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NEWSLETTER

Volume 41 Number 1 Fall 2021

Upcoming Meetings

All meetings at 7:00 pm in the Community Room, Edwardsville Public Library, 112 South Kansas, Edwardsville, Illinois, **unless otherwise specified.**

CHECK THE SOCIETY'S WEBSITE FOR UPCOMING MEETING TOPICS

sites.rootsweb.com/~ilmadcg

If you have something you would like to see presented or you would like to make a presentation, please contact the president, **rwridenour566@gmail.com**, and we will try to accommodate your wishes.

Meetings Rescheduled

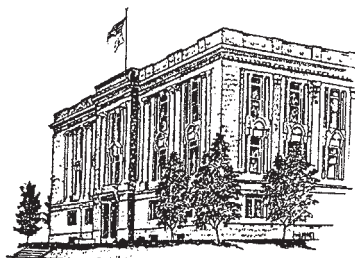
In light of the current conditions placed on public establishments by State and Local Governments to alleviate the effects of the Covid-19 virus, we have cancelled all meetings of the Madison County Genealogical Society. When the Edwardsville Library meeting rooms are available and it is safe to meet again, we will reschedule the meetings. We will try to keep you up-to-date on our website: **sites.rootsweb.com/~ilmadcg** and Facebook page: ***Madison County Genealogical Society of Illinois***. We are sorry for any inconvenience this will cause.

DUES! DUES! DUES! DUES! DUES! DUES! DUES!

Dues for 2022 are now being accepted. We would very much appreciate receiving your renewal checks ASAP. Send your renewal checks to:

***Madison County Genealogical Society
Box 631
Edwardsville, IL 62035-0631***

The Madison County Genealogical Society has a varied list of publications for sale. That list is on the last page.



The City Directory: A Genealogical Gold Mine

By
William Dollarhide

City directories may be one of the most underused genealogical sources available. Old city directories exist for virtually every community in America, often going back to the establishment of a community. Many of the privately published city directories date back over a hundred years, and some of these collections are complete for every year in which a directory was published. Surprisingly, those that exist are quite easy to find. They are usually located in the public library serving a particular city.

For example, when I first started in genealogy, I was living in Seattle, Washington, where I soon discovered the wonderful collection of city directories at the main branch of the Seattle Public Library. Their collection of city directories, with some gaps in the early years, dates back to 1877. (The city was founded in 1853.) From about 1885 onward, the collection is complete for every year, with an annual city directory for Seattle and its environs. (In some years, competing publishers produced more than one directory.) I should add that the library's collection of Seattle telephone directories for over 60 years complements its city directory holdings.

City directories typically list the name of each resident, an address, and a surprising amount of information, including occupation. City directories provide an unmatched source for finding the exact place a person lived, and they often function as a surrogate source of information about residents for a particular time period. City directories can act as a substitute to the lost 1890 census, for example.

Virtually every city in America with a public library has a collection of city directories for that city. New York City's directories go back to the 1730s, and they are nearly complete through 1933, the last year a city directory was produced for Manhattan. The New York Public Library has an outstanding collection of the old city directories. Boston's city directories go back even further than New York's, and the Boston Public Library's collection is a real treasure.

There have been many different directory publishers; however, by far the largest is the R. L. Polk Company. Today, this company has offices in the largest cities of America, where you may visit their library of current city directories. Check the yellow pages to find the R. L. Polk office nearest you, and you will discover a resource for current directories. (Current city directories give more detail about a person than the online residential directories). Older city directories, however, are almost exclusively found in public libraries, college libraries, and archives nearest to the city in question.

The Cross-Street Index

A feature in most 20th-century city directories is a cross-street index, found at the back of the volume. This index is arranged according to the address of the houses, apartments, or businesses in the city, followed by the house number and names of residents at each address. Using this feature, a researcher can learn the names of people living next door to a relative. Next-door neighbors of a decade earlier, for example, may still live there and remember your relatives. Their presence may help you to locate lost relatives.

The cross-street index is also a resource for people whose names may have changed. For example, a woman living alone at a particular address in 1938 does not appear in the 1939 directory. But, by going to the 1939 cross-street address listing for the same address, you might discover that the woman had married and was still living in the same house, as well as learn the identity of her new husband!

Old City Directories on Microfilm

City directories for the 50 largest cities in America dating before 1860 have been collected together and microfilmed. The collection was produced by Research Publications, Inc. (12 Lunar Dr., New Haven, CT 06525), and it is available for sale to the public. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has this complete collection, and you can find a particular directory by searching for that city in the Family History Library's catalogue. Just access the FHL's website at www.familysearch.org and use the keyword "city directories [name of city]" to search for a particular book.

Genealogy in City Directories

Since the information in city directories is far more revealing than just a name and address, a typical city directory can be a genealogical gold mine. Here is a transcription taken from a city directory for the town of Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington, for the year 1893:

**Clancy, Annie (wid Patrick), res bet R R tracks nr B B &
E round house**
Clancy, John, lab B B I Co mill
**Clancy, Mary, clk Montague & Mchugh, bds Mrs Annie
Clancy**
Clancy, Michael, lab B B I Co mill
Clancy, Wm., lab B B I Co mill

The five entries above read like a family group sheet! First, the directory informs us that Annie Clancy is a widow, and her deceased husband's name was Patrick Clancy. The Mary Clancy boarding with Annie Clancy appears to be a daughter, and the three men who all work at the same place likely are Annie's sons.

The following example from a 1955 city directory for Waterbury, Connecticut, displays some interesting entries for the name Culotta:

Culotta Augustine r 29 Crescent
Charles G slsman r 29 Crescent
John died June 6 1954 age 65
Joseph P slsman r 29 Crescent
Mariano h 42 Cooke
Mary M wid John h 29 Crescent
Rose M slswoman Hartford r 29 Crescent
Thomas C student r 29 Crescent

The foregoing entries tell us quite a bit about this family. First, note that it gives an age and exact date of death for John Culotta and that his widow was Mary M. Culotta, who owned a house at 29 Crescent Street in Waterbury. (By the way, “r” indicates a renter, and “h” indicates a home owner.) Also living at that address were Augustine; Charles and Joseph P. Culotta, both salesmen; Rose Culotta, a saleswoman working in Hartford; and Thomas, a student—all of whom could be the children of John and Mary Culotta. Since all of the Culottas in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1955 lived in the same house except for Mariano Culotta—who owned a house at 42 Cooke Street—one can infer that Mariano was probably related to the others.

The above examples illustrate that family relationships can be gleaned from city directories, and sometimes a surprising amount of detail is revealed. The examples are not unique. They are typical of virtually every city directory that has been published for cities and towns across the country. Unlike its offspring, the phone book, a city directory has a great deal more to say about the inhabitants of a city or town.

Finding City Directories

To learn what city directories exist for the locality and time period of your investigation, address a letter to the “Reference Librarian” at the public library for your city of interest. Include a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE). You can get the address of that library from the “American Library Directory,” published by the R. R. Bowker Co., available at your local library. Every library in America has this directory, which lists the addresses and phone numbers for all American libraries, whether public, private, special collection, college, or archives. You will also find descriptions of the holdings of a selective list of public libraries with genealogy collections in my book, *Getting Started in Genealogy Online*.

Although many libraries will not conduct any research for you, they will almost certainly answer your query. Then, contact a local genealogical society and see if a volunteer is available to go to the library and do some looking for you. Most genealogical societies render this service, for which a small donation to the society is customary.

1852 New Year Resolutions Solve Genealogical Mysteries

1. I RESOLVE to give the appearance of being extremely well-educated in the coming year. No man is truly well-educated unless he learns to spell his name at least three different ways within the same document.
2. I RESOLVE to see to it that all of my children will have the same names that my ancestors have used for six generations in a row.
3. I RESOLVE to never list my same age or birth year twice on any document. My age is no one’s business but my own.
4. I RESOLVE to have each of my children baptized in a different church — either in a different faith or in a different parish. Every third child will not be baptized at all or will be baptized by an itinerant minister who keeps no records.
5. I RESOLVE to move to a new town, new county, or new state at least once every 10 years — just before those pesky enumerators come round asking questions.
6. I RESOLVE to make every attempt to reside in counties and towns where no vital records are maintained or where the courthouse burns down every few years.
7. I RESOLVE to join an obscure religious cult that does not believe in record keeping or in participating in military service.
8. I RESOLVE, when the tax collector comes to my door, to loan him my pen — which has been dipped in rapidly fading blue ink.
9. I RESOLVE that if my beloved wife Mary should die, I will marry another Mary.
10. I RESOLVE not to make a will; I don’t want to spend my money on a lawyer.

— By HENRY HYDENWELL, this 1st day of
January 1852

Preserve the War of 1812 Pensions

Over 180,000 original soldiers' pension files from the War of 1812 are held at the National Archives (NARA) in Washington, D.C., and they are among NARA's most requested documents. In these files are more than 7.2 million individual documents, many of which date from the early years of the war. They are exceptionally useful to genealogists and historians since they commonly contain the following information:

- Soldier's name, rank, unit, and period of service
- Amount of pension award or rejection of pension application
- Name of widow and marriage date and place
- Birth year and place
- Residences and removals
- Description of disability
- Description of battles
- Signatures of ancestors (helpful in identifying men of the same name)
- Names of relatives, friends, and neighbors
- Unique family ephemera, such as family Bibles

The files are, however, extremely fragile and deteriorating. In an effort to conserve and preserve these original War of 1812 pension documents, a joint effort by NARA, the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS), Fold3, FamilySearch, and Ancestry is underway to repair, photograph, and digitize the documents and make them available to the public at no cost. Many images and associated indexing are already available at <https://go.fold3.com/1812pensions/>, and the remainder will be posted incrementally as work on them is completed. The files are being digitized in full, and the images are in color and downloadable to your personal computer.

Ancestry has agreed to cover the costs involved in digitizing half of the pension records; interested individuals and societies are also encouraged to give a tax-deductible donation to help pay for this massive project. The War of 1812 Preserve the Pensions Project has set up a website at www.preservethepensions.org to receive donations. You can also access the Preserve the Pensions blog, which gives updates, success stories of researchers using the War of 1812 pension files, and more.

We are pleased to announce that the experts at the War of 1812 Preserve the Pensions Project have prepared a new "At a Glance" research guide for us: *Genealogy at a Glance: War of 1812 Research*.

The War of 1812 was a mere 38 years after the end of the American Revolution. If you have Revolutionary ancestors, you likely have ancestors who fought in the war or who were part of the War of 1812. Over 250,000 men served in the War of 1812, some for as little as a month. Their service records are not only found in the National Archives but also in various other archives and repositories. This four-page, laminated

guide will show you where the records are located, what they contain, and whether they are indexed, microfilmed, digitized, or found online. You'll learn where to find and how to use pension records, compiled military service records, bounty-land warrant application files, regular army and navy records, prisoner of war records, lineage societies, state records, published sources, online sources, and even rarely used but valuable sources such as the "United States Remarried Widows Index to Pension Applications."

From Genealogy Pointers, April 12, 2016.

The Origins of the "Scotch-Irish"

by
David Dobson

Since the medieval period there had been a continuous small scale migration from Scotland to Ireland, many of the migrants being "gallowglasses" or mercenary Highland soldiers. From the fourteenth century onwards the Scottish Clan Donald significantly increased its power and influence in the western Highlands and Islands. The head of Clan Donald was the Lord of the Isles. The territory controlled by Clan Donald extended to Ireland when, through marriage, it established a branch in County Antrim in the fifteenth century. Scotland's King James IV successfully reduced the power of the Lordship of the Isles – which he abolished in 1493 – and the power of Clan Donald diminished. Clan Campbell began to expand its lands in Argyll, where the MacDonalds had once been supreme. This contributed towards an exodus of MacDonalds and their septs to Ireland.

The settlement by Scots in Ireland during the early modern period began in the late sixteenth century. Turlough Luineach O'Neill married Agnes Campbell, widow of James McDonnell of the Glens and the Isles, and, resulting from this, in 1580 a force of 2000 "Redshanks" [Highland Scots mercenaries] came to Ireland. The objective was to support the native Irish in their struggle against the Tudor English, who were attempting to gain control of the whole island of Ireland. These fighting men differed from the later Scottish immigrants in that they were Gaelic-speaking Highland Catholics. These men are likely to have been recruited in Argyll and other territories controlled by Clan Donald and would have sailed from various bays and sea-lochs there. The lack of contemporary records, however, means that, apart from the leaders of this expedition, the majority of men or their origins cannot be identified.

The next wave of emigrants from Scotland arrived in Down and Antrim as a result of two Ayrshire lairds, James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery, acquiring land there from Con O'Neill in 1606. Around the same time, Randall McDonnell, a descendant of the Highland Redshanks, was granted much of northern Down. Despite being a Catholic, McDonnell encouraged Lowland Scots Protestants to settle there. The establishment

of the Plantation of Ulster itself was a direct consequence of the Flight of the Earls, when the elite of the indigenous Irish abandoned their struggle with England and took refuge in the Catholic lands of Europe in 1607. King James then divided their lands and allocated them to English and Scottish landowners, known as “undertakers,” who undertook to settle the lands with British Protestants.

The Scottish landowners overwhelmingly came from the counties of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfries-shire and would have recruited settlers for their Ulster estates from among their own territories in Scotland. For example, Hamilton and Montgomery would have brought people from Ayrshire and in all likelihood shipped them through the port of Ayr, while the MacClellands enlisted settlers from their lands in Galloway and are likely to have shipped them via Kirkcudbright to Londonderry.

Scottish migration to Ireland unfolded in distinct stages, firstly the Highlanders and Islanders in the late sixteenth century, then the Hamilton-Montgomery Lowlanders, followed by the Plantation period from 1610 to 1630, in the 1650s following the close of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, in the 1670s following the failure of the Covenanters Risings in Scotland, and finally in the 1690s resulting from successive poor harvests in Scotland. While the Highlanders arriving in the late sixteenth century were Catholic, the Lowland Scots arriving during the seventeenth century were mainly Protestant, Episcopalian at first and after 1641 overwhelmingly Presbyterian, apart from a few Catholics such as the Hamiltons, from Paisley, and their servants who settled in Strabane.

The migrants of the seventeenth century sailed from various ports in southwest Scotland, and landed in Ulster ports from Strangford to Londonderry. The Scottish ports were Girvan, Ballantrae, Irvine, Port Glasgow, Ayr, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Glasgow, Port Patrick, Largs, and Greenock. These ports originally were engaged in trade or fishing, but as Scottish settlement in Ireland increased, trade increased, and with more merchant ships bound for Ireland, the opportunity to emigrate there increased. East Ulster ports had strong links with Largs, Ayr, and Kirkcudbright; Ayr also had such with Belfast and Londonderry. The Scottish port books of the period, though far from comprehensive, do reveal trading routes and the commodities exported or imported, however little or no data survives that would identify passengers. Fortunately, burgh and church records (as well as certain family papers) do on occasion identify people bound for Ireland, and even refugees returning after the Irish Rebellion of 1641. The port books, the kirk session records, and certain family or estate papers can be consulted in the National Archives of Scotland. The port books of Londonderry, Coleraine, Carrickfergus, and the Lecale ports for the years 1612-1615, have been transcribed and published, which provides insight to the trading links and therefore immigration routes at the time of the Plantation.

“Banishment from Scotland to Colonial America”

by Dr. David Dobson

(Excerpted from the *Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations, 1650-1775. Revised and Expanded Edition*, by Dr. David Dobson.)

Banishment means exile from one’s home town or country and has long been used as a punishment for political, religious, or criminal offences. Initially banishment and transportation was restricted to serious crimes such as rebellion, rape, or murder, but later was used for petty crime such as theft. Banishment could mean exile from a specific burgh or locality, but generally it included transportation to the colonies and sale there into indentured servitude for a period of years.

From the 1620s convicts were shipped from England to the American colonies and from 1660s from Scotland. During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries transportation or banishment to the colonies was controlled by the governments of England and Scotland. In Scotland the Privy Council had the sole right to banish people from the country until 1671, when the High Court of the Justiciary—which also had such powers— was established.

The vast majority of Scots found in the Americas during the seventeenth century arrived there as prisoners of war, who as rebels were transported. This started during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, 1638-1651, when Scots captured by the Cromwellian forces, especially at battles such as Preston in 1648, Worcester in 1650, and Dunbar in 1651, were transported and sold as indentured servants in New England, on the Chesapeake, and in the Caribbean. Similarly, the attempts by the Stuart monarchs to impose Anglicanism on Lowland Scotland, which was overwhelmingly Presbyterian, eventually led to armed uprisings by the more militant Presbyterians known as Covenanters. The Covenanter Risings were quelled by government forces and a number of prisoners, considered rebels, were banished to the American Plantations or colonies. On a couple of occasions, Covenanter prisoners were released from jail and taken to America by emigrant groups. In 1685, Scots Quakers, bound for East New Jersey, were allocated Covenanter prisoners, as was the Scottish Carolina Company when it sent emigrants to Stuartstown, South Carolina, in 1684.

The political union of Scotland and England in 1707 opened up the former English colonies in the Americas to Scottish trade; consequently, the opportunity to ship prisoners there increased. The first occasion occurred in 1715-1716, with a Jacobite Rebellion when about 600 prisoners were shipped to the colonies for sale as indentured servants. Later in 1746, in the aftermath of the final Jacobite Rebellion, about 1,000 men, women and children prisoners were transported.

The British Parliament's Transportation Act of 1718, officially *The Act for the Further Preventing Robbery, Burglary and other Felonies, and the More Effectual Transportation of Felons*, allowed courts to sentence convicts to 7 years transportation to America. This statute this was modified in 1720 to authorize payment to merchants to ship convicts. During the eighteenth century, several hundred non-political or non-religious felons were shipped from Scotland bound for the American Plantations, though they represented only a small fraction of those shipped from contemporary England or Ireland. Some felons in the jails or tollbooths of Scotland applied to be transported to America rather than rot in jail. After 1783, the British Government, no longer able to banish people to the Thirteen Colonies, increasingly used Australia as a destination for felons and political prisoners.

Funeral Visitor Books

by

George G. Morgan

Internet Genealogy and Your Genealogy Today author

If you have ever attended a funeral, you probably were asked to sign a visitor book. These books are cherished by the surviving family as a record of who paid their respects on the death of a loved one, sent flowers or other memorial tributes, or performed other kindnesses. From a genealogical perspective, these books provide details about family members in attendance – names and perhaps addresses, telephone numbers, and signatures.

The name of a religious leader officiating at the funeral can point to the family's faith and religious organization. And the name of the funeral home and cemetery can provide invaluable pointers to other record types. Funeral visitor books may be tucked away in your family's possessions and are another of the valuable home sources that should not be overlooked.

Mystery Photos

We have been asked about some place to post unknown photographs where they can be viewed by others and perhaps the subject(s) can be identified. We have added a "Mystery Photographs" link to the MCGS home page. It is on the left side of the page. If you can identify any subject in any photograph, please send an e-mail to the address given with that photograph.

If you have any photographs you would like to have added to the "Mystery Photographs" pages, please send them to me at rwridenour566@gmail.com.

Why a Family Group Sheet?

by

William Dollarhide

DOLLARHIDE'S RULE No. 22: It is a known fact that St. Peter checks all of your family group sheets for accuracy before you are allowed to pass through the Pearly Gates.

A family group sheet is the basic form to record the genealogical events of a family. If you are a parent, the first family sheet should be of your family, showing yourself, spouse, and children. If you are a grandparent, you may want to begin family sheets for your son or daughter, their spouse, and children. In any case, creating family group sheets is how you record the details about the brothers and sisters of your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and so on.

A family group sheet normally identifies all members of a biological family with a father, mother, and all of their children listed, in order of birth. The form does not include foster children, or children by a different mother or father. Therefore, for each family grouping a separate form needs to be completed. For example, if a mother were married earlier and had children with another spouse, that family needs to be identified as another group. This may seem unfair to those who were raised in families that included step-sisters or half-brothers, but it is important to identify the members of a family by their blood relationships. What is recorded on the family group sheet is a master vital statistics arrangement. Although you are permitted to guess at dates and places, you are not permitted to lie--this is the most important record you will create in your genealogical endeavors.

In some cases, a family group sheet can add names of adopted children, but if this is done, it should be clearly shown on the form that these children are not the biological offspring of the father and mother shown on the form. In other words, write "adopted" next to a child's name so that it is clear.

A family group sheet has space for the basic genealogical events for each person, including dates and places of birth, marriage, death, and burial for each family member. For each child on the list, a name of a spouse can be given, along with the date and place of the marriage.

The date of a genealogical event needs to be spelled out so that it is clear. A date written as "Dec. 8th '56" is not clear, since we may be dealing with centuries, not decades, in recording dates. A good date is one that is in the military style: "8 Dec 1956." When recording a place, start with a smaller jurisdiction and move to a larger one, such as "Harrison Township, Wayne County, Indiana."

DOLLARHIDE'S RULE No. 1: Treat the brothers and sisters of your ancestor as equals, even if some of them were in jail.

A family group sheet and a pedigree chart are the basic worksheets for recording the results of your genealogical research. Although a pedigree chart identifies your direct ancestry and could be considered the culmination and presentation of your work, the family group sheet is how you get there.

The identification of each member of a family is essential to the success of your genealogical work. This means that brothers and sisters of an ancestor need to be given the same status as your ancestor. You need to identify the brothers and sisters by their full names; full birth information, including dates and places; complete marriage data, including the names of their spouses and dates of marriages; and death and burial information.

Seems like a lot of extra work doesn't it? But guess what. If you treat the brothers and sisters as equals, you will have many more ways to find your own ancestors. The children or later descendants of the brothers and sisters of your ancestors are your relatives--people who are sources to you for information about your own ancestor. For example, the birth certificate for my uncle gave the names of his parents and grandparents; while the birth certificate for my father did not name his parents at all.

Involve Your Relatives

To create family group sheets you need to enlist the help of your close relatives. A method to involve your relatives is to send each of them a copy of an incomplete family group sheet on which they appear as a child or parent. Along with the form, send a sweet, folksy letter, one which reminds them that they are your favorite relatives. If you have any photographs of their family, or anything that you can share with them relating to their genealogy, send them copies. In other words, try to engage them in the process so they will respond to you.

In making this contact, ask your relatives to add information to the family group sheets you send them and then return a copy back to you. Do this even if the last time you saw these people they were threatening to sic their dog on you. Contact them again to let them know that you plan to include them in your family history.

If Your Relatives Don't Respond

Some of your relatives will try to ignore you. If they don't return a corrected family group sheet, then you may have to resort to bribery or some other ploy to get them to respond. For example, if you are not having success in getting your cousin Martha to return the family group sheet you sent to her, try this: send Martha another group sheet, only this time indicate a bogus date of birth on the form, making her at least 10 years older than she really is. Add a post-it note that says, "Did I get these dates right?" When Martha sees that incorrect date, she will have to correct it! Expect a phone call from Martha

within minutes after she reads the wrong date for her birth. If you are truly desperate, you could make Martha's date of birth two months before her parents' wedding date. Now, when Martha complains about your terrible recordkeeping, you can come back with, "but can you PROVE that wasn't your date of birth?" You might even get a copy of Martha's birth certificate in the mail after that one.

Visiting Relatives in Person

DOLLARHIDE'S RULE No. 24: A cousin, once removed, may not return.

All kidding aside, the best way to involve your relatives in your genealogy project is to visit them in person. See what family heirlooms they may have, and what they can contribute to your knowledge of the family's history. For example, first cousins share the same grandparents. Since you are the same number of generations removed from a common ancestor, the potential exists for you to locate the same types of family records in your cousin's home as can be found in your own home. As you progress back in time, identifying more distant cousins is the technique genealogists use to add more knowledge about their own ancestors.

For each relative you can contact, go through the same homework you would do with your own immediate family members. Conduct interviews, ask about family photos, memorabilia, and so on. The only difference in doing this work with a relative is that you will do it on their time and with deference to them as the host. Ask for copies of photographs, documents, etc., and be willing to share information and copies of materials with your relatives. Who knows, you may find that these people are as human as you are!

Leave the Stamps!

By

David A. Norris

Internet Genealogy and Your Genealogy Today
author

If you have envelopes containing old family letters, do not remove the stamps! While chances are that the stamps are not rare and valuable, collectors regard the envelopes or "covers" as more valuable if left intact.

A mailed envelope may have valuable clues, such as return addresses; decorative or political labels; vintage advertising art; handstamps from ships or railroad mail cars; or postmarks.

And, the same goes for papers with revenue or tax stamps. In different times and places, revenue stamps were required to pay taxes on many kinds of legal documents, as well as receipts, bills, checks, hunting licenses, and in some countries, movie tickets and school report cards.

Stalker Needs Articles

Due to medical problems, after the Fall 2021 issue, Vol 41, No. 3, Scott Delicate is relinquishing the job of Stalker editor and Mary Westerhold has agreed to take on that responsibility. We want to thank Scott for the many years of effort he has given MCGS in producing The Stalker.

The Stalker is in dire need of articles. We need input from all members. Send your contributions to Mary Westerhold at

mtw127@gmail.com

Now Available: Print on Demand

We are taking orders for MCGS publications (other than Stalkers) that are out of print. If you would like to purchase a copy of such a publication, send an e-mail to our Secretary, Petie Hunter, **petie0242@gmail.com**. In the e-mail indicate which publication(s) you would like to purchase. We will check the cost to get the publication(s) printed and let you know the cost (including postage). If you wish to purchase the publications at that cost, we will have them printed for you.

Keep Us Up to Date on Your Address

Please let the secretary, Petie Hunter, know about any change of address: **petie8135@att.net**. The Stalkers are sent via Bulk Mail and will NOT be forwarded. We can even change your mailing address if you 'winter' in the South.

New Email Address

The MCGS has a new email address:

ilmcgs@yahoo.com

New Website Address

The MCGS website is back up and has a new website address:

sites.rootsweb.com/~ilmadcg

****** NOTICE ******

Dues for 2022 will be delinquent December 31, 2021. If you no longer wish to be a member of the MCGS, please contact Robert Ridenour at *rwridenour566@gmail.com* so we can remove your name from our membership list. Otherwise, send your renewal checks to: *Madison County Genealogical Society, Box 631, Edwardsville, IL 62025-0631.*