 P.M.

MEETING LOCATION

BROADWAY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN
Community Meeting Room
110 S. LaBrea Avenue
Inglewood, CA

OUR SPEAKERS WILL BE

NELLIE BECKER-SLATON: CAAGS MEMBER

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

AND

SPECIAL GUESTS

DR. NORMAN McCRAE AND DR. SHIRLEY McRAE

DISTINGUISHED EDUCATORS, WRITERS, AND RESEARCHERS

SPECIAL ITEM OF BUSINESS - Election of Officers for 1991

ANNOUNCEMENT - Our organization (CAAGS) pins are now available and can be picked up at the monthly meeting. The cost is \$5.00.

War.

The State Department of Archives and History will soon have a computer index of labor contracts that 36,359 former Mississippi slaves entered into in 1865 and 1866.

This information should be available to the public in February, 1991, according to H.T. Holmes, director of the archives library division. Archival Librarians will use the computer index to sort through thousands of labor contracts kept by the Freedmen's Bureau. The bureau which operated from 1865 to 1872, was established by Congress after the Civil War to ensure that former slaves were fairly treated.

The contracts recorded the names of the former slaves, where they worked, their employers, terms of their pay and in some instances, their health.

Freedmen's Bureau records are the only windows to the past for some black families, said James Payne, director of Afro-American studies at the University of Mississippi in Oxford. The computer index will include cross-references by former slaves names, planters names, plantation names and counties.

Anyone wanting to research a name will make a request to a department librarian, who will track the name and provide information on obtaining microfilm copies of the records. The search will be free.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C., stores original records of the Freedman's Bureau, which operated under supervision of the War Department.

The Freedmen's Bureau supervised abandoned or confiscated land, issued rations of clothing and medicine, established hospitals, monitored working conditions, recorded marriages and set up schools.

Since 1986, the Mississippi State Archives has had copies of pertinent National Archives records microfilm. But the contracts were only listed by date; researchers tracking down particular names had to read through up to eight reels of microfilm.

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

The indexing took the department's library staff more than two years to complete. Librarians are now editing the index.

THE TRIBUNE - Oakland, CA., The Associated Press

DID YOU KNOW

Ten southern states have a voting law stating that State and County primaries must be won by more than 50 percent of votes cast. The U.S. Dept. of Justice has filed suit against the state of Georgia's majority vote statute. The class action suit charges that in 1964 sht statute was enacted for the sole purpose of denying blacks the right to hold office and that it has had an effect of keeping black participation in in politics at a minimum.

BOOKS

LAND OF HOPE - Chicago, Black Southerners, and The Great Migration - James R. Grossman.

Describes and analyzes in detail the exodus of Southern Blacks to Chicago. This book is based on what Blacks themselves felt, said, thought and did as they took part in the Great Migration.

The University of Chicago, Press 5801 South Ellis, Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. \$29.95 384 Pages.

QUEST FOR THE PROMISED LAND - Official Correspondence Relating to the First Acadian Migration to Louisiana, 1764 - 1769. Translated by Carl A. Brasseaux, Emilio Fabian Garcia, Jacqueline K. Vorhies.

Documents in the book describe the deplorable conditions in Louisiana at the time of the first Acadian influx, the governments's efforts to settle the exiles, and the efforts of Acadian immigrants to adjust to the unfamiliar subtropical environment of Louisiana.

Center for Louisiana, Studies, University of, Southwestern Louisiana, P.O. Box 40831, Lafayette, Louisiana 70504-8031, Phone 318-231-6027

THE REAL McCOY - African - American Invention and Innovation, 1619 - 1930 - Portia James.

This book illustrates and highlights many previously unrecognized black inventors who helped shape American Culture.

Smithsonian Institutio, Press Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900

HERITAGE *** NEWSLETTER

DISCOVERY

FREEDMANS MEMORIAL PARK - CEMETARY - DALLAS, TEXAS

DALLAS - State highway officials figured they could quickly move part of a rediscovered graveyard--Freedmen's Memorial Park--then resume expansion of the North Central Expressway. That was before they realized the park's historical significance. Archeological workers have found funereal artifacts from the graves of former slaves, some of which date back to 1861.

By September 1990 their efforts had uncovered approximately 600 graves, according to a state highway official. Donald Payton of the Dallas Historical society says the graves/ remains will be moved and re-interred at a nearby site. Construction of the highway will continue but at least some of our history has been saved.

EMERGE MAGAZINE, November 1990 - Toni Joseph

SPECIAL EVENTS

December 1, 1990

Bruce Willis will be presenting a recruitment reenactment of the methods used to recruit Blacks into the Union Army during the Civil War. The Movie Glory will be shown continuously. Call for more information.

California Afro-American Museum, 600 State Drive
Los Angeles, CA, 213-744-7432

December 9, 1990

JAMAICAN CHRISTMAS MARKET - International works of art as well as Gift Baskets, African American Christmas Cards and other unique gift items. Come and do your Christmas Shopping early. This event will be held at the address shown below from 12:00 - 6:00. Call for more information.

Bernard Hoyes, 985 Westchester Place, Los Angeles, CA
90018 213-732-4601

Please submit all articles to Gerri Johnson, 2026 4th Avenue
Los Angeles, CA (213) 733-1835. Deadline for next newsletter
11/24/90.

D.A.R. Donates Cemetery To Center

Four miles southwest of Oxford, by Old Taylor Road, lies a small family cemetery guarded by ancient cedars. This is the final resting place of some members of three pioneer families of Lafayette County—the Buckners, Craigs, and Isoms. Most of the graves are covered by flat granite slabs, some tapered at the foot like coffins, that are engraved not only with the relevant dates of birth and death but also the places of birth and dates of migration to Mississippi.

Recently the little cemetery was deeded to the Center by its former owner, the David Reese Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. Sarah Smith, current D.A.R. regent, said the chapter decided to donate the cemetery to the Center because of its interest in history and Southern culture. "We wanted someone to have it who would really care about it and keep it up."

Faculty and students in the Southern Studies Program will care for the cemetery, said Ann Abadie, acting director of the Center. "It's an important project for us to have and keep up because we are very interested in local history," she said.

The earliest grave is that of E.P. Craig, born March 15, 1822, who died February 27, 1840. The name was puzzling until other records showed that E.P. Craig was actually Elizabeth Philadelphia Craig, the youngest of nine children of David Craig, Jr., and his first wife Nancy Stockard.

Her father David's grave, also in the family plot, shows that he was born in Orange County, N.C., in 1783, migrated to Maury County, Tenn., in 1805, and thence to Lafayette County in 1836. After the death of his first wife, David Craig, Jr., married Mary Gale Isom, who had migrated from North Carolina, and whose first husband was James Isom. Among James and Mary's three children was Thomas Dudley Isom, who would become a physician and one of the leading citizens of Oxford.

John Johnston Craig, son of David, Jr., also lies in the cemetery. His grave is dated 1865, and is the latest date in the family plot. The inscription carved on the stone that covers his grave tells us that he was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1806 and migrated to Lafayette County in 1834. It does not tell us, however, of the active life that John led in his 59 years, nor the large part that he played in the history and life of

Oxford.

John J. Craig was one of the land agents who, along with John Chisholm and John Martin, negotiated with the Chickasaws for land ceded in the Treaty of Pontotoc, begun in 1832 and concluded in 1834. From this cession were carved 12 North Mississippi counties, among them Lafayette County. The three agents gave 50 acres to the Lafayette County Board of Police for a county seat and on this land Oxford was built.

On what is now East Jackson Avenue Craig built the first store in Oxford, a log building that also served as an Indian trading post. The first sawmill was also built by him and became known as Linker's Mill.

John Craig's first wife was Sara Gale Isom, also buried in the cemetery. She was the daughter of Mary Gale Isom Craig.

At least one 16-year-old boy, Robert Isom, is buried in the little family cemetery. An eight-year old boy, James Buckner, who died in 1851, lies in the plot, along with his unnamed infant brother, who had lived less than a month in 1849. Thus far these are the only two graves found in the cemetery of the Buckner family, who lived nearby as did the Craigs.

Two other infants in the plot were sons of John J. and Sara Isom Craig. One was three months old when he died in 1844; the other died the day he was born in 1854.

Finally, the cemetery also holds rock-

marked graves of migrant workers, thought to be Italian or Swiss, who died in a nearby train wreck.

The Craig-Isom cemetery is the second cemetery owned by the University of Mississippi. Some 700 Civil War casualties, who died at the University after the Battle of Shiloh, are buried behind the present-day Coliseum.



PHOTO BY BARBARA BLANSETT

The grave of John J. Craig



PHOTO BY BARBARA BLANSETT

Craig-Isom Cemetery, Lafayette Co., Miss.

THE BEEM
FOUNDATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT
OF MUSIC

October 15, 1990

California Afro-American
Genealogical Association
c/o Mr. Rick Moss
California Afro-American Museum
600 State Drive, Exposition Park
Los Angeles, California 90037

Gentlemen:

We are seeking geneological information regarding the following three African-American musicians. Kindly inform us as to how we can obtain information regarding their childhood and early years:


Harry Thacker Burleigh (1866-1949) - was the grandson of Hamilton Waters, an escaped slave from Somerset County, Maryland. Burleigh's mother, Elizabeth, was born enroute to Canada in the family wagon. They never reached Canada, but settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, where Harry attended school and sang in church choirs and synagogues.

Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield (1809-1876 or 1824-1876) - was born in Natchez, Mississippi, an infant slave child of her owner, Elizabeth H. Greenfield. She was taken to Philadelphia by her Quaker owner, who had joined the Society of Friends.

Francis (AKA Frank) Johnson (1792-1844) was born in Martinique, West Indies. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1844 where he went to live in 1809.

Any information you can give us regarding the above African-Americans will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Bette Y. Cox
President

BYC:cc

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HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: Gerri Johnson

VOL.2 NO.11 DECEMBER, 1990

CALIFORNIA AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SOCIETY MEETING: THERE WILL NOT BE A DECEMBER MEETING.
Our next meeting will be January 19, 1991.

We will be meeting for our Christmas Party on Saturday, December 22, 1990. We will be having a Grab Bag Gift Exchange, please bring a small gift not more than \$10.00 that can be for a man or woman.

CHRISTMAS PARTY POT LUCK

HOME OF JOHANN HASSAN

DECEMBER 22, 1990
7:00 P.M.UNTIL

2523 10TH AVENUE
L.A., CA 90018

213-731-7584

See Enclosed Flyer



FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our President, Jamie Hammons would like to say a special thanks the following:

Frederick Dumas our previous Treasurer for all his hard work and interaction with the Museum Foundation pertaining to our finances.

George Jenkins our previous First Vice President - Programming for the providing us with the excellent speakers and educational lectures that we've all enjoyed throughout the year.

Johann Hassan and her committee for the Jamboree display and for her hospitality throughout the year.

Robert Taylor for his community outreach efforts, teaching classes at the Family History Library and helping people figure out some of their family puzzles.

Geralyn Johnson for our wonderful newsletter.

Thanks to all the members for their support and participation throughout the year.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS AND A PEACEFUL NEW YEAR TO ALL

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1991

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*Indicates new or re-elected officers.

RESEARCH NOTES

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION - Submitted by Ed Gray

Disclosure of information by the SSA is governed mainly by the Social Security Act itself, the Freedom of Information Act of 1974, the Privacy Act of 1974, and the Tax Reform Act of 1976. In general, information about a LIVING person MAY NOT be released to a third party unless the individual has signed a written authorization for release of that information. The fact of an individual's death, date of death, and place of death or burial may be disclosed to anyone. Any other individual's record MAY BE DISCLOSED as long as any information in the record pertaining to other living individuals is deleted from the record prior to disclosure. The Tax Reform Act of 1976 prohibits disclosure of tax return information without the consent of the individual to whom the record pertains. This prohibition continues even after the death of an individual. requests for tax return information for a deceased individual may be released to the legal representative of the estate; surviving relative (spouse, parent, child); or heir at law, next of kin, or beneficiary of the deceased. Proof of one of the listed relationships must be provided with the request for information

Request for Extracts of Prior SSN Applications

SSA originally maintained paper files of all applications for original SSN's and applications requesting a change in the record. In the 1970,s, these files were converted to an electronic database. The application forms were microfilmed for retention and the paper forms destroyed. Current applications are microfilmed; the paper forms are retained in the Federal Records Center for 5 years and then destroyed.

There are 2 types of SSN application extracts which can be furnished upon request.

1. The Numident printout is a computer printed record which contains all the information on the original application form except the address and signature of the applicant.

Request for Extracts....cont'd

2. A microprint is a print of the microfilmed application form. Either of these items may be furnished to anyone upon written request and confirmation of death where this is not detrimental to the estate and there does not appear to be an unwarranted invasion of privacy of a living person; i.e., the parents of the deceased who are listed on the application form. There is no charge for this service.

The microprint will not show the SSN assigned as a result of the application; thus, the requester will receive both a microprint and a Numident printout when a microprint is requested. To request an extract: call your local SSA office and request FORM SSA L997 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER RECORD THIRD PARTY REQUEST FOR EXTRACT OR PHOTOCOPY. The form asks for identifying information as follows:

1. SSN, if known
2. Full name of the person now used (or last used, for deceased individual)
3. Name shown on last social security card
4. The individual's full name at birth
5. The individual's date of birth
6. The place of birth
7. Sex
8. Full maiden name of the mother
9. Full name of the father

The form does not provide a place to indicate which type of extract you want, so enter the following legend on the form: "Microprint Required, Printout Not Sufficient". The form also does not include a place to indicate that you are requesting information on a deceased individual. I would annotate the form with a statement that the individual is deceased. Attach proof of death, if you can, to expedite the request. Information about the death of an individual has not been maintained on the Social Security Number records, so your request may be delayed or denied if it is not obvious that the person is deceased. It will take from 4-8 weeks to receive a response to your request.

The 9 items above are the same information you would provide if you went to apply for a social security number or a replacement card. Here's how the SSN system works (much simplified) - there are 2 major files: the numerical identification file which contains the files: the numerical identification file which contains the information sorted by SSN; and the alphabetical identification file which is sorted by name. If an SSN is provided, the numerical file will be queried and the printout compared to the information you provided. If an SSN is unknown,

Request for Extract....cont'd

the name file must be queried. The information you provide is compared to the information for each person with that name and a score is assigned based on which information matches or doesn't match, and how closely the information matches. For example, if the year of birth is within 5 years it will score lower than an exact match but higher than if they were 10 years apart. Possible SSNs will be identified based on the score. Someone must look at all the printouts for the possible SSNs to determine which record if any is the one you requested. The more information you provide, the more chance you have of getting the information you want. After all, there have been about 320 million SSNs assigned since Social Security began in 1937. SSA assigns about 500,000 new numbers each month.

Request for Social Security Earnings Information

Contact your local Social Security office and request form SSA-7050. Yearly totals of earnings will be provided free of charge. However, for genealogical purposes, you will want detailed earnings information. Detailed earnings information includes periods of employment or self employment and the names and addresses of employers. A fee is charged for the detailed earnings information because you want it for purposes NOT directly related to Social Security. The fee chart is included on the form and varies, depending on the number of years for which you request information. The minimum fee is \$15 for 1 year, and the maximum fee is \$92 for 52 years. The fee can be waived if you show that giving the information to you will benefit the general public. you must attach an explanation of why the fee should be waived to the form. If you are requesting your own earnings information, there is no fee if you have reason to believe that your record contains incorrect information. If this is the case, please contact your local office and discuss your problem with them. They will help you resolve any discrepancies in your earnings record.

You can request earnings information from the record of a deceased person if you are the legal representative of the estate, a survivor (spouse, parent, child), or an individual with a material interest who is a heir at law, next of kin, beneficiary under the will or donee of property of the decedent. Proof of death must be included with your request. Proof of appointment as representative or proof of your relationship to the deceased must also be included.

You may have to wait a while for the information. Once the employer identification numbers and years worked have been obtained from the master earnings file, someone will have to sit at a microfilm reader looking at employers' quarterly and annual wage reports to find the individual.

Contacting a Missing Person

Regulation No. 1 of the Social Security Act does not permit SSA to disclose information about the whereabouts of a missing person except as provided for the Parent Locator Service (service for locating a parent who has skipped out on child support payments). However, circumstances may arise when it would be proper to inform the missing person of information about which he would want to know. Where strongly compelling circumstances of this nature exist, SSA may forward a letter to him/her. The letter forwarding policy is restrictive because:

1. The inquirer can be helped only if the addressee replies to the letter. It would serve little purpose to forward a letter to an individual unless it contains information that he/she could reasonably be expected to want to receive and which would cause him/her to reply. This excludes requests which are primarily for the benefit of the requester rather than the missing person.
2. SSA does not want to burden employers. Most letters must be forwarded through the last employer of record. Some large employers have asked SSA not to send letters to the employees in care of the company.
3. If all requests to forward letters were honored, the volume would significantly interfere with normal SSA operations.
4. The addressee may consider receipt of the letter as an unwarranted invasion of his/her privacy.

A letter will not be forwarded unless the following conditions are met:

1. There are strong reasons for wanting to get in touch with the missing person such as: a close relative of the missing person is seriously ill, is dying or has died; a child is left without parental care because of the death or incapacity of the remaining parent; a defendant in a felony case is seeking a defense witness; a parent wishes to locate a missing son or daughter; the consent of the missing person is needed in connection with an adoption proceeding for his/her child; the missing person is the beneficiary of an estate and the executor is trying to locate him; other instances where the missing person is due money or valuable property; a doctor or hospital wishes to contact a missing person for health reasons.

Missing Persons....cont'd

2. The missing person would want to know about the contents of the letter.
3. The missing person's disappearance occurred far enough in the past that SSA could reasonably expect to have a usable mailing address (wages are reported by employers only once a year, so the most recent information SSA has will be at least a year old).
4. All other possibilities for contacting the missing person have been exhausted.

In order to forward a letter you must provide sufficient information to locate the missing person's record. The name and SSN are needed for this. The letter to be forwarded must be submitted in a plain unsealed, unstamped envelope bearing only the missing person's name and SSN. If the SSN is unknown, you must furnish as much identifying information as possible. The letter will be reviewed by SSA personnel to ensure that it is not inflammatory or derogatory, contains no obscene language, and will not cause embarrassment if opened by someone other than the addressee. SSA cannot ensure that the letter will reach the missing person or that he/she will reply. SSA cannot inform you of the results of that attempt. Subsequent letters for the same purpose will not be forwarded.

No fee is charged for forwarding a letter for humanitarian purposes. The current charge for forwarding letters involving a monetary or valuable consideration is \$3 per letter.

Be aware that the persons you talk to may not be aware that disclosure of the information is allowed or may not be familiar with the procedures involved. If they refuse to give you the information, saying it isn't allowed, ask them to look it up in the manual. If all else fails, as a last resort, you can write to your congressman, describing your contacts with the local SSA office, and include a copy of your request. Congressional inquiries get special treatment, but the local offices don't like them.

Each office should have a copy of the Social security Laws and Regulations and the POMS manual (operational instructions to implement the laws and regulations). These manuals, except for portions related to security procedures, should be available for you to use at the local office. I would think that all law libraries would also have copies of the law and regs and possibly the operations manuals.

Good Libations *By Norma Jean and Carole Darden***'Tis the Season To Be Noggin'** *A Favorite Endures*

Having made its way from Nigeria to Jamaica, through Virginia, eggnog still evokes warm, happy memories of family, friends and fun.

Eggnog, perhaps the most festive traditional beverage of the Yuletide season, evokes memories of things past—things pleasant and comforting. No one can say with certainty how eggnog entered our social lives, but we do know that it has long been a significant part of our holiday ritual. Who can remember a Christmas anywhere without the rich, foamy beverage offered as refreshment? Even children were allowed a sip or two, or a punch cup loaded with extra milk.

There are many versions of eggnog, but the basic recipe is a combination of beaten eggs, milk and sugar, braced with spirits and flavored and garnished with nutmeg.

In our family, the equal measures of brandy, rye and rum gave Aunt Mattie's concoction a rather lively and much appreciated kick, her mark of distinction. Aunt Norma folded in each ingredient separately and sprinkled grated nutmeg on top. Blended rum, bourbon, brandy and vanilla was our Kentucky Cousin Emma's secret, and sherry was the essence of our grand\mother's 'nog (she never really

approved of strong spirits). Eggnog has made its way throughout the Diaspora, from Nigeria to the Caribbean. In Jamaica, a traditionally Nigerian base of stout and egg yolks is used. Coconut milk, grated coconut and cinnamon sticks flavor a Haitian brew, and coconut cream, dark rum and orange liqueur are staples of a Puerto Rican version, *Coqui*.

A West Indian family friend makes an exceptional punch using eggs, sweetened condensed milk and cream, adding the grated peel of a lime, vanilla and a dash of bitters to give it a distinctive Caribbean flair. Whatever your individual tastes, you'll find below a fine basic recipe from which to start.

However, if careful preparation is not your pleasure or doesn't fit your hectic holiday schedule, you may want to offer

this easier, yet gracious, form of hospitality: Melt two quarts of vanilla ice cream, add three cups brandy or rum, and garnish with nutmeg. Voilà! You have upheld a cherished tradition in minutes. e

BASIC EGGNOG RECIPE

- 1 dozen egg yolks
- 1 heaping cup sugar
- 1 quart milk
- 1/5 liter dark rum
- 6 egg whites
- 3 cups heavy cream
- Freshly grated nutmeg

Beat yolks until light. Add sugar and beat until thick. Stir in milk, then rum. Beat egg whites until peaks form. Fold into mixture. Pour into a punch bowl and chill for at least two hours. Beat cream until soft peaks form, then gently fold into chilled mixture. Chill for at least 2 more hours.

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Please submit articles/information for the January 91 newsletter by January 7, 1991 or Call: Gerri Johnson - 213-733-1835.

The California African American Genealogical Society
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Time: 7:00
Date: 22 December
until?



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the Holiday
Season

Party is on a
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and party
toast
friends

If we haven't seen
you in awhile - let not
the year end without
us meeting again.