Happy 2020! Your Executive Committee is looking forward to an exciting year filled with growth and lots of opportunities to learn more about doing our genealogical research.

There are many ways that you can help grow and strengthen our Doña Ana County Genealogical Society. We are asking you to step forward and help on either short-term or long-term projects. Where are you most comfortable in helping and where is your expertise? We want you to tell us. In April we will be sending out a survey asking you to share with us more about yourself so that we can better match your interests and expertise with the needs of our organization. Together, we will be able to offer more opportunities to help one another and to expand our research. Most importantly we will have FUN together.

What is happening now and what other things can you expect to hear more about this year? We had some interesting programs in January and February. Dorothy Wray shared with us ideas about writing our family history. It’s not just the dates that we are after, the stories make our ancestors and their lives come alive. The younger generations often connect with the stories and not just the dates. In February Sally Kading shared with us information about symbols on headstones and how they might give us information about our ancestors. This may lead us to another way of locating information about our relatives. Frankie has more informative and fun programs coming up this year. Stay tuned!

Per Marcy Hundley our membership is growing. We want to welcome each new member and make them feel welcome. We ask that each person make a special effort to connect with someone you haven’t met (new or old member). Ask them about their research and share ideas. We all have different approaches and they may be using tools that we haven’t used. All of our members have access to the DACGS website at www.dacgs.org which offers locations and tips to help with your research.

Doug Wilke and Jim McKinney are taking the lead for classes and coaching this year. What would you like help with? Do you have knowledge working with a software or research method? Our Coaching Program is a one-on-one program that offers members an opportunity to get help with their research.

As many of you are aware, the DACGS Library is available and has some resources that are often difficult to find. Check the list of materials that we have via our DACGS website or contact Carole Luke for more information. If
you attend an open house at the DACGS Library, you can thumb through the books.

Several of our members just returned from RootsTech. Not only was this an opportunity for me to learn, it was an opportunity for me to research at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. I was able to confirm a line of my family back to Germany in 1680!

If you have ideas for DACGS or how you can help, please contact me at my email address, elainebhs1965@gmail.com, or call me at 575.644.9958. Keep the ideas coming and most importantly have FUN!

Hello everyone! Spring has sprung…the weather is warmer, the days are longer, flowers are blooming, and folks are getting excited about this year’s projects and events. We have already had some great presentations, and Frankie has more planned.

First up is another trip to the El Paso Library on Saturday, March 28th. The last trip was a great success. Members who attended were able to gain valuable information for their genealogical research, and all enjoyed a nice lunch and a fun day. If you would like additional information you can contact Frankie by email at palomas creek@gmail.com. The group will carpool from the Branigan Library.

I was fortunate to be able to take advantage of the first new 2020 Genealogy Orientation class given by Jim McKinney and Doug Wilke in January. It was fun and filled with useful information. There was also plenty of time for questions. I highly recommend the class for anyone wanting additional information and tips to help advance your genealogical searches and organize the information that you find.

Our membership numbers are up to 87 now, and we are happy to welcome Denise Cullen, Michele Kavanaugh, Karen Lucke, and Neil Townsend to the DACGS. We look forward to getting to know each of you better. Be sure to
let any of us know if you have questions or need any kind of help with your genealogical research. There are many members in our group who have vast knowledge and experience in various areas of genealogical research and are happy to assist others with their research.

Keep those articles, photos, and ideas coming! I’ll do my best to include them in the next issue of YOUR newsletter.

Genealogy Tip of the Day

If You Have…

Posted: 02 Mar 2020 01:15 PM PST

This tip ran nearly five years ago on the day of my Mom’s funeral. It’s still pretty good advice—or a reminder if you’ve been at this for a while.

We all have relatives of whom we neglected to ask questions or otherwise probe for family genealogical information.

If you have relatives who have pictures you’ve not identified, try and identify them now. If you have relatives who have pictures or other ephemera you’ve not digitized, do that now. If you have relatives to whom you’ve not talked about the past, do that now. If you have relatives who would consent to DNA testing, do that now.

If you have stories of your own that you have not written down, do that now.

http://genealogytipoftheday.com/

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In this section of each issue I will be asking some of our members a few questions so that we can all get better acquainted. This time we will be learning a little more about Judy Lazarus Yellon and Denise Cullen.

Susie: Hi Judy! Thanks for agreeing to be “interviewed” for our newsletter. I have known you for a while, but we are all anxious to get to know you better. Will you please tell us a little about yourself?

Judy: I was born in Phoenix, Arizona and spent my first two years there before my parents moved us to Cleveland, Ohio, where my mother's family lived. Although I spent the majority of my life there, the desert was always close to my heart. When my husband and I decided to relocate after retirement, we decided we would have a better quality of life in Las Cruces than in Phoenix. We both appreciate the past 12 1/2 years living in the desert.

Susie: How long have you been interested in genealogy, and what first caused you to become interested in searching for your family roots?

Judy: Probably by my teen years and into young adulthood, I became curious about genealogy and would ask questions. After marrying Fred and becoming a mother, I became even more interested.
Family was always central to my life including my extended family. Much time was spent together on weekends and holidays. Early childhood memories center on my grandparents picking us up and driving into the country to my aunt's house each Sunday. The adults would visit, while my brother and I would play with cousins. One cousin even taught me how to swim in a large pond on their property that was fed by natural spring water. Each summer we would drive to Omaha, Nebraska, where we would spend 7 to 10 days visiting with my father's family. This was always a yearly highlight of joy.

**Susie:** What names are you searching for, and where do these people originally come from?

**Judy:** The search has been fascinating. I have learned a lot. The search has also been difficult with many brick walls. All four of my grandparents and three of my great-grandparents moved from Eastern Europe to the USA in hopes of escaping anti-semitism. My maternal grandfather came from Borisov, Belarus. His name was originally Abraham Mezivitsky. He changed his last name to Metz once he settled in Pittsburgh. My paternal grandfather came from somewhere in Poland, possibly Suvalaki. His name was Aharon Lazarsky. When he first immigrated to Leeds, England, he changed his name to Harry Aaron Lazarus. He kept this name when he immigrated to the USA and for the remainder of his life. Both grandmothers came from the area of Vilnius, Lithuania. My maternal grandmother I only knew as Minnie Zlota Belson. She came as a young girl with her parents. I have no idea if Belson was the last name in Europe. She met and married Abe Metz in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave birth to their 3 children there, and eventually relocated to Cleveland. My paternal grandmother was Riva Leah Bernstein. She told my father that her family had lived for several generations in Osmiena, an area near Vilnius. When she left Lithuania, she first moved to Leeds, England, where she met my grandfather Harry Lazarus. They married and had a child before moving to Omaha several years later. All four grandparents and three great-grandparents arrived around 1902 to 1910 and told immigration they were from Russia, the country that controlled these various places where they had lived. They were so grateful to be out of Europe that they never sat around telling stories about their lives there. They were poor. They came with very little. They did not write anything down. Some changed their names when they arrived in the USA.

**Susie:** What is your favorite resource for doing your research?

**Judy:** Initially my research involved calling any relative I could find for information or leads. My father was still alive so that I was able to ask him many questions. Also, he had through the years typed everything he knew about our family history. My mother had already died. She never spoke about her ancestry and left nothing written. As the years progressed, I have been able to use my computer and the Internet to assist in gaining information.

**Susie:** Have you encountered any brick walls in your research? Have you eventually been able to get over or around the walls?

**Judy:** Explained above.
Susie: How long have you been a member of DACGS, and have you held any office or positions in DACGS?

Judy: I don't remember how long I have been a member of DACGS. I most likely joined a year or two after Frankie Lerner got the local group going. I have never held office. I did work for 14 months as a member of the committee that organized the all-day/one day conference several years ago.

Susie: Have you been involved in any other genealogical groups?

Judy: No, I have not been involved in any other genealogical groups.

Susie: Do you have any tips or interesting stories related to your genealogical journey that you would like to share with the other DACGS members?

Judy: One of my favorite stories from my genealogical journey happened while Fred and I were still living in Cleveland. When I met with one of my mother's cousins and asked for any information she could give me, I received a wonderful gift. This cousin realized the intensity of my interest and also knew that her children were not at all interested in genealogy. She went into another room and came back with a 5" by 7" photo of each of her grandparents. I had never seen these photos before. She gifted me with these! I had known for a long time the name of my great-grandfather because one of my cousins was named Charles Nissan. Even she did not know the name of her grandmother. One day I called the Jewish Federation in Cleveland and explained the situation, including that I did not know if this set of great-grandparents was buried in Cleveland or Pittsburgh. The woman gave me a name and email address in Pittsburgh. I sent a message. When I checked my email the next morning, I learned the name of the synagogue in charge of the cemetery, the name of the cemetery, the name of my great-grandmother Sarah, who was buried next to her husband Charles Nissan Belson, the section, row, and plot numbers for the graves. Soon after Fred and I drove to Pittsburgh, and I was able to stand by their graves, pay my respects, pray, and commune.

Susie: Thanks so much for sharing your interesting story, Judy! It has been great getting to know you better. Thanks also for your help in putting the DACGS Cookbook together last year. Folks really enjoyed the recipes as well as the family stories that went along with them.
Susie: Hi Denise. You are one of the newest DACGS members, and we are so glad that you have joined us. I have been fortunate to get to know you a little better recently, and I am anxious for the rest of our members to get to know you as well. Will you please tell us a little about yourself?

Denise: I was born Denise Carter in Louisville, Kentucky. I pursued a healthcare career, starting in nursing, but finishing my degree in Healthcare Administration. For most of my career I was an Administrator working in Ophthalmology, and Vascular and General Surgery practices.

Susie: How long have you been interested in genealogy, and what first caused you to become interested in searching for your family roots?

Denise: I was raised by my maternal grandparents, and I’ve always asked lots of questions about “our people”. I loved history and wanted to know if we had any famous ancestors. I was told NO, just a bunch of farmers!

Susie: What names are you searching for, and where do these people originally come from?

Denise: Right now, I’m researching my Jamestown ancestors...Graves, Carters, and Fowkes.

Susie: What is your favorite resource for doing your research?

Denise: Wow! I use everything I can find. Most often I Google for family stories that may pop up. I’ve been lucky in finding books that have been written about my family lines; if I can, I buy them. If not, I call the genealogy departments of libraries in the county my ancestors lived in. Librarians are a great resource.

Susie: Have you encountered any brick walls in your research? Have you eventually been able to get over or around the walls?

Denise: My husband’s Irish ancestors are my greatest brick wall. He really had no information much beyond his grandparents. Researching their journey to America has been very hard. I’m finding the
records of their lives in Ireland to be very sketchy. The family was Catholic, and the British seem to have burned or purged most pertinent records.

Susie: How long have you been a member of DACGS, and have you held any office or positions in DACGS?

Denise: I just joined in January, 2020. No office or position within this group.

Susie: Have you been involved in any other genealogical groups?

Denise: No, but I’ve always wanted to join a group. Now that I’m retired, I have!

Susie: Do you have any tips or interesting stories related to your genealogical journey that you would like to share with the other DACGS members?

Denise: My Grandparents had an old rifle that was reported to be my Grandma’s Grandfather’s Civil War gun. Both of my folks were very proud of this gun and when they passed away it passed to me. The story went that Grandpa, Charles Higdon, carried it during the Civil War, more than that they didn’t know. A few years ago, I went to the Family History Center in Salt Lake City, UT. While there I discovered that my Grandpa Charles, his twin brother, his father and two other brothers, and a young nephew fought in the war. Charles was a Private in the Union Army, Company C, Kentucky 4th Infantry Regiment. On July 30, 1864, outside of Newnan, Georgia he was captured, and imprisoned at Andersonville Prison in Georgia until the end of the Civil War. This was a huge revelation to me, and certainly told me our precious gun could not have been Grandpa Charles’s.

Upon returning home, I continued to research Grandpa Charles’s involvement in the Civil War. Through my research one more stunning revelation was to come. Once paroled, the Union prisoners from Andersonville, and Cahaba prisons were marched to Vicksburg, MS. They were to be loaded on steamships and sent north. $10 was paid to transport officers, $5 per enlisted man. Grandpa Charles had the extreme misfortune to be loaded onto the steamship Sultana for his trip home. The ship had capacity for 376 passengers, but due to payoffs and greed by the ship’s Captain, 1,964 prisoners were loaded onto the Sultana. On April 27, 1865, just north of Memphis, one of the Sultana’s boilers exploded. All but 760 men perished, and many of the 760 later died of their burns, and injuries. My Grandpa Charles was a lucky survivor! Records show he had significant burns on his hands and feet, but he survived. He was treated at Overton Hospital in Memphis and eventually sent home to Kentucky. It was eight years before he married and had a family. Grandpa Charles lived to be 83 years of age.

Note: The mystery of who carried our treasured gun remains. Charles’s twin brother was killed during the war, but his father and two other brothers made it home to Kentucky. I’d like to think one of them gave Charles the gun, but more likely, it passed to him as he outlived them all.

Susie: Thanks so much for sharing, Denise, especially the interesting story of the family gun! It’s been great getting better acquainted, and we are so happy to have you as a new DACGS member.
It is a common misconception that all kilts are created equal, but we are about to blow your mind: they really, really aren’t. The basic premise may be the same: they are all made of material and invite more than a little curiosity about just what lies beneath. There are, however, distinct differences between a Scottish and Irish kilt – and making a mistake could land you in seriously hot water!

We like friends, and we want to help you keep yours. To help reduce the risk of your making a faux pas, we have decided to help you get ahead of the game, and let you know what you need to know (and probably didn’t know you needed to know) about telling the difference between an Irish and Scottish kilt.

**THE HISTORY**

To better understand the differences between the two types of kilt, it is crucial that you know where and why they came about.

Kilts first appeared in Scotland in around the 16th century, where they were known as ‘Feileadh Mor.’ They were practical and straightforward – if not terribly stylish – and consisted of a single length of thick material, designed to protect the wearer from the harsh Highland climate. Until 1746, the item was considered practical rather than patriotic. But this all changed when the government banned the garment, fearing that it would increase the number of revolting revolters in the Jacobite Risings. Obviously, the nature of human beings meant that as soon as they were banned, everyone and their dog wanted one. The kilt as we know it began to emerge, reaching its final form in around the 19th century.
Ireland – as ever – decided to do things a little differently. The kilt as we now recognize it emerged out of the rise of Irish Nationalism, as the response to the so-called “progressive Anglicization” of Ireland. In layman’s terms, the devout Irish rejected what they perceived as an English takeover of ideas, traditions, and dress, by popularizing the rise of a distinctly Irish design.

The Saffron kilt became the style of choice. This kilt was traditionally mustard-colored, with no plaid or tartan design, but with shamrock applique attached to the pleat.

One thing both designs tend to have in common is their prevalence in battle. Both teams would use their respective kilt designs in a military setting, and this was symbolic rather than defensive. We can’t imagine wool offering too much protection!

THE DIFFERENCES

As well as originating from different humble beginnings, there are many features of modern-day kilts which separate the Scots and the Irish. Some of the easiest ways to figure out who you’re talking to and avoid unwanted embarrassment include:

CREST
Both Irish and Scottish kilts are decorated with distinctive crests, and these are important for identification; if the wearer feels the overwhelming urge to enter into battle, they need to know who is on their side.

Kilts are commonly worn in Scottish weddings, and this is where you are most likely to encounter the garment. Here, the clan crest of the new family will be pinned to the spouse’s tartan to show that they have been accepted – plenty of opportunity for passive aggressiveness here! Irish Crests, on the other hand, tend to show a shamrock, as opposed to a clan crest.

SPORRAN
Worthy of an explanation of their very own, sporrans are a standard accessory. Sporrans are usually found alongside the kilt, worn around the upper waist, and popular with both Irish and Scottish kilts. In simple terms, a sporran is similar to a pocket – an essential in a kilt that has no acceptable means of storing your belongings – let alone retrieving them in polite company without fear of arrest.

As with crests, the distinction is relatively simple; Scottish sporrans will have a clan crest for easy identification, while Irish varieties tend to favor a Celtic symbol, such as a shamrock. This feature is not much help if you forget the name of the person but can at least help you to narrow down a geographical region.

JACKETS
One of the major tells in determining an Irish or Scottish kilt is entirely separate from the garment itself: the jacket. Both sides will don a jacket to complement their kilt, but the devil is in the details.

Scots will usually wear a Prince Charlie Jacket for formal occasions, and this can be identified by the lapels and the tails, as well as the embellishments on the tails and sleeves. These jackets are usually worn with a bow tie, a wing collared shirt, and a waistcoat.
Argyle Jackets may also be chosen for a less formal occasion. You will easily spot these thanks to ornate buttons on the cuffs and flaps, a neck or bow tie, and a standard shirt.

Irish kilt wearers will favor a Brian Boru jacket for the most formal occasions such as weddings, and this is super similar in look, cut, and style to a Prince Charlie, so you will need to look more closely for identifying features. A less formal situation calls for a Kilkenny jacket. This jacket is similar to a regular suit jacket, but with the addition of ornate buttons on the cuffs, as well as a regular shirt, a waistcoat, and a necktie.

**HATS**

Though rarely used now, on some occasions, Scottish wearers will add a Glengarry Hat complete the overall look. Which begs the question…how does one spot a Glengarry hat? Chances are this won’t be an issue, so try not to stay awake at night worrying.

**TARTAN**

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the most significant difference between the kilts comes from the tartan. Scottish tartans symbolize a particular clan, and each family will have the tartan, which is determined by surname.

There are currently 25,000 registered Scottish tartans on record. You pretty much have no chance of knowing which family someone belongs to unless you have a) a photographic memory or b) an unusually generous amount of free time, but this distinction will help you to spot a Scot.

Irish tartans, on the other hand, are designed to represent the different counties and districts of Ireland. Those who hail from Cork, for example, will demonstrate this through wearing the Cork County Tartan. As a general rule, these tend to be green, but there are always exceptions.

As you can see, telling the difference between an Irish and Scottish tartan can be tricky. You need to be careful navigating until you are sure. Using our handy hacks above will help to set you on your way, and hopefully avoid any awkward encounters.

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Article from The Celtic Croft
Kilts-n-Stuff.com
Posted 23 December 2019

--Submitted by Carole Luke
New York's Governor Cuomo Signs S3419 Into Law
New York Adoptees Can Reclaim Their Own Records In 2020

As a strategic partner of the New York Adoptee Rights Coalition (NYARC), we at Reclaim The Records are happy to announce that the bill to equalize the right of access to original and un-redacted birth certificates for New York adoptees and the descendants of deceased New York adoptees has been signed into law today.

This means that if you're someone who was born and adopted in the state of New York, even if you don't live there anymore, or if you're the direct descendant of a deceased New York adoptee, you can apply for a copy of the original and un-redacted birth certificate starting on *JANUARY 15, 2020*.

(Of course, as anyone doing New York genealogy can tell you, you may have to wait a ridiculously long time for the records you ordered to finally arrive from Albany. But legally, now they will!) Further information, and specific details about the application process, will be posted on the NYARC website in the coming months: [http://nyadopteerights.org/](http://nyadopteerights.org/).

This law means New York is now the tenth state to allow people to reclaim their own records, without preconditions or redactions. And there will be many more coalitions pushing for similar laws in other states in the next few years.

So if you're a genealogist or a historian, or a member of a genealogical or historical or lineage society, *please* think about formally and publicly supporting these other states' efforts, too. Fighting for equal records access isn't just about your great-great-grandpa's military pension or your grandma's naturalization, it's for your friends and neighbors, too.

Congratulations to all the advocates who worked so long and hard to make this happen in New York. We can't wait to see all the records and discoveries in the new year.

- Brooke Schreier Ganz
President and Founder, Reclaim The Records
[https://www.reclaimtherecords.org/](https://www.reclaimtherecords.org/)
Mill Valley, California

--Submitted by *Frankie Lerner*
THE US FEDERAL CENSUS

As we all know, the U.S. Federal Census is probably the single most valuable document for genealogical purposes. This census is conducted every ten years, on years ending in zero. So, this year of 2020 will be the year of the census for this decade. And although the Federal census is a public record, it is not made available to the public until 72 years have passed. Obviously, none of us will be around in the year 2092 to read this year's census. So, the most recent census we can view now is the one taken in 1940, which became available to the public in 2012.

The Federal census is, in effect, a snapshot in time. It can tell you where an individual was physically present on the day the census was taken. If the individual was in a household on that day, then you may also read the names of others who were in that same household on that day, as well as the names of neighbors and others in the vicinity. Census takers try to visit all household locations and temporary residences on that day, including hotels, motels, RV camps, migrant workers camps, jails, etc. If the location happened to be a place of employment on that day, the census would list the names of all people present at that site -- but not the names of family members unless they are also present.

Census takers ask for the names of all individuals present at the site on census day, and for other data which may include age, marital status, occupation, et.al. The questions change each decade, with the census of 1940 being one of the most detailed. But it is important to realize that the main focus of the census in not on the individual people but rather on the numbers of people at the location where the census taker visited.

The first U.S. census was conducted in 1790 and has been conducted for every decade since then. But for genealogists, the old census records are often disappointing. Prior to the census of 1850, the census listed only the names of the heads of households. All other individuals were identified by sex, age, race and slave status only but not by name. And then there was the census of 1890, almost all of which was destroyed by fire years ago. This was a tragic event, not only at the time it occurred but for genealogists
ever since. (But by an incredibly lucky fluke for me, some of my ancestors moved from Minnesota to British Columbia in the late 1880's, and then back to the U.S. in the mid-1890's. Thus, they appeared in the Canadian census of 1891 and then in the U.S. census for 1900!)

Fortunately for genealogists, some of the individual states also conducted their own censuses at various times, usually in years midway between the federal censuses. States which have conducted their own censuses include Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Florida, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

The U.S. Census bureau also conducts other types of censuses in addition to the big one every decade. In fact, early this month, I received a form letter from the bureau, asking me to participate in the National Crime Victimization Survey. To paraphrase this letter, this survey collects information about the types and amounts of crime committed against people in the U.S. because many crimes are never reported to law enforcement agencies. The Census Bureau then reports this information, for statistical purposes only, to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice. I agreed to participate in the survey. A Census Bureau official called me and asked me a number of questions about whether I had ever been a victim of crime or been convicted or suspected of having committed a crime, had ever been contacted by law enforcement agencies regarding crimes or suspected crimes in my area, et. al. It was an interesting experience and took about 20 minutes.

Anyone desiring more information on this survey may go to the following website:  

--Article by Bruce Pearson
There’s a saying that “What doesn’t kill you, makes you stronger.”

Apparently, in 1632 London, pretty much everything killed you.

This page detailing the various causes of deaths in 1632 London recently appeared on my Facebook page. As genealogists we often see death certificates that specify the primary cause of death for our ancestors. I have mostly found “normal” causes of death – cancer, kidney failure – you know, normal. I did find one ancestor who died from “an insufficient heart,” but I’ve never seen any like these and I’m guessing you haven’t either.

But in case you do, consider this a mini-tutorial on archaic diseases.
While a number of those diseases listed are reasonably self-explanatory, others defy any logical explanation. Fortunately, a number of Facebook readers responded to this posting with clarifications. Here are a few responses that I found most enlightening.

• From Catherine Neisler Reid: “Chrisomes” were infants younger than a month; “Teeth” were babies not yet through with teething.

• From Emily Haggerty: “Tympany” is a large swelling.

• From Grant Michael McKerns: “Overlaid” is while co-sleeping; “Starved at nurse” is a wet nurse not feeding the child.

• From Skye Devoe: “King’s Evil” – tuberculosis

• From Julie Ann Burgess: “Planet” likely a shorthand for ‘planet-stroke’. Today, we might describe a person in a state of paralytic awe as ‘moon-struck’, but the 17th century didn’t limit their diseases to one celestial body. They likely presented symptoms associated with aneurisms, strokes and heart attacks.

• From Shannon Lee Holt: “Jawfahn” – Fallen Jaw, likely lock jaw from tetanus.

• From Patti Billerbeck: “Rising of the Lights” – croup

• From Alex Dick: “Rising of the Lights” Back in the days when no part of a slaughtered animal was wasted, a pig’s lungs were likely to find their way into stew or sausage…Compared to other organs, the lungs were very ‘light.’ One horrible cough children suffered sounded like they were bringing up a lung, or Raising their Lights. In Scotland the awful noise was reminiscent of a chicken sick with a barnyard disease called ‘roup’. In the late 18th century, Scotland’s slang won out and “rising of the lights” became “croup.”

• From Betty Tash: “Can and Wolf” Quoting Oxford’s ‘Social History of Medicine (1707), “Tis a disease which attacks not only the Breast, but several other Parts…when it comes on the legs, tis called the Wolf because…’twill not quit them till it has devoured them…”

• From Jodi Manis: “Piles” – hemorrhoids.

• From Angel Marie: “Cut of the Stone” (Kidney Stone Removal)

• From Taymer Natasha: “Child bed” – Childbirth

---Article by Carl Hundley
SNIP AND PAINT

While doing your genealogy research have you ever wanted to save an image of that census report or birth certificate for your own files or as an example in a PowerPoint presentation? These two programs, Snip & Sketch, and Paint probably came pre-installed on your windows machine, or are free from Microsoft. There appears to be similar products for Mac computers. These are great tools for both capturing that image and highlighting text. In this example I have “snipped” an image from a census report, highlighted text, placed a rectangle around text, placed an arrow to draw attention to an item, and added a caption.

It is so easy; no need to even open the app. Just press the windows logo key+shift+S on any screen. The screen will dim and a menu at the top allows you to choose a rectangular, freeform, windows, or a full screen snip. Use your cursor to now define a rectangle around the desired image. When you let go of the mouse it will be saved to your clipboard; just click on the popup to open it and choose highlighting.
options from the menu at the top. In the example I chose color by right clicking on pen, pencil, or highlighter. Then I clicked on ruler and using my mouse I placed the ruler below the text to underline or highlight and dragged the cursor just above the ruler’s edge.

You can now save it as is or open the image in Paint for additional tools. While in Snip & Sketch just click the 3-dot menu in the upper right and open with Paint. To create the solid fill arrow in the example, choose shape (arrow), choose solid fill (just to the right of shapes), and choose color 1 and 2 (for multi-colored arrow). Now use your cursor to create the arrow. For the caption click on the A to create a text box anywhere on the image and type in a caption. Don’t forget to SAVE AS a Jpeg and remember where you put it. There are lots of other options for enhancing your images. Now get adventuresome and open the image with Paint 3D and have fun.

--Article by Doug Wilke

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Carl’s DACGS Website Tech Tips

In the last three months, we have continued to add links for member-recommended websites. If you haven’t done so already, here are five that deserve your attention. They live in the Genealogy Resources website pages.

Finding Your Immigrant Ancestors
(http://www.dacgs.org/resources/Documents/Genealogy%20Resources/us-immigration-research-guide-upgrade.pdf) – a research guide from ancestry.com

1940 Federal Census Templates.
These are blank templates of the most recent Federal Census and we have it in two downloadable forms:
Books We Own
(https://sites.rootsweb.com/~bwo/library.html) - a list of resources owned by individuals who are willing to look up genealogical information for others. (FREE Service)

North Carolina Land Grant Images and Data
(www.nclandgrants.com) – FREE Searchable data for 216,000 NC Land Grants for the period 1663 - 1960. Also includes 10,000 NC grants in what is now Tennessee. Images of all 205 existing Land Patent Books with complete metes and bounds for the patents.

Records of the Parliaments of Scotland
(www.rps.ac.uk) Provides both original manuscript texts and modern translations. RPS is supplemented with user tools and learning resources accessible from its menu. In addition, a Short History of the Scottish parliament is provided for those unfamiliar with the background of the pre-1707 institution, while a more in-depth Historical Introduction traces the origins and evolution of parliament over its 500-year history.

--Article by Carl Hundley

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