



Founded 1955

# Pomona Valley Genealogical Society

Newsletter

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January 9th, 2016

## **“Tips & Tricks in Using Technology in Your Genealogy Search”**

**Shelia Johnson**, independent contractor for GOOGLE, will lead members in exploring and discovering new ways on “how-to” use the information on GOOGLE to enhance their family research. Shelia, who is a member of the Pomona Valley Genealogy Society, will bring suggestions on new search techniques which are available through GOOGLE and other sites on the internet. There will be no handouts for this presentation, Shelia likes to be “paperless”!



NEW PVGS Board of Directors 2012—2013

President — Pat Henny — president@pvgs.us  
 1VP—Program Director — Connie Rodriguez — programs@pvgs.us  
 2VP —Membership Director — Loretta Barker — membership@pvgs.us  
 Secretary — Freddie Watson — secretary@pvgs.us  
 Treasurer — Raul Rodriguez — treasurer@pvgs.us  
 Director Collections/Archivist — Richard Piepho — publications@pvgs.us  
 Director Hospitality — Valerie Greenbeck — hospitality@pvgs.us  
 Director Ways & Means — Betty Goldberg— waysandmeans@pvgs.us  
 Director Research — Ann Stutsman — research@pvgs.us  
 Nominating Committee — Anne Larkin Chairman,  
 Members: Karen McGuirk, Doug Neely

Additional Appointments

Research Chairman — Ann Stutsman — research@pvgs.us  
 Newsletter Editor— Anne Larkin — newsletter@pvgs.us  
 Webmaster — Bob Blair —webmaster@pvgs.us  
 FaceBook Coordinators — Raul Rodriguez & Bill Lemon  
 Extension Classes — Richard Piepho— publications@pvgs.us  
 Historian — Esther Neely



Meetings: 2nd Sat .Sep-May Board Meeting — 1:00 PM Program — 2:00 PM  
 Dues: \$20/person or \$25/family



ADULT:

A person who has  
 stopped at both ends  
 and is now growing in

**Genealogy Roadshow comes to LA! The popular PBS program will be taping its final program for the 2015-2016 season on January 16 from 8:00-5:00 at the LA Union Station. This taping is free and open to the public. The Roadshow is accepting holding a "casting call" to be on the program. Sounds like a great field trip for PVGS!**

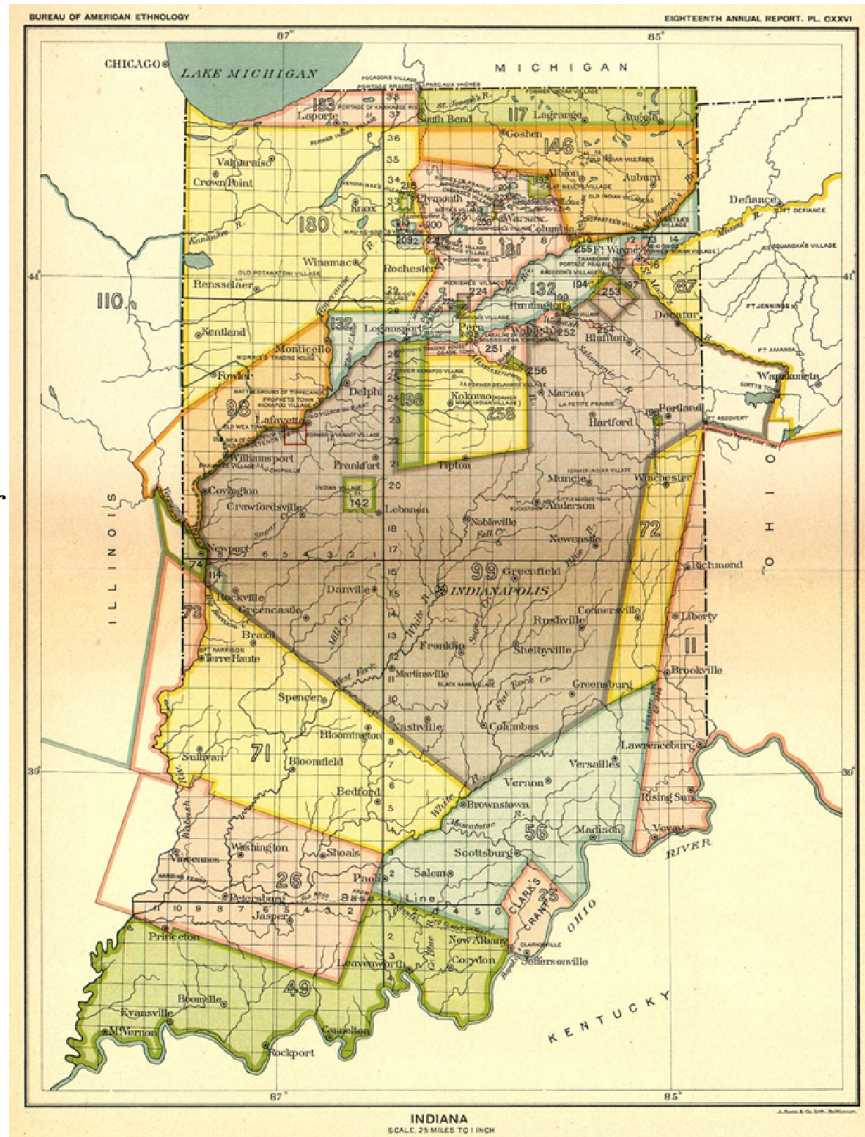
**We are trying to get a group to meet at the Claremont Metro-Link Station at 6:45am. There is no charge to get into the Roadshow - just the train fare, and what-ever food one wishes to purchase. <http://genealogyroadshow.org/los-angeles-January-16th-union-station/>**

## Government Land Surveys—Public Land Survey System —1896-97

Here is a map of **Indiana** which shows how the land was purchased, subdivided, and sold by the U.S. Government. The small squares which create a uniform grid across the state represent the six mile by six mile townships laid out by federal surveyors in the early to mid-1800s. These squares were all further subdivided into one mile by one mile sections prior to sale from the U.S. Government to the early pioneer settlers. This is the Public Land Survey System. This is how the land was subdivided and sold. **But the most interesting thing about this map is that it also shows how the land was originally purchased.** The irregularly shaped, colored parcels shown on this map represent the tracts of land purchased by the U.S. Government from the various tribes of **Indians**. Each of these parcels correlates to a treaty by which the United States secured rights to that particular area. The primary purpose of this map is to identify and number each of the treaty parcels. The map is the product of research by **Charles C. Royce** and is part of the *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1896-1897, contained within U.S. Serial Set Number 4015, 56<sup>th</sup> U.S. Congress*. Each number, such as that "99" by Indianapolis, correlates to a chronological record in tabular data format also included in U.S. Serial Set 4015 which summarizes critical information about the relevant treaty such as state, date, tribe and reserves.

**This map is one of a series of 66 similar maps** which show the treaty parcels across the U.S.A., state by state, in various levels of detail. If you are interested, go to your favorite internet search engine and type "[royce land cession maps](#)." All will be revealed.

**James S. Swift, PS  
Land Surveyor  
Boone County  
Surveyor's Office  
116 W. Washington St.  
Lebanon IN 46052**



A nephew of Anne Larkin (Jason Schuetz) mentioned Jim Smith and his projects. The following is Jason's note to Anne. Anne grew up in Boone County, Indiana and Jason lives there now.

[“Jim Swift, surveyor in our office wrote an article for an Indiana surveyor's magazine. I thought it was an interesting read on treaties with the natives in Indiana, and thought I'd share it. I attached a pdf file. One interesting side note that isn't pointed out in the article is that although Indiana was a part of US territory that became a state in 1816, the vast majority of the land was still technically owned by the natives. Until treaties were signed, the government couldn't sell land to anyone. Pioneers around the state were "squatters" ]

By looking at this map, (or another in this series) you may discover the exact ownership of the land on which your ancestors settled or traveled through.

Jim Swift is a Professional Surveyor employed by the Boone County Surveyor's Office, Lebanon, Indiana. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota, and a Master of Science degree in Geomatics from the School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. Jim's current project and professional passion is finding the section corner stones of Boone County, IN.

PVGS is happy to welcome new members and “returnees.”  
Here are some of our newest members:

**Laurie Buniger, Grand Junction CO**  
**Jan Salas, Claremont**  
**Jerome and Linda Wilson, Upland**  
**Charlotte Timmons, Pomona**  
**Patty Carr, LaVerne**  
**John Clothier of Chino**  
**Valerie Greenbeck (serving on Board)**  
**Barbara Hart Pinell, Claremont**  
**Raul & Connie Rodriguez (both serving on Board)**  
**Ann Fraggos, Claremont**  
**Karen McGuirk, Alta Loma (serving on Nom. Cte.)**  
**Irene Britz, Claremont**



Notice that some are already involved with making the Society go...

*Some cause happiness wherever they go —  
some whenever they go. Oscar Wilde*



PVGS has had a long and interesting history since its beginning in 1955. It is exciting that new members have stepped up and taken Board and Committee positions. We want to honor the service of both new and long time members as we move through our **sixtieth year.** So to begin...

A very active lady in earlier years is **NONAGENARIAN, Georgia Morgan.**

"I've been a dues-paying member of PVGS since 1965. Here's a bit of history. I was President two terms in the early 70s. That was when we did the Pomona cemetery books--a big project. I transcribed most of the Sexton records for them. What a chore. **Mary Swank** read a big portion of the tombstones, with her two small kids in tow. She also did the arranging and typing. Wow. Other members of the committee helped as time allowed. I also did the electronic stencil cutting and mimeographing and the ever-diligent board members worked together on the assembling and binding of the books. We were proud of our accomplishment. We made over \$800 on our initial sales." Georgia is 93.

Just about to be **NONAGENARIANS are Esther and Doug Neely.** "Esther was born in Bakersfield CA. Doug was born in Los Angeles. Esther graduated from UCLA and was the Medical Laboratory Scientist at Hauck Medical Clinic in Pomona. Doug has "practically" graduated from Cal State Fullerton. He was Station Manager for Western Air Lines, (now Delta) at Ontario International Airport. Doug was with Western 32 years." Both have held important positions in PVGS through the years. Esther is presently our Historian. Doug is serving on the Nominating Committee. They have been members of PVGS over 15 years. "We are 89."

**OCTOGENARIAN, Nancy Paige** has served in many positions during her years as a member of PVGS. She retired last year from the organization in order to visit her relatives in Ontario, Canada. Nancy had a grandfather, **yes grandfather**, who served in the American Civil War! She retired from the Canadian Royal Air Force and moved to southern California. There she obtained a degree in Library Science from U.C.L.A. and became a Librarian. Her parents were American citizens and therefore she has found it rather easy to trace back to her American grandfather - Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. She then began to do research for others. Nancy travels and always finds time to help others. Nancy is 84.

Visit the National Archives Web site to access 1940 Census records  
<http://1940census.archives.gov>.

**Online subscription services are available to access the 1790–1940 census records and many public libraries provide access to these services free-of-charge. Contact your local library to inquire if it has subscribed to one of these services.**

The Census Bureau's National Processing Center (NPC) in Jeffersonville, IN, maintains copies of the 1910 to 2010 census records. Records from the censuses of population and housing are publicly accessible **72 years** after each decennial census' "Census Day." **The most recent publicly available census records are from the 1940 census, released April 2, 2012.**

After the 72 years have passed, the **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)** is responsible for making the records publicly available for

viewing or purchase. Therefore, records from the **1950 census** will be released on April 1, 2022.

**1930 Census of Population** For more information about using the 1930 census to complete your genealogical research, visit the National Archives' 1930 Federal Population Census Web Site.

**1930 Census of Population** The 1930 census became available on April 1, 2002, as a NARA microfilm publication **T626**, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 (2667 rolls). The **1930** census and all existing Soundex indexes are available at the National Archives Building, 700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20408-0001; the Archives' regional facilities around the country; many **public libraries**; and for a fee at online commercial genealogy sites. For more information about using the 1930 census to complete your genealogical research, visit the **National Archives' 1930 Federal Population Census** Web Site. Or visit the Census Bureau's **"Taking You Back to the 1940s"** Web Site.



## **1790 US CENSUS**

Number of persons included in the 1790 census  
excluding slaves: **3,231,533**

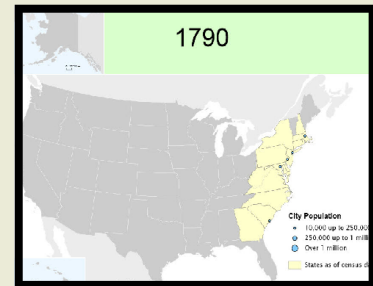
Approximate number of heads of household listed: **540,000**

Average size of family: **6**

1790 census day: **August 02, 1790**

1790 census duration: **9 months**

1790 census geography:



**States and territories enumerated:** 14 states and three territories were included.

**New states:** The newest state included the in 1790 census was Vermont.

**Territories included:** Northwest territory (inc. the present day states Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Part of Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), Southwest (tally only) (inc. present day Tennessee)

**The available states include:** Connecticut, Maine (inc. part of Massachusetts), Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont

**1790 available census:** Much of the 1790 census was destroyed in the War of 1812, some states totally, some states partially. Sometimes tax lists are available to help find the names of early residents.

**Reproducing missing states.** There are ongoing efforts to reproduce the 1790 Census for the missing states by using local county records. If you are researching in one of the missing states check for these reconstructed censuses such as with the Virginia where the “Heads of Household” was reconstructed from state 1785 and 1787 tax lists. Other reconstructions have been built from tax lists, oaths of allegiance, land entitles, militia lists, petitions, road records, and other sources, though never as complete as censuses, can go far toward filling the gaps left by lost or destroyed census schedules.

**The missing states** have that have been reconstructed or in process include: DE, GA, KY (part of VA), NJ, TN (Part of Southwest Territory), VA, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, Virginia (The 1790 “Heads of Family” index names for Virginia come from the 1785 to 1787 tax lists of Virginia rather than the 1790 Census records which were lost)

### **A few interesting facts about the 1790 census include:**

**First census.** The United States was the first country to call for regular census making the 1790 census the oldest national census. 1790-1840 censuses did not count Native Americans living on reservations or as nomad tribes.

**No preprinted forms.** 1790-1820 censuses did not have preprinted forms for the census takers to record information. Each census taker was given sample copies and expected copy his census return on whatever paper he could find and post it in two public places. **Public hearing.** 1790-1840 censuses were public meaning they were posted publicly so those included on the census could, if they could read, view and catch omissions and errors.

**Pay rate.** The highest rate of pay for a census taker was 2 cents per person, which in many cases barely covered expenses.

**Vermont.** Vermont did not become a state until March 4, 1791, so the state’s 1790 census was taken on **April 4, 1791**

**Pomona Valley  
Genealogical Society**

**P. O. Box 286  
Pomona, CA 91769-0286**



**Pomona Public Library is at 625 S. Garey Ave (corner Garey and 7th Streets, just south of Mission). 909 620-2043. Parking is free in the lot and on 7th - both sides of the street.**

***PVGS meets at the Pomona Public Library on the  
Second Saturday of each month—September-May  
in the public Conference Room.***

***Our Board Meetings are held at 1:00 pm.  
Our General Meetings and Programs  
are from 2:00—4:00pm.***

