

THE PIERRE-FORT PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
BOX 925, PIERRE, SD 57501

YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 1

HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our members--old and new! Our first project for 1982 is to finish the cataloging of our collection and place it on the shelves. Since moving and storing our materials, we realize that our collection is not being used by the members as it could be. So - we are eager to 'put our house in order' and make the materials easily available to all.

Genny Ziegler, who has been storing a good part of our collection in her basement, is planning some Saturday work sessions to get it reorganized. Volunteers who would like to help with the cataloging are most welcome! More information will be available at the January meeting.

THE CONTINUING MICROFILM PROBLEM

Perhaps you noticed the announcement in the Pierre DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL that the federal government had discontinued the loan program for the federal census on microfilm. Genealogists can only hope that this situation is temporary. Until the problem is solved, alternatives must be found. Below is a list of state historical societies willing to lend their copies of the federal census records of their states:

Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois
Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota
New Jersey State Library, Archives & History Bureau,
Trenton, New Jersey
New York State Library, Albany, New York
South Dakota Historical Resource Center, Pierre, South Dakota

A letter from the National Archives describing their problems with budget cuts and microfilm loans is reprinted on the next page.

If the budget cuts proposed by the President in the second round are approved by Congress, in addition to the discontinuance of the microfilm loan program, the National Archives would no longer be open to researchers on weekday evenings and Saturdays. Moreover, the eleven regional archives would not receive microfilm copies of the 1910 census when it is opened to the public next year. Reference, educational, and other public outreach programs would be cut back by about 50 per cent.

If you feel strongly about these cutbacks, let your Senators and Representatives know at the earliest possible time.

GSA General Services Administration

National Archives and Records Service Washington, DC 20408

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM LOAN PROGRAM

To All Librarians: November 30, 1981

Several months ago we notified you of the effects of budget and staff reductions on the interlibrary loan of National Archives microfilm from the Fort Worth Federal Archives and Records Center. Since then, through management initiatives, we increased the level of service, circulating 35,000 rolls of film a month. It is now clear, however, that in order to meet new budget goals, we will have to make additional personnel reductions. The equivalent of 181 full time positions in the National Archives and Records Service must be eliminated by February 1982.

We regret that the interlibrary loan of National Archives microfilm from Fort Worth must be discontinued. New requests received as of December 10, 1981, or after, will not be processed. All requests on hand as of this date will be returned.

We are exploring ways that this service might be resumed on a fee basis by a private sector firm. We have maintained records of all libraries that have borrowed film from Fort Worth and will announce future developments.

We appreciate your patience and cooperation as we have worked together to provide the public with this very popular service. More than 1-1/2 million rolls of film have been loaned since 1971, when the service began. We ask your further cooperation in the coming weeks in seeing that all microfilm is returned to Fort Worth. In the meantime, we urge all those who can do so to use the microfilm in reading rooms at the National Archives Building and in the 11 Federal Archives and Records Centers around the country, or to purchase the film at a price of \$15.00 per roll from the Publications Sales Branch (NEPS), NARS, Washington, DC 20408.

Signature JAMES W. MOORE Assistant Archivist for the National Archives

RAWLINS MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

December 18, 1981

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

Yesterday I received the enclosed letter from the National Archives Service which is certainly unfortunate news. I thought you would like to be aware of it, so that the news could be told to the Genealogical Society. It is certainly a shame when government cuts must harm research. Hopefully the situation will be improved someday.

Sincerely, Mary Beth

COMING UP

Our January meeting is set for the 13th at Rawlins Library. The program will be on researching South Dakota. Laura Glum will give us an account of the information available at the Historical Resource Center. Members will then have the opportunity to sign up for the Saturday workshop to be held January 16 at the Center.

Remember, too, that January is the month when dues are collected from our 'old' members. Those who joined us in November are paid up until 1983.

Election of officers is the first item of importance at our February meeting. All offices are open, but the secretary, treasurer and one director must be replaced as those individuals have served their two-year terms and are not eligible for re-election.

* RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP AT THE JANUARY MEETING *
* \$5.00, INDIVIDUAL *
* \$6.00, FAMILY *
* \$2.00, SENIOR CITIZEN *

NOW AVAILABLE AT THE STATE LIBRARY...PASSENGER AND IMMIGRATION LISTS INDEX, BY P. WILLIAM FILBY.

This is the guide to the records of 500,000 passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Listed is the name of the individual, age, place of arrival, date of arrival, the source book and the pages on which the information is found.

The call number is CS 68.P363 in the reference section of the South Dakota State Library in Pierre.

K I N O L O G Y

After 22 years of doing the KRULL genealogy my way, and having fellow genealogists scratch their heads at my mess, I discovered that the November-December 1981 Genealogical Helper has put a name to the system. It is called "Kinology."

Kinology is the branch of genealogy which involves the study of people who are genealogically related and are living or have lived at about the same time. The kinologist is keeping a record of all the relatives who are alive so that he can trace a genealogical path that establishes relationship. The kinologist fixes on a specified point (or generation) in his ancestry and then searches forward in time from that point. The kinologist spends less time researching archives and much more time interacting with people. With relatively little effort (a notebook at the annual family reunion may suffice), he acquires a family tree with several hundred members, the majority of whom are alive.

For more information on Kinology, read the latest issue of the Genealogical Helper or call me, Edna Cooper, local kinologist, at 224-7060.

COPIING UP

Our January meeting is set for the 15th at Rawlins Library. The program will be on researching South Dakota. Laura Gilm will give



THE TIME HAS COME!

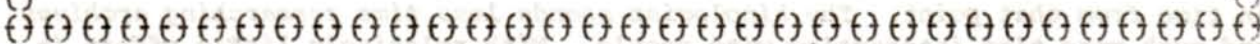
THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF A STATE GENEALOGY SOCIETY
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA WILL BE HELD IN PIERRE! (MORE INFOR-
MATION IN THE MARCH NEWSLETTER).

BUT WE WOULD LIKE YOUR INPUT AND QUESTIONS NOW - SO WE
CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS.

CONTACT

Theophil (Bud) Schaffer	Joanne Fix	Edna Cooper
109 S. Elm	119 N. Van Buren	813 N. Harney Court
Aberdeen, SD 57401	Pierre, SD 57501	Pierre, SD 57501

TENTATIVE DATES ARE APRIL 24 OR MAY 8



In this issue we focus upon Irish and Welsh names. In addition, we would like to call your attention to two excellent brief articles on Welsh and Irish research in the November 1981 issue of the TREE CLIMBER, the Aberdeen Area Genealogy Society's newsletter, along with some tips on Scottish research and an article on the College of Arms in London, England, which holds the genealogies of thousands of English, Welsh, and Irish families as well as a number of American, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand families.

We have in our own collection, three books which specifically deal with research in England, Wales, and Ireland. They are: A GENEALOGICAL ATLAS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL MAPS by David E. Gardner, Derek Harland, and Frank Smith; GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, two volumes by David E. Gardner; and HANDBOOK ON IRISH GENEALOGY: HOW TO TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS AND RELATIVES IN IRELAND published by Heraldic Artists Ltd. of Dublin, Ireland.

The upcoming issues of the GENEALOGICAL HELPER are carrying articles on research in England. The November-December 1981 issue has an article devoted to church records in England. The 'HELPER' IS AVAILABLE AT Rawlins Library in our collection and can be checked out to members.

WELSH NAMES

Welsh gentry began to adopt surnames about 1600 but the custom grew slowly and some did not completely adopt fixed family names until the nineteenth century. Among the poorer classes the Christian name of the father was the surname of the son. Some surnames have been formed by taking the father's name and adding an "s" as in Evans and Williams. Others were formed by using a "b" or a "p" as in Evan becoming Bevan or Howell becoming Powell. Sometimes it is included in full as in Apjohn. Other Welsh surnames come from colors such as Lloyd which means gray or Moyle which means black. Descriptive names are Vaughn (little) or Teague (fair). Surnames may also have been taken from place names such as Carew (fortress), but surnames from occupations are rare. The common Christian names have been used most frequently for the patronymic surname but the old Welsh names continue as family names as shown by Griffith, Howell, and Lloyd.

IRISH NAMES

Hereditary surnames came into use in Ireland as early as the tenth century. Pedigrees were carefully kept in the Middle Ages because territorial rights were determined by relationship, thus most Irish family names indicate descent from a male parent or earlier ancestor. The O stands for "ua" which means grandson or

descended from. The apostrophe was not originally part of the name. In Gaelic, for a woman, the prefix would be "ni" which means daughter of. Mac means son. It has been abbreviated to Mc or M'. Many dropped the O and the Mac because of persecution by the English, just as they would drop these prefixes after immigration to the United States because of the low esteem in which the Irish were held for many years. The Irish also acquired names beginning with "giolla" and "maol," both of which mean servant or follower. The original words have been reduced so that MAC GIOLLA CROIST is now GILCHRIST (son of the servant of Christ) and O'MAOILEOIN is MALONE (descendant of the follower of St. John). There are some occupational names with the Mac prefix and a few nicknames that have become hereditary family names, but very few place names.

In the fifteenth century Edward IV ordered all Irish dwelling within the Pale (the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare) to take an English surname or forfeit their yearly goods. Some translated their surnames into English or adopted new names. This along with the arrival of people from England and other countries produced many non-Irish names, along with the prefix Fitz which was brought by the Anglo-Norman invaders. A variety of dialects and accents led to diverse spellings of the same Gaelic name which brought about an increase in Irish names. Many of the surnames we are familiar with are really Anglicized versions of the Gaelic.

For nearly three centuries, half of all English names were Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, John, William, or Thomas.
--Reader's Digest, February 1980

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."
--Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, II

NEW MEMBERS

- Calvin and Elaine Musgrove--312 E. Missouri, Pierre, 224-5327
- Robert and Beverly Huckins--1115 N. Grand, Pierre, 224-7062
- Marilyn Burgeson--2603 E. Reen, Pierre, 224-8914
- Linda Zigler--118 S. Tyler, Pierre, 224-2337
- Laurinda Jorgenson--1300 Park Street, Pierre, 224-6024

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

- Mary Rohde--126 S. Harrison, Pierre, 224-7834

IT CAN BE DONE!

The December issue of the National Genealogical Society's newsletter tells how genealogists and historians in California worked together to repeal a law that would have allowed counties to destroy their copies of birth, death, and marriage records from 1905 to the present. The legislation was requested by Los Angeles County because of the county's inability to store the records. The bill was passed without opposition or publicity. The originals of the records have been turned over to the state but there is no public access to the state records or files. Copies must be requested by mail and it takes from 12 to 14 weeks to receive a response. Occasionally a particular record is not on file, has been misfiled, or cannot be found in the state index.

Mary Schwartz, a professional genealogist, discovered the existence of the new law in May of 1981 and it was she who put together a 'letterhead' organization made up of genealogical, historical, medical, and legal groups. It was called the 'Friends of California Vital Records.' As a result of their work, a bill was introduced this past summer by the assemblyman who had sponsored the 1980 'destruction' bill. It was passed by the Assembly early in September and hearings will be held in the Senate in this month when the Legislature reconvenes.

The bill would allow counties to maintain their vital records or to transfer them to a nonprofit agency qualified to preserve and make them available to the public. It also provides that before action is taken to dispose of the records they must be preserved by the County Recorder in microform.

In Los Angeles County, plans have been made to microfilm the records and a meeting has been held with county officials to discuss ways in which genealogical and historical societies can assist in preparing indexes.

It is hoped that the bill providing alternatives for saving these valuable county records, will become law early this year.

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

Black Hills Nuggets Vol XIV Number 4 Nov 1981 has a Crook City Cemetery article. Crook City is located about 10 minutes drive from Whitewood SD.

From Aberdeen SD Tree Climber Oct 1981 quoting from the newsletter of the International Society for British Genealogy & Family History, "If born before 1855 when compulsory registration began, consult "A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants To The USA 1972" or write to the Central Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3 XT, for a copy of leaflet "How to Compile a Family Tree." It is free. The Old Register House is the main Scottish records office and records can be used there at no cost.

From Family Records Today Vol 2 No 2 Oct 1981--

FRENCH CONNECTIONS

Any family historians with French ancestry should read the periodical, THE GENEALOGIST. It is the publication of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire. It contains well written articles and a very comprehensive query section. The society's address is: Box 668, Manchester, N.H. 03105.

1881 CENSUS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

The 1881 Census for British Columbia has been indexed. If you have ancestors in B.C. at that time, write to B.C. Census Enquiries, 2674 Kitchner Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5K 3C8, Canada. As usual, be sure to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope or international reply coupon with a self addressed envelope.

BARRELS OF INFORMATION

(taken from the BRULE COUNTY NEWS, Kimball, South Dakota, July 9, 1981)

Relatives of the late Marie Pazour, Kimball, knew her property would be vast but they had no idea of the extent until they arrived at her home after the funeral. They discovered the house and other buildings were filled with tin barrels containing correspondence, pictures, and other information dating back to the early 1900's. Many rooms within the house, including the upstairs, were blocked entirely by the containers which were all dated.

Marie Pazour was born in 1896 to John and Antonie Pazour. The Pazours settled west of Kimball in 1902. John Pazour ran a saloon in Kimball and has been described as a gentleman farmer. He received the Minneapolis paper and would relay the news to the townspeople.

Antonie was born in Czechoslovakia and spoke limited English. Marie, the oldest child, helped her mother run the farm and rear the children.

The Pazours had five children plus one son who died in early childhood. Following Marie was Lillian, twin girls, Ellestina and Alice, and a son, Harry. Each Pazour child received a college degree, although John died in 1918, but Marie carried on her father's wishes and financed each of her brothers and sisters through school.

Marie attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. after which she worked in the civil service and spent 26 years at the Ft. Thompson Indian Reservation. In Chamberlain she worked as a soil conservationist.

After Antonie died in 1944, Marie ran the farm as well as being an active soil conservationist.

Marie had ten nieces and nephews. Her sister Lillian of California, had two sons, Robert and Richard Clauser. Alice of Alaska had twin girls, Sally Alire and Susan Peterson. Ellestina of Chicago was mother to Sister Barbara and Don Chenicek. Harry had four children, John, Noel, Tony, and Mary Claire. Eight of the nephews and nieces returned for Marie's funeral after her death in Mitchell, South Dakota at the age of 84 years.

Her nephew, Don, is the administrator of the estate. He had a two week vacation at the end of June and the beginning of July. The relatives decided to use that time to organize and settle Marie's estate. They began by attempting to save the important pictorial aspects, correspondence, and the Bohemian and Czechoslovakian artifacts for the family. With the information in the barrels in the house, the group has started compiling a history of their family. According to Don and Sister Barbara Chenicek, Marie "bridged the gap in the Pazour family during her life. She helped run the farm, raised the children, helped finance their education, and she was the last of her sisters and brothers to die."

Until now their family history had been only in verbal form from the information gave them, but, as Don explains it, "with this information, we have the capability to really reconstruct our family history." "We've started it now," adds Sister Barbara, "and we intend to pursue it."

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THE PIERRE-FORT PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 925, PIERRE, SD 57501

YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 2 JANUARY

Our winter hibernation is about over. We need to start planning our good weather projects like checking cemeteries before the snakes and chiggers are out. Come to the meeting, March 10 and let us know what you would enjoy doing as a group. Please don't pay any attention to the rumor of 88 inches of snow by April 1. It's just an April Fools joke...We think...

The business part of the February meeting was devoted to the election of officers. Linda Osberg and Stephen Miller were re-elected as president and vice president, respectively. Marlynrae Mathews was elected to the position of secretary and Starlene Mitchell to that of treasurer. Carol Keiper was elected to the Executive Board. Joanne Fix and Genny Ziegler agreed to serve as librarians.

The program was presented by Linda Osberg who acquainted members with the Society's system of keeping five generation charts and the surname index. All members of the Society are asked to turn in their five generation charts so that the system can be updated.

IN THE MAILBAG

We recently heard from former member Shirley McChire. Shirley is still living in Ord, Nebraska, and indulging in her two favorite hobbies of painting and genealogy. She remembered Joanne Fix, Edna Cooper, Lois Flick and Laura Glum and wondered if anyone remembered her. Indeed we do! Nice to hear from you, Shirley. Shirley's address is Box 288, Ord, Nebraska 68862.

NEW MEMBERS

Pat Mitchell--Box 262, Ft. Pierre, SD 57532, Telephone 223-2066.
Richard Phillips--Box 32, Pierre, SD 57501

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Carol Keiper--2000 East Park, Pierre, SD 57501, Telephone 224-2162

Despite all the government cutbacks, latest information on the 1910 census is that it will be distributed to the regional archives branches. It is expected that the copying and distribution of the film will take place by August or September of 1982. Although it has been rumored that there is no index of the 1910 census, Mr. Philip Lothuan, Chief of the Seattle Archives Branch of the Federal Records Center, has advised the American Family Records Association that 21 western and southern states are indexed under the Miracode and/or Soundex system.

The American Family Records Association with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri is starting a new column for its newsletter, "Family Records Today." The column, to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" will contain difficult research problems from readers and suggestions to solve those problems from the staff and readers of the newsletter. They are also requesting Bible records and information of genealogical importance from other sources that readers would be willing to share. Their third project is to make a computerized listing of names of persons with related genealogical data. Each name listed will include available dates and places of birth, marriage, and death and place of burial. Individual members of the American Family Records Association may list up to five names with their membership without additional charge. Additional names may be listed at the proposed rate of \$1.00 per name. Birthparents and adult adoptees may also file as may persons who are searching for lost relatives.

RECENT MICROFILMED NEWSPAPER ACQUISITIONS

- Aberdeen--WEEKLY NEWS--Jan. 2, 1896-Aug. 15, 1896, Jan. 6, 1910-Dec. 29, 1910.
WEEKLY AMERICAN--Jan. 14, 1904-Dec. 30, 1915
DAILY NEWS--Feb. 22, 1917-Dec. 29, 1917
AMERICAN NEWS--July 24, 1951-May 31, 1951, April 1, 1971-May 30, 1971
- Alexandria--HERALD--June 12, 1958-April 27, 1961
- Artesian--COMMONWEALTH--Nov. 14, 1901-May 24, 1906
- Cresbard--BEACON--April 11, 1946-May 28, 1964
- Britton--JOURNAL--June 2, 1971-June 14, 1972
- Brookings--COUNTY PRESS--Jan. 6, 1921-June 25, 1925
- Deadwood--BLACK HILLS DAILY TIME and DAILY PIONEER--Jan 1, 1881-Dec. 31, 1889
BLACK HILLS PIONEER--1876-1877, odd copies
DAILY PIONEER TIMES--July 2, 1926-Dec. 31, 1926
PIONEER TIMES--Sept. 1, 1952-March 31, 1973, some years missing
- Delmont--RECORD--July 11, 1957-May 3, 1962
- Doland--TIMES RECORD--Aug. 3, 1950-June 29, 1956
- Elk Point--LEADER-COURIER-- July 3, 1952-June 28, 1956
- Humbolt--JOURNAL--July 3, 1936-June 24, 1954
- Ipswich--TRIBUNE--July 8, 1921-Aug. 11, 1966, some years missing
- Lake Preston--TIMES--Oct. 7, 1897-Sept. 22, 1904
- Mitchell--DAILY REPUBLICAN--July 1, 1887-Dec. 30, 1887, Jan 28, 1927-Mar. 28, 1927
DAILY REPUBLIC--Aug 15, 1969-Nov. 12, 1969
- Mobridge--NEWS--Jan. 4, 1917-May 5, 1917
WEEKLY TRIBUNE--Nov. 4, 1920-June 25, 1925
JOURNAL--Mar. 31, 1921-Sept. 2, 1921
- Mt. Vernon--NEWS--July 24, 1936-Nov. 28, 1975
- Parker--THE NEW ERA--Oct. 19, 1878-Nov. 4, 1882 (includes Swan Lake)
July 1, 1951-June 18, 1956
Feb. 3, 1977-Dec. 28, 1978

ACQUISITIONS CONTINUED

- Redfield--PRESS-June 4, 1902-Oct. 27, 1907, Feb. 15, 1917-Dec. 11, 1919
July 3, 1952-June 30, 1955
- Rapid City--BLACK HILLS JOURNAL-Jan. 4, 1879-April 30, 1886
BLACK HILLS WEEKLY JOURNAL-Sept. 1, 1916-Sept. 27, 1918
DAILY JOURNAL-Sept. 10, 1957-Jan. 11, 1959, July 31, 1966-Sept. 2, 1966
- Selby--RECORD-Jan. 2, 1969-Sept. 24, 1970
- Sioux City, Iowa--REGISTER-Jan. 18, 1868-Nov. 12, 1870
WEEKLY TIMES-May 18, 1872
JOURNAL-Aug. 1, 1969-Aug. 31, 1969
- Sioux Falls--THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC-July 1, 1910
POLAR TECH-Aug. 21, 1942-June 22, 1945
WEEKLY NEWS-July 1, 1936-May 23, 1940, some issues missing
NORTHWESTERN NEWS-Jan. 18, 1934-May 16, 1935
- Spearfish--QUEEN CITY MAIL-Jan. 30, 1889-Jan. 16, 1901
- Timber Lake--TOPIC-July 3, 1952-May 25, 1961
- Vermillion--PLAIN TALK-April 30, 1903-Nov. 2, 1905, July 4, 1918-Oct. 22, 1922, Feb. 8, 1934-July 7, 1936, July 14, 1955-June 28, 1956, July 3, 1967-March 21, 1968
- Volga--TRIBUNE-Nov. 7, 1890-April 7, 1910
- Wakonda--MONITOR-June 30, 1904-June 14, 1906
- White Lake--TIMES-Dec. 12, 1883-July 22, 1885
- Wolsey--NEWS-July 3, 1952-May 3, 1962
- Yankton--PRESS AND DAKOTAN-April 26, 1876-Mar. 3, 1884

We have also received a copy of the 1880 census which holds the information for Howard, Williams, Union and Yankton counties in Dakota Territory as well as Ft. Buffalo and Ft. Sisseton and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation.

OTHER ADDITIONS TO OUR COLLECTION

PIERRE HIGH SCHOOL DIRECTOR--1881-1981 Pierre Centennial

ANCESTORS AND DECENDANTS OF BENJAMIN TUCK ELLENWOOD AND HIS HALF-BROTHER DANIEL AND HALF-SISTER MARTHA AND SOME ALLIED FAMILIES, ALSO SOME EARLY WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO HISTORY INCLUDING 1880 CENSUS

COMBAT CONNECTED NAVAL CASUALTIES OF WORLD WAR II BY STATES, NAVY, COAST GUARD AND MARINES by states, published 1946 by the Casualty Section, Office of Public Information, Navy Department

THE CARTLANDS IN AMERICA--A. Cartland Bailey and Martha F. McCourt, 1972

THE S.B. NORCROSS FAMILY ALBUM AND HISTORICAL RECORD--Gertrude Norcross, 1911

THE WIATT FAMILY OF VIRGINIA--Alexander Lloyd Wiatt, 1980

MICROFILM FOR RENT

As of December 10, 1981 the National Archives has discontinued loaning census microfilm. To help fill that need, you may RENT your census and soundex microfilm.

Send \$5.00 plus \$10.00 (\$15.00) in check or money order for each reel of microfilm you wish to rent. Enclose a self-address stamped envelop for your refund.

When ordering the census please indicate the year, state, and surnames which you wish to search.

Return the microfilm, insured, within the month rental period and the \$10.00 deposit will be refunded.

No microfilm will be sent without advance payment. Allow six to eight week for delivery.

Send your requests to: Darlene Winter
Box 312-A
Holland, MI 49423

The Heritage House division of Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 9605 Vandergrill Road, P.O. Box 39128, Indianapolis, Indiana 46329-0128 is a research and publishing division. They are willing to help solve problems in research if you will put your problem in writing and send it to them. You will be provided with a worksheet indicating which records are going to be searched and the fees charged. Include a SASE. They will also search court houses or libraries in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, or Ohio and WPA records for the state of Indiana. They will search Federal census upon request for a specific surname for \$2.00 per surname. This fee applies to the census taken from the years 1790 to 1840 in which only the heads of household and numerical totals by age group and sex are listed. The 1850 census which holds the head of household, the names of all members of the household, their ages, occupations and their birthplaces will be searched for \$4.00 as will those of the 1860 census which have been indexed. The latest catalog from Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe has the list of census records that have been indexed.

Stuart L. Butler, an archivist in the National Archives, will do genealogical research in the National Archives and other Washington D.C. area depositories. Mr. Butler has been employed in the Navy and Old Army Records Branch of the Archives for nine years, has a Master's Degree in American History, and has done extensive genealogical research. His rate is \$5.00 an hour. Write to him at 9608 Commonwealth Blvd., Fairfax, VA 22032 or call him at his office (202) 523-3070 or at home (703) 425-9146.

NORWEGIAN RESEARCH

In the next issues of the newsletter, we will be writing about Scandinavian names, starting in this issue with Norwegian and Danish names. If you are a "Viking" descendent and would like to do research on that family line, we call your attention to the copies of "The Scandinavian Helper" in our collection. We also have a number of

books devoted to assisting those searching in Norway. These volumes include: NORWEGIAN MIGRATION TO AMERICAN, and NORWEGIAN MIGRATION TO AMERICA, THE AMERICAN TRANSITION by Theodore Blegen; BEGINNING NORWEGIAN, A GRAMMAR AND READER, by Einer I. Haugen; FACTS ABOUT NORWAY by Hegna, Vold, and Magnus, editors; THE NEW NORWAY published in 1937; WALKING TRIPS IN NORWAY by N. Tjernagel; FJORDING IN NORWAY, a travel guide published in 1970 and a large detailed map of Norway.

Membership in the Vesterheim Genealogical Center, a division of the Norwegian-American Museum in Decorah, Iowa may also aid in research. The Center serves as a clearing house for inquiries, compiles bibliographies, assembles cemetery, census, and church records with appropriate indexes, searches library and archival collections, collects family histories, and may offer a solution to a problem in research. For further assistance, contact Professor Gerhard B. Naeseth at 4909 Sherwood Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711. For a fee of \$10.00 (\$8.00 if you are a member) he will help you find your Norwegian ancestor in America. Send your check to Professor Naeseth but make it payable to the Vesterheim Genealogical Center. Membership in the Vesterheim Genealogical Center is \$6.00 a year and members receive their newsletter, "Norwegian Tracts." The address for the Vesterheim Genealogical Center is c/o the Norwegian American Museum, Decorah, Iowa.

NORWEGIAN NAMES

The idea of permanent family names began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when people began to move to the cities but it did not become common in the country districts until late in the 19th century. The aristocracy, important military officers, and clergymen were the first to take family names.

Farm names are the unique feature of the Norwegian naming system. Villages were few but the farms were large and their names were seldom changed. Some names can be traced back to the Iron Age. People were known by the names of the farms on which they lived; if they moved to another farm, their names were changed to that one.

Christian names indicated the family to which the individual belonged. The eldest son was given the grandfather's name on the father's side and the eldest daughter received the grandmother's name. The next children were named after the mother's parents. Other children were given the names of other relatives. The surname of the children of Halvor Knutsen would be Halvorsen or Halversdatter; therefore, they had three names, given names, a patronymic, and a farm name. Some men also kept the short, somewhat warlike name by which he was known when he served in the Norwegian army. After their arrival in the U.S., they often chose the name that caused the least confusion. It is no wonder that Americans were amazed by their Norwegian neighbors who claimed to be brothers but all had different last names.

DANISH NAMES

Before the nineteenth century most people had only a given name. In 1828 the Danish government ordered that every child be given a family name as well as a Christian name so 'sen' (son) or 'datter' (daughter) was added to the given name; thus Peder and Kirsten, the children of Jens, became Peder Jensen and Kirsten Jensdatter. In the late 1860's these names were made permanent by the passage of a law so stating. In 1904 more legislation encouraged the adoption of family names other than those with 'sen' thereby encouraging many to hyphenate the 'sen' name with that of a place or occupation. Married women are known by their husbands' occupations. An example of this is Fru Boghandler Bolwig which means Mrs. Bookhandler Bolwig; however if Fru Bolwig is a liberated woman and a bookhandler in her own right she is called Boghandler Fru Bolwig.

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Everything is "go" for the state meeting, Saturday, May 8, 1982. It will be held at the First Congregational Church, 123 North Highland, Pierre. Bud Schaffer of Aberdeen Area Genealogical Society has agreed to chair the meeting. Information on time and speakers will be forthcoming. We hope to see you then.

EJS

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The use of patronymic family names began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when people began to move to the cities but it did not become common in the country until late in the 18th century. The aristocracy, important military officers, and clergymen were the first to use family names.

Some names were changed to another form, their names were changed to that of the Iron Age. People were known by the names of the farms on which they lived; if they moved to another farm, their names were changed to that of the new farm.

The eldest son of the family inherited the family name and the eldest daughter inherited the name of the father's side and the eldest son of the father's side inherited the name of the mother's side.

Neighbors who claimed to be brothers but all had different last names. After their arrival in the U.S., they often chose the name that caused the least confusion. It is no wonder that Americans were amazed by their Norwegian neighbors who claimed to be brothers but all had different last names.



Pierre-Ft. Pierre Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 925
Pierre, SD 57501

Before the nineteenth century most people had only a given name. In 1828 the Danish government ordered that every child be given a family name as well as a Christian name so the children of immigrants became known as John and Kirsten. In 1850, laws were passed which required the adoption of family names for all citizens. In 1856, laws were passed which required the use of other than those with which they were known to represent the son's name with that of a place or occupation. Married women are known by their husbands' occupations. An example of this is Mrs. Bookbinder which means Mrs. Bookbinder's; however if the father is a liberated woman and a bookbinder in her own right she is called Bookbinder's.

 YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 3

Mark your calendar for May 3. Circle it in red so you won't forget. THAT IS THE DAY OF OUR STATE MEETING!

The program starts at 10 A.M. at the Congregational United Church of Christ, known locally as the Congregational Church at 123 N. Highland. Bud Schaffer of Aberdeen is serving as chairperson. Guest speakers include Larry Hibpshman, State Archivist, and William Johnson, Director of the South Dakota Department of Vital Statistics. There will be no charge for the meeting, but as hosts, we are serving coffee and cookies to those attending and we are asking all of our members to contribute cookies for the coffee breaks.

We will not hold our regular meeting in May because of the state meeting which we urge all of our members to attend - but we are planning a field trip in June to update another cemetery. We will have more information for you on this later, after we check out the weather and the insects (both flying and crawling kind). Our present plans are to meet at Rawlins Library at 6 P.M. and leave for our destination from there. Bring a sack lunch and a clip board. We will picnic while we work. If you are running late, check at the desk at Rawlins. We will leave word of our whereabouts with the librarian. In case we wake up to a really rainy day on June 9, we will hold our meeting at the usual location and work on the newspaper clipping project.

If you stayed home to finish your income tax return instead of attending our April 14 meeting, you missed a most entertaining and informative talk by Robert Hipple, publisher of the DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL and lifelong Pierre resident. Mr. Hipple traced the history of the area and enlivened his talk with anecdotes about early settlers and recollections of his own boyhood in Pierre.

NEW MEMBERS

Dorothy G. Ward--7224 Wagner Creek Road, Talent, OR 97540
 Del Paulson--Dell Acres, Rt. A #55, Pierre, SD 57501

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Kenneth Stewart--Ft. Pierre, SD 57532

MEET MARLYNRAE MATHEWS - OUR NEW SECRETARY

Marlynrae Mathews was born 40 plus years ago at her grandmother's home (Kathryn Wendling) in Hoven, South Dakota, to Ray (Bud) and Eleanor Kilian. She spent her younger years in Gettysburg, SD, where she attended Gettysburg Public School for eight years, playing the drums, timpani, and bells in school band. She was a Brownie Scout and won a red ribbon in table setting demonstration at the State Fair.

Marlynrae made her First Communion, Solemn Communion, and Confirmation in Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Gettysburg.

Her family moved to Onida for a few months, where she finished her eighth grade education and worked on the school paper.

She moved to Pierre in 1953 where she attended Pierre Junior and Senior High Schools. For nearly four years after school and on weekends, she worked part-time for Mr. and Mrs. Roy White, owners of the Coast-to-Coast Store.

Marlynrae and Gerald Mathews of Draper, SD, were married in 1956. To this union were born six children, three boys and three girls. The Mathews moved to a ranch north of Draper in January 1960 where the older children attended North Kolls and South Star country schools.

In September of 1970 Marlynrae started working for the Pierre Production Credit Association. The family then moved to town where the children finished school and were active in sports. At the present time she is an Operations Ass't-AGRIFAX Coordinator for PCA.

She has completed a college course in computer programming, completed an English course and has taken "Law for the Layman" through the high school.

Marlynrae is a genealogy buff, Assistant Guide in Women of the Moose, a member of the YMCA where she is learning to swim, is a Notary Public, and likes to read as a hobby.

She has a senior girl (Gigi) and a seventh grade girl (Debi) at home now. The oldest boy ranches with his father. The other three children live out of state. Gigi plans to attend SDSU this fall.

Some of the surnames in which Marlynrae is interested are:

MATHEWS
HALL

WENDLING
KILIAN

HERMAN
PETERS

CORRECTION

Former member Shirley McClure's name was mangled in our last newsletter, no doubt caused by trying to transcribe handwriting into readable type. The correct name and address for Shirley is: SHIRLEY McCLURE

BOX 288
ORD, NE 68862

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROBERT HANIGAN

A DESCENDANT OF JOHN C. WILLIAMS, PIONEER SETTLER OF PIERRE

Robert Hanigan, in applying for his centennial certificate in March of 1981, shared some of his early memories of Pierre. We would like to share these memories with our readers. His recollections of his ancestors and their home in Pierre are especially appreciated as an example of the importance of writing down one's family history since Mr. Hanigan passed away in February of this year.

Hanigan's grandfather, John C. Williams, was born in 1844 in Ohio. He was a drummer boy with the Ohio Infantry during the Civil War. His grandmother, Ida Louise Hurley, was born on May 21, 1850 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. She and his grandfather were married in Hamilton and three of their children were born there. They were Louise Ida Williams (Denton), born July 5, 1873, Maude E. Williams (Strong), born February 14, 1875, and Fred S. Williams, born January 1, 1877. It will be noted that each of the Williams children was born on a holiday, except for Louise who was born a few minutes after the Fourth of July.

The family moved to Chicago where John worked for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. There Daisy Williams (Knowlton) was born on January 5, 1879. Then John was transferred to Pierre where he served as freight depot agent. In Pierre Myra Edna Williams (Hanigan) was born on March 8, 1886.

Myra married Edward J. Hanigan who was born on November 7, 1878 in Fayette, Michigan. They became the parents of Robert William Hanigan who was born in Pierre on August 8, 1910. Dr. Hollister was the attending physician at his birth and also served as the family physician. Hanigan recalled being taken by his mother to the Dr.'s office which was located over the old First National Bank building.

Dr. Hollister after whom Hollister Field is named, coached athletic teams in Pierre in the very early 1900's. Hanigan recalls that he had a championship team in 1909 or 1911, made up of Harry Horner, Howard Lane, a brother of Deane Starkey, and possibly Charles Hyde and Allan Darner.

Hanigan's father, Ed, conducted the first passenger train across the bridge over the Missouri River. The bridge was raised to accommodate the channel barges that came up the river to chart readings. The height of the dredging equipment on these barges

ROBERT HANIGAN RECOLLECTIONS (continued)

required that the bridge be raised for them to pass. Two of these barges would anchor on the Ft. Pierre side of the river. Many people would gather to see them on the days they were at anchor.

Hanigan was married twice and is survived by his second wife, Ruth, who was born at DeGrey in Hughes County and served for many years as Hughes County Treasurer.

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SHAKING THE BRANCHES

JOANNE FIX--reports success in finding her grandfather's naturalization papers after a search that started when she first ventured into the field of genealogy. Requests to counties in which he had lived always brought the response that the name was not in the index. At last she asked a willing searcher to look up the records for the year in which he was living in a particular county--and there were the naturalization papers!

The lesson is two-fold. Don't trust the index, and do be persistent. Is Joanne satisfied? Of course not. She only found the second papers. Where are the final ones? That's the next search.

STARLENE MITCHELL--reports a similar experience. An authentic family bible note stated that her ancestor arrived from Kingston, Oxfordshire, England, on the ship Clarissa Andrews at the Port of New York on December 9, 1833. But the National Archives response was negative. Starlene didn't believe it. She wrote a letter explaining her doubts to the director of the Central Reference Division of the National Archives and asked for a copy of the entire passenger list. The reply came informing that although the name being sought did not appear in the index to the New York passenger arrivals, Starlene's ancestor and her entire family were, in fact, on the passenger list of the ship named. A copy of the ship's manifest was enclosed which even revealed the date of death and burial at sea of one of the children.

ADD STEARNS COUNTY TO THE LIST OF MINNESOTA COUNTIES WHOSE NATURALIZATION PAPERS ARE NOW AT THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. WHEN REQUESTING RECORDS, BE SURE TO ASK FOR ALL THE PAPERS, OTHERWISE YOU WILL RECEIVE ONLY THE PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH
(a continuation)

If your ancestors came from one of the Scandinavian countries, the Scandinavian Airlines has reported that it will assist in exploring family trees by obtaining information from public officials in Norway, Sweden or Denmark. The Airline hopes to interest inquirers in its new program of fly-drive tours which are set up to give genealogists the opportunity to track the routes their forebears took to the United States as well as explore the Scandinavian countryside. Four one-week itineraries are available, each one focusing on a particular area.

Help in tracing family history can be obtained by writing to the S.A.S., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10111, or Scandinavian Information Services, 825 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022. The S.A.S. issues a free brochure entitled "The Roots to Your Scandinavian Routes."

For those searching closer to home, we have, in our library, THE SCANDINAVIAN GENEALOGICAL HELPER, and THE SWEDISH HERITAGE IN AMERICA by Allan Kastrup for those especially interested in Sweden. Swedish searchers may also be interested in the SWEDISH AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, a quarterly published at Winter Park, FL 32790 (P.O. Box 2186.) Another research group is the American Swedish Institute located at 2600 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55407. They publish a newsletter, maintain a museum, and have many books and items of interest for research and sale. The Anderson Butik at Lindsborg, KS (P.O. Box 151) 67456, also has many items of Scandinavian interest with emphasis upon the Swedes. Both the Anderson Butik and the Swedish Institute have those hard-to-find Swedish dictionaries and the very large detailed maps of the provinces.

Anyone considering a trip to Salt Lake City to use the Swedish records on microfilm at the LDS Library would be well advised to purchase the guide, CRADLED IN SWEDEN by Carl-Erik Johansson which is published by Everton's. The book is set up to assist those who have not mastered the Swedish language. It also describes the various records, locates archives, describes jurisdictions, and briefly describes the Swedish naming system.

SWEDISH NAMES

Until late in the nineteenth century Swedish children took the given name of their father and added -son or -dotter. In 1901 a law was passed which set the family names as they were at that time. Soon there was proliferation of the same name. In 1946 the National Bureau of Statistics was given the power to grant new names. Many Swedes chose nature names. The selection of nature names had begun in earlier years as the Swedes dropped patronymics before it was required by law.

The first family names appeared in Sweden in the fifteenth and sixteenth century among the nobility. By the seventeenth century the clergy began to adopt family names by latinizing their patronymics, baptismal names, or names of their home village, farm, or parish. Thus we have the -ius ending on Swedish names. Some used the suffix -ander which means man from combined with their native place, such as *Wekander* meaning man from *Weka*.

The next social group to drop patronymics were the town dwellers and itinerant craftsmen who chose names that alluded to their trade or craft. Since the son

(Swedish Names)

did not necessarily carry on the father's profession, a fixed family name was needed. Then the Swedes turned to nature names, combining them into two syllable names.

Another class of surnames are soldier names. When a Swede was conscripted into military service, he dropped the patronymic and took a short, warlike name. Until about a hundred years ago each landowner was obliged to support a man in the militia. A small portion of land was set aside for the soldier's use. The soldier sometimes took the name of the place as a surname. If he moved to another place, he took the name of the other place and the soldier following him took his former name. Normally, the children of the soldier did not use the soldier name but sometimes the grandchildren adopted it when their family name was too common. It is believed that Johansson is the most common surname in Sweden today.

Although technically, Finland need not be considered a part of Scandinavia since it is believed that its people originally came from the Baltic areas, its history has been tied to that of the Scandinavian countries because of its proximity to them. Sweden conquered the Finns in 1100 A.D. Its methods of government and its language were used by the Finns, some of whom even adopted Swedish surnames. Sweden controlled the country until 1809 when Russia made Finland into a Grand Duchy. Finland obtained independence in 1917 after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Today Finland has two official languages, Swedish and Finnish. Most of the Swedish speaking population lives near the south and west coasts of Finland. The Finnish language is related to Estonian, remotely to Hungarian, and to some other languages spoken in the northern parts of Russia.

FINNISH NAMES

Most Finnish surnames are patronymics and end in 'nen,' meaning son; however, this suffix is also added to names that are not true patronymics but the 'nen' ending does make it easy to recognize Finnish names. There is Mustanen (black) and Valkoinen (white). The most common family name probably is Maki which means hill and might be preceded by descriptive words such as Kirkkomaki (church hill). In America many Finns shortened their names and dropped the diacritical marks that altered the pronunciation but the names were not changed so radically that they are not still easily recognized as being Finnish. Given names also have their own forms such as Maiju (Mary), Kerttu (Gertrude), Paavo (Paul), Taavetti (David), and Jani, Johan, Jussi, Jukka, all of which are translated John.

We have a correction on the address of Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe. The correct street address is 9605 Vandergriff Road, P.O. Box 39128, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46329-0128.

Also a correction for the copy of the 1880 census that we recently received. The forts on that census are Ft. Sisseton and Ft. Buford.

REMEMBER MAY 8!

Let's have a good representation of our Society at the state meeting. If you are unable to attend the entire day, do plan to attend one session. We only ask that each person bring two dozen cookies for the coffee breaks. (If we don't use them all, we'll have a bake sale!)

May, 1982

EJS

Dear Genealogist:

Please help us spread the word about the organizational meeting for the state genealogy society to be held, Saturday, May 8 in Pierre at the First Congregational Church. Bud Schaffer of Aberdeen has agreed to serve as acting chairman.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

10:00 a.m.	Opening
10:15 a.m.	Bud Schaffer
11:30 a.m.	Larry Hibpsman, State Archivist
12:00 noon	Lunch (on your own)
1:30 p.m.	Bud Schaffer
2:00 p.m.	Bill Johnson, Director of SD Vital Statistics
2:30 p.m.	Bud Schaffer, Business Meeting
3:00 p.m.	Executive meeting for officers and directors
	Research at Historical Research Center

BOX 925, PIERRE, SD 57501

YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 4

JULY

SINCE OUR LAST NEWSLETTER WE HAVE BEEN GENEALOGY ACTIVE. WE HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE STATE HISTORICAL MEETING, WORKED ON THE RIVERSIDE CEMETERY RECORDS HERE IN PIERRE, AND HELPED ORGANIZE A STATE GENEALOGY SOCIETY.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY WAS FORMED ON MAY 8 WITH A TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSISTING OF BUD SCHAFER OF ABERDEEN AS CHAIRMAN, CHARLES RODGERS OF PIERRE AS FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, PAT KENNISON OF RAPID CITY AS SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, DOROTHY SARGENT OF WOLSEY AS TREASURER, AND LINDA OSBERG OF PIERRE AS SECRETARY. TEMPORARY DUES WERE SET AT \$8.00 PER MEMBER. THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING WILL BE OCTOBER 2, 1982 IN PIERRE. CHARTER MEMBERSHIPS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. WE HOPE TO SEE MORE OF OUR SOCIETY'S MEMBERS AT THE NEXT MEETING IN OCTOBER...AND A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO ALL WHO BAKED COOKIES FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING.

MAILING ADDRESS FOR THE SOCIETY IS: SOUTH DAKOTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
BOX 873
PIERRE, SD 57501

In This Issue of Our Newsletter We Look At...

GERMAN NAMES

Most German surnames correspond in form and meaning with English surnames. They have been little influenced by foreign surnames. Most are derived from place names. Some common terminations and their meaning in English are listed below:

- au - wet meadowland burg - castle horst - wood
- bach - brook dorf - village stadt - city
- baum - tree hain - hedge stein - stone
- berg - mountain heim - home thal - valley
- bruck - bridge hof - enclosure or manor wald - wood

Aristocratic names start with the prepositions auf, zu, or von. Von has also been adopted by some because of the prestige arising from it. The MEIER was an administrator of a large estate. The SCHULZ was the highest judicial and administrative officer of a village or a town. German names also include all the common nicknames such as KLEIN (small), WEISS (white), LANGE (long.)

(German Names - continued)

German immigrants to America before the Revolution kept their dialects and spelling of their names, but later immigrants found their names spelled according to the English sounds. J became Y, Z changed to S, K and C were interchangeable, CH was changed into GH, and SCH was simplified to S. The umlaut was ignored so that Müller became Mueller and often was written in the English form of Miller. During World War I many people with German surnames felt compelled by the wave of anti-German feeling to Anglicize their names.

For those interested in doing German research we have in our collection a general source entitled A Genealogical Handbook of German Research by Larry D. Jensen. Some of the topics covered in this useful guide are the history and geography of the areas included in German research, emigration, determining the place of origin from U.S. and German sources, determining the present name of localities, record depositories, naming practices, handwriting and terminology, and much more in this helpful volume.

Two other research volumes are the Atlantic Bridge to Germany by Charles Hall. Volume I contains maps of Baden and Wuerttemberg. Volume II has maps of Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz.

One group of searchers in German records are the Germans from Russia whose ancestors left Germany and came to the Americas after approximately 150 years in Russia. Membership in two societies devoted to the history and genealogy of these people will prove helpful to searchers of these family lines. One organization is the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 615 D Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502. This group is concerned with German Russians in both North and South America with emphasis upon those who settled in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. The Germans from Russia Heritage Society concentrates upon those who settled in the Dakotas and neighboring Canadian provinces. Their address is Box 1671, Bismarck, ND 58502. Both organizations publish quarterlies that contain biographies, histories, ship's lists, and surname indexes, and both maintain libraries for the use of their members. Samples of the organizations publications can be found in our collection. The Historical Resource Center also has an excellent collection of German Russian materials for research. A list of these materials follows.

Aberle, George P. Msgr., From The Steppes To The Prairies

Pioneers And Their Sons (2 volumes)

Brendel, Johannes, Aus Deutschen Kolonien In Kutschurganer Gebiet

Eisenach, George J., Pietism And The Russian German In The United States

Fiechtner, Friedrich, Fateful Danube Journey, A True Account Of An Emigration To Russia 1816-1817

----- editor, Merkwürdige Und Vollständige Reisebeschreibung

Frankenhauser, Victor John, Frankenhauser Family History, Richardton, ND

Gisenger, Adam, From Catherine To Krushev

Height, Joseph S., Homesteaders On The Steppe

----- editor, Paradise On The Steppe

(German Names - continued)

- , editor, History Of The Mannheim Heidt Kinship, 1786-1966
Heimatbuch Der Deutschen Aus Russland
- Heibert, Clarence, The Holdeman People
- Hofer, Sam W., The Reverend And Mrs. John P. Hofer Family
- Huether, Elsie, Huether Der Herr Is Mein Hirte
- Keller, Reverend Conrad, The German Colonies In South Russia
- Kessler, Joseph, Gesichte Der Diözese Tyraspol
- Koerner, Erhardt J., A History And Record Of The Koerner Family
- Kraemer, Herman, Gesichte Eines Flöszerdorfer
-----, Gemeinde Steinmauern, Rastatt In Baden
- Krieger, Chester, First German Congregational Church Diamond Jubilee,
1894-1969
- Lacher, Karl A., A History of Lacher Kinship 1760-1971
- Linenberger, Joseph, Grandfather's Story
- Palmer, Lillian Bechtold, Background History Of The Reimche And Bechthold
Families
- Parsons, Horace Wells, The Development Of Congregationalism In South Dakota
1868-1928
- Pfeiffer, John, The German Russians And Their Immigration to South Dakota
- Rath, George, The Black Sea Germans In The Dakotas
-----, Emigration From Germany Through Poland And Russia To The USA
- Riley, Marvin, South Dakota's Hutterite Colonies 1874-1969
- Sallet, Richard, Russian German Settlements In The United States
- Schnurr, Joseph, Die Kirchen Und Das Religiöse Leben Der Russland Deutschen
- Schock, Adolph, In Quest Of Free Land
- Straub, Theodore, Johann Brandt Family
- Stumpp, Karl, The Emigration From Germany To Russia In The Years 1763-1862
-----, The German Russians--Two Centuries Of Pioneering
-----, Sonderdruch Aus Dem Heimatbuch Der Deutschen Aus Russland
- Tieszen, David, History And Record Of The Tieszen Family
- Toepfer, Amy, Conquering The Wind
- Williams, Hattie Plum, A Social Study Of The Russian Germans
- Graefe, Iris, Zur Volkskunde Der Russland Deutschen In Argentinien
- Becker, Anthony, "St. Joseph's Colony, Balgonie" Saskatchewan History
- Jeschke, Ernest, Memoirs Of Ernest A. Jeschke

(German Names - continued)

- Griess, James, The German Russians, Those Who Came To Sutton, Nebraska
Pfaller, Louis OSB, "Bishop Wehrle and the German Immigrants in North Dakota"
North Dakota Quarterly
Stumpp, Karl, Das Schrieftum Uber Das Deutschtum In Russland (Bibliography)
Height, Joseph, Die Muddersproch Der Kutschurganer, Beresaner, Und Lieb-
daler (a basic Franconian dictionary with vernacular
vocabulary)

There are also many local histories available that deal with communities in which people of German Russian descent settled in this state.

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GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE 1910 CENSUS.....

The Historical Resource Center has announced the purchase of the 1910 census. This census was the first taken after the establishment of a permanent Bureau of the Census in 1902. Enumerators were required to take a competitive examination to qualify for their positions instead of merely being appointed by members of Congress. Census data was recorded as of April 15 rather than June 1 as in the 1900 count.

Other changes included a precise listing of the language spoken, if other than English. This will offer a good clue to the origin of an individual who, for example, previously would have been listed as Austrian but now might have his knowledge of a foreign language described as German, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Slovenian, Romanian, Servian, or Croatian.

Another change that will prove helpful is the occupation category which has been expanded to five questions. Specific information about the type of work was required and an entry made for every person listed including women and children.

Three final questions have been added. One was addressed to all males over 50 years of age who were in the United States before 1865, asking if they were survivors of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy. The other two questions asked if individuals were blind (both eyes) and/or deaf and dumb.

Missing from this census are the month and year of birth. Only the age of the individual at his last birthday was entered.

The Indian Schedule has been expanded from ten questions to fourteen different questions. This was principally for the enumeration of Indians living on reservations, in tribal relations, and in counties containing large numbers of Indians.

The discouraging news for South Dakota is that there is no Soundex available, but the Soundex or Miracode index is available for 21 states.

(1910 Census - continued)

These indexes and the 1910 census are being released to all the Regional Archives of the National Archives for research there.

Rawlins Library has given us the National Archives catalog for this census. The catalog also explains the Soundex and Miracode index as well as listing the abbreviations used for the relationship and occupation categories. Another section gives the enumeration districts for cities having populations of 50,000 or more.

Besides the purchase of the 1910 census, more good news for South Dakota researchers is that the Soundex for the 1900 is being obtained by the Historical Resource Center.

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COMPUTERIZED GENEALOGY? ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

In an earlier issue, we ran an article suggesting that computerized genealogy was the wave of the future. We think it only fair that we quote a few of the disadvantages of computerized genealogy.

It has been pointed out that no computer is devoted strictly to genealogy and only one program has been written especially for genealogy. Genealogists need a minimum of 7 pieces of information to identify an individual but the computer holds only 5 pieces of information per line. Computers have been touted as a perfect storage facility but a voltage change could cause the file to be lost.

While figuring the cost of the computer, remember that a printer is needed for a hard copy print-out. Then, too, there is the time spent in learning how to use the computer...but then, we never knew any genealogist who would let a few problems stop him in his pursuit of family history!

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THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

A county courthouse is a seat of government. It has the records of births and deaths. It has the records of who owns what land, of who is registered to vote and who got elected, of who sued whom and who was indicted.

Each courthouse has its own stories, its unique history and architecture. Some feature rotundas and narrow hallways, others have ornate oak trimmed courtrooms and murals. According to people who run the justice system--the judges, the lawyers and the clerks--old buildings make a difference in the way people perceive how the system works.
--Minneapolis Tribune, Sun., Nov. 30, 1980

JAMES WILLIAM MORSE, PIERRE PIONEER

We are happy to share with you the genealogy of the Morse family of whom Miss Kathryn Morse of Pierre is a Centennial Certificate recipient.

Kathryn Morse's father, James William Morse, was born in Springfield, Illinois on September 3, 1853. He was the son of James M. Morse who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts and Emma Gregory Morse who was born in Danbury, Connecticut. They were early settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois, and counted Abraham Lincoln as a personal friend. Nine children--seven daughters and two sons--were born to this couple who made their home in Springfield, Illinois.

James William Morse learned telegraphy and was employed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. He then entered the Illinois Watch Company's works at Springfield and learned that trade, remaining with the concern for eight years. From 1883 to 1889 he was employed at Aurora, Illinois, in charge of the jewelery department.

In 1889 he came to Pierre, South Dakota and engaged in the confectionery business until 1893 when he was appointed deputy postmaster. In November of 1894 he was elected to the office of clerk of courts and he held that position for a number of years.

Kathryn Morse was born in Pierre on July 7, 1901 to James William Morse and his wife, Mary Schlipf, who was also a resident of Sangamon County, Illinois, being born there on November 4, 1859 to parents, Frederic C. Schlipf and Catherine D. Hammer. Both parents were born in Stuttgart, Germany.

Miss Morse has shared with us two letters sent by her father to his wife and daughter who in 1889 were still in Illinois, waiting to join him in Pierre, South Dakota.

James William Morse died in Pierre on June 15, 1905. His wife, Mary, passed away on July 29, 1943, also in Pierre. The daughter, Kathryn, continues to make her home in Pierre today.

(The letters follow, with an attempt at reproducing the line drawing of a tepee Mr. Morse made for his daughter.)

Pierre, South Dakota
August 14, 1889

My dear little daughter,

Your welcome letter was received in due time and Papa was very glad to hear from you. I am having a very nice time and wisht that you and Mamma and Bernie were also here to help me enjoy it. I hope you are a good little girl and Bernie a good little boy and Mamma a good little Mamma while I am away.

I am very tired today. I was out hunting in the Indian Reservation and killed (28) twenty-eight prairie chickens yesterday over steep hills and deep gullys or draws as they call them out here. I saw a great many Indians, men, women, and children. They call the children Papooses here and Papa never forgets that he has two litlle papooses away off perhaps a thousand miles.

The Indians live in what they call a "Tepee" a small tent shaped like this. The fire is built on the ground in the middle of the house and the hole in the top is the chimney. A funny place to live, isn't it.



If I can get them I shall bring you a doll such as the Indian girls play with and Bernie a bow and arrows like the Indian boys have and something for "my Mama," too.

The children all send their love. Give my love to Grandpa and Grandma, Mamma, Bernie, and tell Mamma and Bernie to write soon. Be a good paddler and remember your own loving

Papa

Pierre Dak. 10/30 89

My own dear wife

Yours with freight bill rec'd last night. Enclosed find draft for fifty dollars--I am very sorry you are all in a mess there but can't send for you till the things come, as I have no idea of having you come to Em's nor would you like it either. I am expecting the things by Saturday. Hold yourself in readiness to come any night from next Monday on. As on the arrival of the goods I will immediately telegraph for you to start and arrange them in the house while you are on the road. Will explain about the papers when you come.

Things are coming our way and if nothing new turns up I will have at least \$2500.00 (Twenty five hundred dollars) in the spring. May you soon be with your lonesome old man.

Your Own Ever Loving

Love to All

Will

IN CLOSING--

WE HAVE GOTTEN A GREAT START ON THE UPDATING OF THE RECORDS FOR RIVERSIDE CEMETERY...SO GREAT THAT WE DON'T WANT TO STOP, THEREFORE OUR JULY MEETING WILL BE ANOTHER WORK SESSION AT RIVERSIDE. WE'LL MEET AT THE CEMETERY AT 6 P.M. ON JULY 14. BRING YOUR BUG SPRAY IN CASE THE MOSQUITOES HAVEN'T GONE ON VACATION. SEE YOU THEN!!

July 1982, EJS

THE PIERRE - FORT PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 925, PIERRE, SD 57501

YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 5

SEPT.

AROUND THE AREA

The Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies is holding a Seminar on September 10 and 11 at the Writers' Manor Hotel, located on I-25 at Colorado Boulevard in Denver. Topics to be covered are Virginia Research, Newspapers and Sources in Non-Genealogical Libraries, German Research (Miscellaneous Topics) and Norwegian Research (Broad Overview). The last two topics are being presented by Maralyn Wellauer who is well-known as the author of guides to research in European countries. A fee of \$25.00 covers both the Friday night session on September 10 and the all day session on Saturday, September 11. Pre-registration is requested and walk-ins are not encouraged. For more information write to:

Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 6460 East Yale C.D. - 76
Denver, CO 80222

Nebraska Genealogical Society is publishing guides to genealogical research in their state. The first county to be covered is Gage County. The Guide to Genealogical Research in Gage County is available for \$8.00 plus \$1.00 for postage from:

Mrs. Lucille Bates
P. O. Box 32
Cozad, NE 69301

Make checks payable to the Nebraska Genealogical Society.

DUTCH NAMES

For many centuries each son took the given name of his father with 'soon' or 'sen' added. The ending for the patronymic often was 'se,' a shortened form of 'sen.' Sometimes it was abbreviated to 'z' or 's.' A man might use different patronymic forms. The son of Jan might sign his name JANSE, JANSEN, JANSZEN, OR JANZ.

This practice ended in the eighteenth century when some adopted occupational surnames. Characteristic nicknames also became surnames. The nicknames were often preceded by 'de' which means the. A name of local origin may end with 'man.' Many surnames are from place names and have the prefix Van, Van der, Van den, or Ver meaning 'below.' Hereditary family names began to be used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in the Low Countries but it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that people of the lower middle class of Holland had hereditary family names.

The eldest son was generally given the name of his father or of one of his grandparents so that given names are frequently repeated in families.

This naming sequence was followed by the Colonial Dutch in early America. The first son was named after the paternal grandfather, the second son after the maternal grandfather. The first daughter was named after the paternal grandmother and the next daughter was named after the maternal grandmother. The Christian names of girls usually had the diminutive 'je' added to them, but the names of Dutch women in the records are usually their maiden names, rather than their married names.

Often, baptismal sponsors were the individuals after whom the infant was named. After the Dutch language was abolished in the Colonies, the nicknames were anglicized.

Some common examples of Dutch surnames with their meanings follow:

- VANDERBILT -- of the mound
- VAN DYCK -- from the dike
- TEN EYCK -- at the oak
- VOORHEES -- in front of Hess, a town in Guelderland
- ONDERDONK -- below Donk, a town in Brabant
- GELDERSMAN -- a man from Guelders
- BLEECKER -- bleacher of cloth
- DE VISSER -- fisher
- DE GROOT -- the big man

MY REFLECTIONS OF TODAY

The genealogist in me is always looking back but as I try to think of an opening for the newsletter today, I think of saying "Great summer" or "Finally the kids are back to school." Then I realize I don't have down in words the feeling of what the summer was really like. Just a few short months ago, I had planned what I would have the kids help me accomplish. As they took off for school, I was feeling sorry that a lot of the plans are still left undone. Yet I think today that at our family reunions to come, they will have great stories to tell. They will tell about learning to drive the car with younger brother in the back seat telling what was being done wrong. There will be swimming, playing games, like Dungeons & Dragons; competing in baseball; chasing guys; having cousins visit; frog hunting for the great Jumping Contest, which Mother was talked into entering and she won a Second in the adult class - without touching the frog; raft racing, 11th place; friends moving away; visiting friends in the hospital & Mom making you work hard only one day a week. They'll probably use those crazy phrases that wouldn't mean anything except to the family and then we will have to explain to others why we are laughing so hard.

But looking back this summer was alot like summers that I spent at their age. We all had a "Great Summer."

EKC

September 8th meeting will be at Rawlins Library at 7:30 P.M. Every-
one come out and get back into Genealogy after your summer vacation.

DID YOU KNOW

That in 1890 population of Sioux Falls was 10,177; Yankton-3,670;
Pierre-3,235; Aberdeen-3,182; Huron-3,038; Watertown, 2,672; Lead
City-2,581; Deadwood-2,366; Mitchell-2,217 and Rapid City-2,128.

The percentage of increase from the 1880 census to the 1890 census
for Faulk County was 101,450.00% from a total of 4 persons to 4,062
and a 11.89% decrease in Lawrence County from 13,248 in 1880 to
11,673 in 1890. Hughes County in 1880 was 268 and in 1890 was 5,044,
a 1,782.09% increase and Stanley County was 793 to 1,028 only a 29.63%
increase. Taken from an 1898 Cyclopedia.

BOOK CORNER

Joanna Stratton loved playing in her grandmother's attic in the spa-
cious Victorian house in Topeka, Kansas. As she grew older, she looked
past the old gowns and hats to the books, magazines, correspondence,
and faded daguerreotypes. During one of these searches, she began
rummaging through the drawers of filing cabinets that were tucked
under the eaves and there found the old yellowing folders that con-
tained the personal memoirs of eight hundred Kansas women.

Joanna's great grandmother, Lilla Day Monroe, an ardent feminist in
early Kansas days, had collected these reminiscences in an effort to
record the history of the state's pioneer women. She observed, "Of
making books there is no end. Therefore it seems another book ought
to carry with it a good and sufficient reason for its being, not merely
an excuse but a reason. The reason which seemed to me not only good
but most inspirational was the fact that no history, not even the
archives of our State Historical Society, with which I soon became
connected after coming to Kansas in 1884, carried a good portrayal
of the pioneer housewife and no history of the part women played in
the early struggles to make Kansas, a state unique..." As a further
testimonial to the pioneer women, Lilla Day Monroe started the proj-
ect which culminated with a commemorative statue erected on the grounds
of the State Capitol in Topeka.

Her health began to fail and she died before she could complete her
project of publishing the pioneer women's memoirs. Her daughter
Lenore Monroe Stratton, took over the project but family responsibil-
ities and community activities prevented completion of the project.
The material was filed away and forgotten until Joanna's discovery
in 1975.

Using excerpts from these narratives, Joanna has written a different
history of Kansas. Here are related the tales of travel into the wild-
erness, the making of a new home, the battles with the elements, and

the clashes with the Indians. Here, too, are happier memories of prairie childhood, gatherings for worship and social events. There are descriptions of frontier towns, and one chapter tells of the immigrant community of Victoria which was a bit of England transplanted to the Kansas prairie.

The woman's point of view -- and courage -- is seen in the accounts of the sharing, loneliness, and illnesses. The prairie schools were staffed by women and it was the women who fought for voting rights and against liquor in those early years. One chapter describes the anguish resulting from the battles between the pro-slavery and the free state forces in the early years of Kansas settlement.

A list of the names of the eight hundred women whose memoirs make up the book is included with the date of emigration to Kansas and the age of the woman at that time, an excellent genealogical source. The book is available at the South Dakota State Library.

PIONEER WOMEN, VOICES FROM THE KANSAS FRONTIER
Joanna Stratton, author Call number HQ 1438 .K2 S77

Kristdala, Sweden, August 24, 1869

To the Editor of the HEMLANDET:¹

The undersigned, superintendent of the post office at Kristdala hereby requests the editor to urge through the columns of his paper emigrant Swedes to send their correct addresses to their relatives here and also to address letters to Sweden so that they can be forwarded to the right parties.

The addresses on most of the letters from America are in all respects so obscure that they cannot be delivered to the right parties. To take one instance among many: "Nils Persson, Sisala, Swerget."² This letter is first sent to Kalmar and Cristwalla and returned. Then perhaps there are fifty persons in the parish bearing the name Nils Persson, and the letter must be opened to ascertain, if possible, the owner. If the letter is unsigned, it will have to go the rounds of the parish until it reaches the right part....Addresses sent home read "Wod hul," or "Ward Hult," "Iellenogs," etc.³

Everybody who writes home, as they call it, is urged to consult somebody who is a good speller and who can write a legible address to send to the addressee and one to keep as a model when he addresses a letter. Do not use English words, because they do more harm than good....⁴

If the Americans would make the sacrifice of having their addresses printed and sent here, their relatives could address the letters themselves, and it would not be necessary for them to go to other

persons with blurred pieces of paper to have addresses verified.

Correspondence from America is not so small at this place. Fifty letters per week are not unusual. Correspondence on both sides seems to increase every year. For this reason I take it for granted that the editor will briefly point out the above indicated mistakes in his esteemed paper for the benefit of our dear countrymen who may profit by it...5

Yours respectfully,

S. M. Körling

1. The HEMLANDET was the first purely Swedish newspaper in the United States, founded in 1855 in Galesburg, Illinois.
2. Old dialectical form of Sverige (Sweden)
3. "Wod hul" and "Ward hult" are intended to mean Woodhull in Henry County, Illinois in an old area of heavy Swedish settlement; "Iellenogs" for Illinois makes better sense phonetically in Swedish than in English.
4. The American correspondents were fond of including sentences written in English to show their relatives how much they had learned in a new land; unfortunately, the relatives could not read the English and were forced to seek out individuals who could translate for them. This endeavor was made more difficult by the fact that most of the English was written phonetically posing another problem for the translator...if one were found.
5. Caspar Nilson of Valley Springs might have well followed this advice when writing home in 1898. Instead he sent the following address: C. Nilson, Wally Spring, Minnesota Dakota S. North America.

The above letter was taken from LETTERS FROM THE PROMISED LAND, SWEDES IN AMERICA, 1840-1914, edited by H. Aronold Barton and available at the South Dakota State Library.

SEE YOU SEPT. 8TH & OCT. 13TH

EJM

THE PIERRE-FORT PIERRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 925, PIERRE, SD 57501

YEAR 1982, VOLUME 7, NUMBER 6

Nov.

With Thanksgiving approaching, here are some "did you knows" about that supposedly sober-sided group of individuals, the Pilgrims, who settled the rock-ribbed coast of New England and celebrated the first Thanksgiving over 450 years ago.

Did you know that the first Thanksgiving was a three day harvest festival at which the Pilgrims and their Indian guests (90 of them) dined on venison, roast duck, roast goose, clams, and other shellfish, eels, white bread (a real treat since their first crop of wheat and barley had not amounted to much), corn bread, leeks, water cress and other "sallet herbs?" Dessert was wild plums and dried berries. With this they drank red and white wines, made from the wild grapes. No mention is made of turkey, although there were plenty of wild turkeys in the area, nor cranberries that grew in plentiful supply in the neighboring bogs, nor pumpkin.

Did you know that the pumpkin pie that finishes our feasts is a fairly recent invention? The colonists ate "pompion-sauce" (stewed pumpkin). Pumpkin bread is not as recent. Made of Indian meal, it was an easy way to use the bountiful supply of the vegetable introduced to the Pilgrims and other colonists by the Indians.

Did you know that the Indians not only showed the Pilgrims how to plant corn, but also how to prepare it. The Indian method was to steep the corn in hot water for 12 hours, then to pound it until it was a coarse meal. The meal was sifted through a woven basket. The large grains that did not pass through the sieve were pounded again. Then it was cooked as a kind of porridge.

Did you know that the first English settlers were poorly equipped for fishing, despite the nearby waters that were full of fish? It was up to Squanto, their Indian friend, to show them practical methods of fishing, one of which was to tread out eels from a brook with his feet and catch them with his hands.

Did you know that the tables were set with trenchers? Trenchers were made out of blocks of wood which had been hollowed in the center to form a bowl. The bowl held all the food--porridge, meat, and vegetables. Usually two children or a man and wife ate out of one trencher. All the colonists used spoons as eating utensils, even if they were only made of wood, but the first fork brought to America arrived in 1633. It was for Governor John Winthrop of Boston.

Did you know that the Pilgrim custom was to hold their harvest festival in October? It was celebrated as a local or regional holiday until President Lincoln declared it to be a national holiday in 1863 and set aside the last Thursday in November as the day of celebration.

Naturalization Records at the Archives Resource Center

Naturalization records for the following counties:

Bon Homme
Codington
Edmunds
Faulk *
Hand *
Hughes
Jones
Kingsbury
Minnehaha
Stanley *
Union
Walworth

(* - added since May of 1982)

Naturalization records which have been processed for the following counties:

Bon Homme
Codington
Edmunds
Faulk
Hughes
Stanley
Walworth

The South Dakota Unified Judicial System has established a policy of transferring noncurrent naturalization and naturalization court records to the Archives Resource Center in Pierre, South Dakota. The Center is now in the process of receiving such records. Due to staff shortage the naturalization records are slowly being processed. Researchers are welcome however to call, write, or visit the Archives Resource Center.

Telephone: 773 - 3173

Write: Larry Hibpshman, State Archivist
500 East Capitol Street
Pierre, SD 57501

Location: South Dakota Records Storage Building
Highway District #4 Compound
East Highway By-Pass
Pierre, SD

INVENTORY - NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Bon Homme County

A. Declarations of Intention.

1. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 7; May 10, 1871 - November 6, 1876. (indexed)
2. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 6; November 24, 1876 - December 22, 1888. (indexed)
3. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 5; December 31, 1888 - September 26, 1906. (indexed)
4. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 15; November 3, 1906 - October 12, 1908. (indexed)
5. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 12; October 26, 1908 - May 9, 1927. (indexed)
6. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 13; July 20, 1927 - June 27, 1929. (indexed)
7. Declaration of intent to become naturalized citizens; Vol. 18; December 17, 1929 - October 15, 1942. (indexed)

B. Record of Naturalization.

1. Record of naturalization; Vol. 8; November 28, 1876 - December 27, 1890. (indexed)
2. Record of naturalization; Vol. 3; May 5, 1891 - July 8, 1903. (indexed)
3. Record of naturalization; Vol. 4; November 20, 1903 - January 29, 1906. (indexed)

C. Petition and Record.

1. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 14, numbers 1 - 50; February 1907 - November 1912. (indexed)
2. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 9, numbers 51 - 150; December 1912 - October 1919. (indexed)
3. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 10, numbers 151 - 250; October 1919 - October 1927. (indexed)
4. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 11, numbers 251 - 277; October 1927 - October 1929. (indexed)
5. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 16, numbers 278 - 327; March 1930 - May 1940. (indexed)

INVENTORY - NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Bon Homme County (continued)

6. Petition and record of naturalization; Vol. 17, numbers 328 - 363; May 1940 - May 1943. (indexed)

CODINGTON COUNTY

A. Indexes.

1. "Index to No. 5, 1st Papers. 1900 - " (1 vol.)
2. "General Index; Naturalization Records. 'A'". ca. 1900 91 vol.)

B. Special Records

1. "Minors." Petition and Record; 1885 - 1902 (1 vol., indexed)
2. "Soldier" (soldiers who served in the United States Army during the Civil War). 1885 - 1899 (1 vol., indexed)

C. Declarations of Intention

1. "Declaration Register." 1879 - 1882 (1 vol., indexed)
2. "Declaration Register, Vol. 2." 1882 - 1889 (indexed)
3. "Naturalization Record. 1 Paper. (vol.) 3." 1884 - 1899 (indexed)
4. "Naturalization Record. 1 Papers. (vol.) 4." 1890 - 1900 (indexed)
5. "Naturalization Record. No. 5; First Papers." 1900 - 1903 (unindexed)
6. "Naturalization Record; First Papers. (vol.) 6." 1903 - 1906 (indexed)
7. "Record of Declaration of Intention. Vol. 7, Nos. 1 - 100." 1907 - 1909 (indexed)
8. "Record of Declaration of Intention." 1910 - 1915 (indexed)
9. "Record of Declaration of Intention." 1915 - 1929 (indexed)

D. Petitions and Records

1. "Naturalization Record (vol.) '1'." 1881 - 1884 (indexed)
2. "Naturalization Record (vol.) 'A'." 1884 - 1884 (indexed)
3. "Naturalization Record. 2nd Papers." 1885 - 1887 (indexed)
4. "Naturalization Record; 2nd Papers." 1887 - 1893 (indexed)
5. "Naturalization Record; Final." 1890 - 1898 (indexed)

INVENTORY - NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Codington County (continued)

6. "Naturalization Record; Final, County Court. (vol.) '5½'." 1893 - 1895 (indexed)
7. "Naturalization Record; Final, Circuit Court." 1895 - 1903 (indexed)
8. "Naturalization Record. (vol.) 7." 1903 - 1906 (indexed)
9. "Petition and Record. Vol. 8." Nos. 1907 - 1913." (indexed)
10. "Petition and Record. Vol. (. " 1913 - 1922 (indexed)
11. "Petition and Record. Vol. 10." 1921 - 1930 (indexed)

E. Naturalization Certificate Stub-books.

<u>Vol. #'s:</u>	<u>Certificate #'s:</u>	<u>Dates:</u>
1471	14701 - 14710	1907 - 1908
2962	29611 - 29620	1908 - 1909
5911	123101 - 123110	1909 - 1911
5952	123511 - 123520	1911 - 1912
10599	290951 - 290975	1912 - 1915
15861	500501 - 500525	1916 - 1920
31960	1256601 - 1256625	1920 - 1921
39646	1617126 - 1617150	1921 - 1923
50702	2128901 - 2128925	1925 - 1929

EDMUNDS COUNTY

A. Declarations of Intention to Become a Citizen

1. 1101; 1884 - 1889. (indexed)
2. No. 2; 1889 - 1901. (indexed)
3. Vol. 3; 1901 - 1906. (indexed)
4. Vol. 4; 1904 - 1906. (indexed)

INVENTORY - NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Edmunds County (continued)

5. Vol. 6, nos. 1 - 100; 1906 - 1908. (indexed)
6. Vol. 6; nos. 101 - 400; 1908 - 1922 (indexed)
7. Vol. 7; nos. 401 - 461; 1922 - 1929 (indexed)
8. Vol. 9; numbers 462 - 553; 1930 - 1952 (indexed)
9. nos. 528 - 657; 1939 - 1954.
10. unlabelled; ca. 1891 - 1918.
11. unlabelled; ca. 1917 - 1926.

B. Petitions for Citizenship and Naturalization

1. Petitions for citizenship, nos. 220 - 269; 1924 - 1936. (indexed)
2. Petitions for naturalization; nos. 270 - 319; 1935 - 1941.
3. Petitions for naturalization; 1912 - 1922.
4. Petitions for naturalizations; 1921 - 1929.

C. Petitions and Records

1. Petition and Record; Vol. 1, nos. 1 - 50; 1905 - 1913. (indexed)
2. Petition and Record; Vol. 2; nos. 51 - 150; 1912 - 1922
3. Petition and Record; Vol. 3, nos. 151 - 219; 1921 - 1929
4. Petitions Granted; nos. 219 - 309, 1930 - 1941; nos. 311 - 336, 1942; nos. 332 - 336, 1943; nos. 328 - 339, 1944; nos. 316, 1945; nos. 367 - 372, 1954.

D. Second Papers

1. Naturalization Record Second Papers (Proof of Residence, Oath to Support the Constitution of the U.S., Declaration of Naturalization); Vol. 1; 1885 - 1902. (indexed)
2. Naturalization Record Second Papers; Vol. 2; 1890 - 1903 (indexed)

E. Final Papers

1. Final Naturalization Papers; Vol. 4; 1903 - 1906. (indexed)

F. Special Records

1. Application to take the Oath of Allegiance to the U.S.; 1941 (indexed)

FAULK COUNTY

A. Declaration of Intention

1. Vol. 2, nos. 101 - 154; June 1918 - June 1929. (indexed)
2. nos. 155 - 190; July 1930 - March 1942, 1944. (indexed)

B. Petition and Record

1. Petitions and Petitions Granted; ca. 1936 - 1945. (indexed)
2. Petition and Record; Vol. 1, nos. 1 - 52; December 1906 - February 1919. (indexed)
3. Petition and Record; Vol. 2, nos. 53 - 103; June 1915. (indexed)

C. Final Papers.

1. Certificates of Naturalization, nos. 1256576 - 1256600; April 1917 - December 1925.
2. Naturalization Record; Vol. 1; February 1884 - October 1906. (indexed)
3. Naturalization Record; Vol. 2; March 1904 - September 1906. (indexed)
4. Naturalization Record; 1888, 1892.

HUGHES COUNTY

A. Indexes

1. Index, Naturalization Record; No. 1; no date.
2. Index, Naturalization Record. no date.
3. Index; no date.
 - a. citizenship petitions denied; 1930.
 - b. citizenship granted; May 1931 - May 1943.
 - c. petitions for naturalization granted; May 1944.
 - d. naturalization petitions recommended to be granted; 1945 - 1954.
 - e. oath of renunciation and allegiance; 1947.

B. Declarations of Intention.

1. First Papers; 1881 - 1900.
2. First Papers; 1900 - 1906.
3. Record of Declaration of Intention; Vol. 1; 1906 - 1927.
4. Declaration of Intention; 1930 - 1956.

INVENTORY - NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Hughes County (Continued)

C. Petitions and Records

1. Petition and Record; Vol. 1, nos. 1 - blank; 1906 - 1929.
2. Petition and Naturalization; December 1940 - 1954.
3. Certificate of Naturalization; nos. 30651 - 30675; Vol. 3027; 1907 - 1914.
4. Certificate of Naturalization; nos. 488176 - 488200; Vol. 15348; May 1914 - September 1920.
5. Certificate of Naturalization; nos. 1511351 - 1511400; Vol. 37168; 1921 - July 12, 1929.
6. Naturalization Record; Final Papers; No. 2; 1882 - 1892.
7. Naturalization Record; Final Papers; "B"; 1904 - 1906.

D. Special Records

1. Naturalization Record; Soldiers, Sailors, Women and Minors; "A"; 1890 - 1904.
2. Naturalization Record; Soldiers and Minors; 1888 - 1889.

STANLEY COUNTY

A. Declarations of Intention

1. Vol. A; January 19, 1892 - November 10, 1906. (indexed)
2. Vol. 11; December 20, 1907 - March 14, 1918. (indexed)
3. Vol. 3; March 23, 1918 - August 26, 1927. (indexed)

B. Petition and Record

1. Petitions and records of naturalization; July 23, 1907 - February 8, 1909. (indexed)
2. Record of naturalizations; September 11, 1894 - June 9, 1903. (indexed)
3. Record of naturalizations; January 11, 1904 - July 19, 1906. (indexed)