



SCCOGS NEWS

The Scioto Chapter of
the Ohio Genealogical
Society

Volume 31, Issue 1
January / February 2006

A Note From The Editor

Happy New Year SCCOGS Members!

I would like to apologize for the tardiness of this newsletter. The wonder of technology will never cease to amaze me, but, when your computer goes down it seems all is lost! If anyone has submitted information that was to be included in the newsletter, please resubmit it to me.

Our annual researchers listing will be included in the March/April 2006 edition of SCCOGS News. We would like to remind those who have not yet paid their dues, that this will be your last issue of SCCOGS News. We don't want to lose you! Please send in your dues and keep the newsletter coming to your mailbox! Check the date above your mailing address for your expiration date.

We welcome our newly elected officers and those who are returning:

President – Gladys Reynolds
Vice President – Belinda “Bunnie” Bowman-Schaefer
Treasurer – Stan Tackett
Recording Secretary – Pat Russell;
Corresponding Secretary – Janice Edwards

Appointed officers who have agreed to continue in 2006 are:

Newsletter Editor and Webmaster – Joyce Sadler
Librarian for SCCOGS Public Library holdings – Jackie Journey
Membership Chair – Janice Edwards
Publication and Publicity Chair – Pat Russell

Here's looking forward to an exciting and prosperous 2006!

Next Meeting—February 11th

February is usually a good time to curl up with a good mystery, and what is a better mystery than your family genealogy?

Please join the Scioto County Genealogy Society on Saturday, February 11, 2006 as we work to solve our family mysteries. Bring your research, your questions (and answers) to share with each other. If you have hit a “brickwall”, maybe another member can help. Bring your pedigree charts and perhaps you'll find a new cousin! If you have any unidentified pictures, bring them along. You never know who might hold they key you need to unlock the mystery of your family history.

This will be a member helping member session, everyone is welcome! There will be a brief business meeting at the beginning to let you know what is happening in the society. The Local History and Genealogy Room will be open for research.

We will meet in the Robert Copley meeting room of the Portsmouth Public Library at 2 p.m. Refreshments will be available.



“I apologize for the tardiness of this newsletter:

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Special points of interest:

- Meeting—February 11th at 2 p.m.
- Remember to send in your dues!
-

What Happened at the December meeting?

Twenty members and three guests attended the last SCCOGS meeting of 2005. The outgoing officers provided refreshments and the program was a review of society activities of the past year. We remembered Marguerite Ramsey, a long time member who died in 2005 and we began plans to sponsor a scholarship in honor of Marguerite and her husband, Virgil Ramsey. Two daughters of Marguerite and Virgil were guests at the meeting.

The Nominating Committee reported a slate of officers for 2006 which was accepted and the following officers were unanimously elected:

President – Gladys Reynolds
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 Treasurer – Stan Tackett
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 Corresponding Secretary – Janice Edwards

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Tracing Native American Roots (Part 1)

by Bob Brooke

People of known Native American descent are becoming interested in tracing their lineages. In addition, a number of genealogists who weren't aware they had Indian ancestors when they began their research eventually find themselves tracing Indian lines in one or another of their family's branches.

Indians merged with the general population long ago. Just how far an Indian lineage can be traced depends on the tribe involved and where it was located. A researcher may find quite early records for some Indians who lived in the eastern United States, for some of those who had contact with Spanish missionaries in the Southwest, and for those who were converted to Christianity by the French in Michigan and Canada.

The Indians of the Northwest, however, continued to have mostly hostile contact with non-Indians until well into the latter part of the 19th century. The famed Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, defeated Custer at the Little Bighorn in 1876 and was himself killed by Indian police on December 15, 1890. The infamous massacre at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in which some 200 Sioux men, women and children held captive by the U.S. 7th Cavalry were shot down, occurred two weeks later. While the name of Sitting Bull's father is known, it's doubtful that his ancestry can be followed back any further.

Though some earlier Indian records survive, reliable documents of use to genealogists generally date from about 1880. Nonetheless, it may be possible to extend an Indian line back into the 18th century because of the distinct genealogical nature of some of these papers.

For example, in 1901, the federal government paid a judgment to the Six Nations of New York. In order to establish their right to part of this award, tribal Indians living at that time had to establish their ancestry back to 1838, using forms that required them to provide the names of their parents and grandparents. Some of the older Indians who filed these papers were themselves born before 1838, and the information they gave about their family extends their line back into the late 1700's. Similar records exist for some other tribes.

The records that exist for research in Native American ancestry reflect the unique status of Indians throughout U.S. history. In the early years of the United States attempts to assimilate Indians into the white culture soon gave way to federal laws that first removed them from eastern states to lands in the West and then isolated them on specific parcels of land called reservations. Thus, tribal Indians have existed within, but distinctly separate from, the rest of society. Tribal Indians (as well as natives of unincorporated territories and children of foreign ambassadors) were excluded from the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which was passed in 1868 to guarantee national, rather than state, citizenship and extend it to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction.

Moreover, tribal Indians weren't included in any early federal censuses. When plans for the first census were made in 1787, they specifically excluded "Indians not taxed", that is, Indians in tribes--and in truth counting them would have proved difficult, as frontier skirmishes between Indians and white settlers were still very common. There was no reference to Indians in any census until 1860, those few who were counted before that were probably numbered among "free colored", and it wasn't until 1890, one hundred years after the first census was taken, that an attempt was made to include all Indians in it.

As late as the 1960's, nearly 80 percent of American Navajos, the largest and most independent Native American tribe and the one with the highest proportion of full-blooded members, didn't speak English. While tribal Indians have remained separate from mainstream America, the government has by no means ignored them, and a variety of federal Indian records can be of use to anyone attempting to trace a Native American lineage. There were, of course, numerous Indians who were assimilated into the non-Indian population. Their records must be sought in the basic public and private sources employed by all genealogists.

(Continued from Previous Page)

Out-going officers, Jack Sheets, Vice-President; Mima Vita, Treasurer; and Joyce Sparks, Recording Secretary were thanked for their service.

Those who took part in the Genealogy Review of 2005 included:

State Representative, Todd Book, reporting on House Bill 9 for Public Records Access
 Joyce Sadler, updating on the Scioto County Cemetery Project.
 Stan Tackett on his non-profit organization, RIPPPC, and its work on Kinney Cemetery
 Judy Ross reported on French Ohio Days, the Canal Society and Veterans Day at Greenlawn
 Pat Russell reported for Jan Edwards on mail handled in 2005 by the Corresponding Secretary
 Pat Russell reported 247 members and Publication sales totaling \$1, 620.
 Gladys Reynolds gave an update on new services of the Local History Department of the Library
 Bunnie Schaefer reported on Ohio Genealogical Society meetings and conferences attended

The President thanked everyone for a good year in 2005 with anticipation toward 2006

Tracing Native American Roots (Part 2)

Those genealogists tracing a Native American lineage should begin by learning as much as possible from older relatives, accumulating facts and stories that can be documented and build upon with information found in printed sources and public records.

Names present a particular problem, as a Native American might bear several different Indian names during his lifetime and might use yet another, English name when dealing with census takers and other non-Indians. Researchers should make a special attempt, when talking to family members, to learn both the Indian and English names of their ancestors. These names, the name of the Indian tribe and specific or approximate years of births, deaths and other major events in their ancestors lives are needed to gain access to information in government records. The records at the National Archives, arranged by tribe and dated chiefly 1830 to 1940, include various Indian censuses, muster rolls of Indians removed from the eastern United States during the first half of the nineteenth century, records of claims filed by the eastern Cherokees against the federal government and estate files for Indians who made wills with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs after 1910.

Many families have traditional stories which indicate that they are descended from Indian ancestry, but only a small percentage of these stories can be proven. Genealogists can examine the records concerning Indians at the National Archives. These records include lists relating to Indian removal, annuity payrolls, annual census rolls, special rolls of the Eastern Cherokees, claims of the Eastern Cherokees, estate files, and Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Indian School files. Other general records relating to Indian research are censuses and bounty-land warrant applications. There are many records relating to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma at the Federal Records Center in Fort Worth, Texas, and at the Oklahoma Historical Society; records of other tribes are in Federal Records Centers in other locations.

There are lists relating to the migration of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, both before and after their removal to the Indian Lands. Some are census lists made prior to emigration; others are muster rolls of emigrating parties. These date primarily from 1830 to 1852. Some lists include the number of persons in each family by age group and sex and the original residence of each head of the family.

Annuity payrolls record annual payments from 1848 to 1940, but they are of most use genealogically in conjunction with the annual Indian census begun in 1885. The censuses weren't taken annually in some instances even though it was required.

Neither the Five Civilized Tribes nor the Eastern Cherokees had annual censuses taken until 1898. These include the person's age, sex, and relationship to the head of the family or to another Indian on the roll. School census records, listing each child, his age, birthplace, and sometimes the parents names, start in the 1870's.

Card indexes are in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The files usually show the tribe, place of residence, date of death, and age at death. Heirship reports show the name of spouse and date of marriage, names and dates of marriage of parents, names of brothers and sisters, and names of the children.

Prior to 1830, the government maintained few individual records on Indians. The church mission reports and government agents records are the chief sources for Indian genealogy in the earlier period.

The records at the National Archives relate primarily to the subsequent removal of the Indians from their lands and to the reservation period of Indian history. Records of the allotment period, during which the government encouraged allotments of land, are accessible through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These include land records, registers of families, and records of the sick and injured, births, and deaths.

Extracted from: <http://www.genealogytoday.com/columns/everyday/050519.html>

Standards For Sharing Information With Others



identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others

“require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.”



communicate no information to others that is known to be false

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Conscious of the fact that sharing information or data with others, whether through speech, documents or electronic media, is essential to family history research and that it needs continuing support and encouragement, responsible family historians consistently—

- respect the restrictions on sharing information that arise from the rights of another as an author, originator or compiler; as a living private person; or as a party to a mutual agreement.
- observe meticulously the legal rights of copyright owners, copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the limited extent specifically allowed under the law's "fair use" exceptions.
- identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use of another's intellectual work is plagiarism.
- respect the authorship rights of senders of letters, electronic mail and data files, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender's permission.
- inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items.
- require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
- convey personal identifying information about living people—like age, home address, occupation or activities—only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
- recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.
- communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
- are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behavior may bring to family members.
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<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/comstandsharing.cfm>



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	1820 Census of Scioto County	8.25 (+\$2 S/H)					
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The Scioto County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society meets every other month on the second Saturday, beginning in February. Membership dues are \$15.00 per year (January 1st thru December 31st). Membership includes six newsletters with free queries, as space permits. The Chapter maintains a collection of research materials, which are held in the Portsmouth Public Library Local History Department, 1220 Gallia Street, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662.

Dues: \$15.00 Yearly (January thru December) —Single or Family

SCCOGS Membership Application

Name

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Sign up for:

- New Member Address Change
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Please List The Scioto County Surnames You Are Researching:

Please mail to: SCCOGS, Membership Department, PO Box 812, Portsmouth OH 45662



The Scioto Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society

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To receive SCCOGS News, you must be a member of SCCOGS. Membership dues are \$15.00 per year. To become a member, fill-in and submit the application from this newsletter, or visit our website.