

SAN RAMON VALLEY

GENEALOGICAL

SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER

P.O. BOX 305
Diablo, CA 94528-8308
President: Barbara Dittig
Coord. Editor: Sharon Clay
Meetings: 10:00 a.m.
3rd Tues. Of the Month
(Except August & December)
Alamo LDS Church
Stone Valley & Smith Roads - Alamo

Vol. XVII No. 5

November 2002

THIS MONTH - NOVEMBER 19, 2002

JOURNEY'S TO AMERICA, A Contrast in German and Irish Immigration

Speaker: Bernard Freedman

Bernard Freedman will discuss these immigrants thoroughly - from why they came, the voyage, their reception in America, where they lived, how they lived, how they earned a living and their acculturation. These historical insights are sure to add depth and interest to our collection of dates and documents about our German or Irish ancestors.

Mr. Freedman was born in Brooklyn, received a degree from NYU in Biology and Chemistry and a Masters in American History from Brooklyn College. He also has a secondary teaching credential from USC and has taken courses at DVC, Cal, and Cal. Tech. He is a member of the Contra Costa County Historical Society.

LAST MEETING - OCTOBER 15, 2002

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Speaker - Virginia Kysh - notes by Frank Williams

Last March, Virginia Kysh gave us an interesting speech on "Timelines"; impressing the Program Committee so much that we invited her back to address the baffling problems of ancestral naming patterns that duplicate, distort, and downright confuse our records of siblings and even generations.

She started by stressing the importance of consistent genealogical research; but also the need to "think out of the box" when your options run out. Her example was an unfindable Massachusetts ancestor who eventually was unearthed living his whole life in neighboring Rhode Island - probably an early day commuter!

She cautioned to be on the lookout for common nicknames from the past, such as the many "Aunt Polly's" that turn out to have a perfectly common name like Mary that nobody used. Little Pablo might become Pablocito". Other frequent examples were the re-use of a deceased child's name for a later sibling. Nicknames such as the Irish "Pat" and "Mike" ended up as official names.

She mentioned that a man marrying a woman with considerable property might change the family name to her maiden name, which could be simpler (and cheaper) than changing the property titles.

Many European names were Anglicized when a family moved to England and then perhaps to America. Some families had an involuntary name change at Ellis

Island because an official couldn't spell the original.

Some names came from a place where the family lived. English examples are Woods, Fields, Brooks, and Marsh. Occupations often yielded family names like Shoemaker, Miller, Bishop, Carpenter, and Tanner. Getting physical, some people were named Small, Long, Smart, or Brown. No Stupids?

Several European cultures used patronymics (a traditional pattern) in their naming. Another example Virginia used is Irish multiple repetitive names. The first son was named after the father, and fourth after the father's oldest brother. Daughters were similarly named after female relatives.

Dutch families named the oldest son after the father (the son of Jann was named Jannson) and after the father died he would inherit his name. German families gave all children the same first name, and used a different middle name for each.

Mrs. Kysh distributed a good set of reference notes, and a bibliography listing sources available at local libraries. She also described how to use Internet search sources such as Google. All in all, she gave us a lot of helpful tips on the often difficult search for our ancestors. It was a spirited and humorous talk, with lots of illustrated examples from her own research.

SRVGS CALENDAR NOVEMBER 2002

- 5 Tuesday:** 10:00 a.m. Board Meeting at the home of President, Barbara Dittig on Jacaranda Drive in Danville.
- 19 Tuesday:** 10:00 a.m. General Meeting at LDS Church, 2949 Stone Valley Road at Smith Road, in Alamo. From I-680 freeway, take Stone Valley Road east 2 & 1/2 miles.
- 21 Thursday:** 10:00 a.m. Member Education Class: "Preparing to Access the Federal Census Records, prior to 1930". This class will be presented by Millie Freitas at her home, 607 Diablo Road in Danville. Please sign up at the general meeting and ask Millie how to get to her home. Note that this presentation precedes a library trip to the National Archives on Wednesday December 4. After this class, you will be ready to view specific film rolls of Federal Census records 1790 to 1920.

Note: The Library trip for this month will be on Wednesday December 4. See details below.

DECEMBER 2002

- 3 Tuesday:** 10:00 a.m. COOKIE EXCHANGE: The annual San Ramon Valley Genealogical Society cookie exchange will be held at the home of President, Barbara Dittig on Jacaranda Drive in Danville. Everyone Welcome Bring two dozen of your favorite cookies to share and the recipe.. Phone 648-9364
- 4 Wednesday - 9:00 a.m.** Library trip to the National Archives in San Bruno. Carpools will meet behind Albertsons, off Diablo Road in Danville. Departures are prompt. Please sign up at the general meeting. However, if you wish to join the group or wish to cancel, please call Louise Ford, the Library Trip Coordinator. Her phone number is (925) 376-4587.

Please note that this trip is scheduled on a Wednesday of the week after the typical schedule. The National Archives are open until 8 p.m. on Wednesdays and Depending on the driver, a carpool group could stay longer than the usual 3 p.m.

The 1930 federal census records are now available in addition to the census records for 1790 through 1920. Certain other immigration records, Military Service records and regional court records are also available. Phone (650) 876-9009 or visit www.nara.gov.

NOTE: THERE WILL NOT BE A GENERAL MEETING DURING DECEMBER, neither will there be a member education class held during December. And the Special Interest groups will not meet during December.

**SRVGS Special Interest Groups
NOVEMBER - 2002**

COMPUTER INTEREST GROUP - They will meet Tuesday, November 19th after the general meeting at about 12:30 p.m.. They will meet at the home of Jack and Barbara Johnson, 616 Camino Amigo, in Danville. Bring a bag lunch. This is a genealogy software users group for PCs and will focus on the use of Master Genealogist. Peggy Dearman is the contact person for the group, 837-1621 or dearman@pacbell.net.

GERMAN- There will be a meeting of group members on Wednesday November 20th at 10:00 a.m.. This meeting will be at the home of Carol Huvane, 4589 Walnut Blvd. in Walnut Creek. Let the hostess know if you do not plan to attend. Phone (925) 947-5669, or e-mail tomcarhuvane@aol.com. The Sacramento German Society doesn't meet in November and December.

IRISH: This group will meet on November 13, (second Wednesday) at 10:00 a.m. at the home of Patty Erickson, 10 Ridge Place in Pleasant Hill. Phone (925) 229-0889. Her e-mail address is russpat@netvista.net

SOUTHERN: This group will meet November 12, (Second Tuesday of the month) at 10:00 a.m. at the Family History Center on Stone Valley Road, in Alamo. The contact person is Dorothy Stanton, Phone 820-3757 or e-mail dpstant@hotmail.com.

INTERNET: Interested users communicate via e-mail. The coordinator is Jack Johnson, 837-2153 or jackmj@earthlink.net

The following is a list of Special Interest Groups that are currently inactive. The name and phone number of the group contact person is also listed:

MAC Computer users Barbara Dittig, phone 648-9364 or e-mail bdittig@aol.com.

NEW ENGLAND: Barbara Dyer, phone 820-9738 or e-mail bdyergen@aol.com.

PORTUGUESE: Millie Freitas, phone 837-2483.

SCANDINAVIA: Marilyn Tanner, phone 376-6733 or e-mail jtanner@nothingbutnet.net. People interested in Scandinavian research do not meet as a group. They form e-mail groups for each country.

PUBLISHING: Dorothy Stanton, phone 820-3757 or e-mail dpstant@hotmail.com. If you are interested in organizing your material into a format for publishing, printing or distribution, you may contact this group.

CALENDAR OF OTHER EVENTS

14 November, Thursday: The Contra Costa County Genealogical Society will hold their general meeting at the Concord Family History Center, 3700 Concord Blvd in Concord. The time is 7:30 P.M. The speaker will be Mary Ellen Jones. The topic of her presentation will be Family Paper Preservation.

16 November, Saturday: The San Mateo County Genealogical Society (www.smogs.org) will sponsor a Library Holiday Open House. The time is 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. The location will be at the San Mateo County Genealogical Society Library, 25 Tower Road in San Mateo.

21 November, Thursday: The Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society will meet at the Santa Clara Central Library, meeting room, 3345 Lochinvar in Santa Clara. The time is 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.. The speaker will be Larry DeJanvier. He will speak about Mission City Cemetery, which is local to Santa Clara County. For more information visit: www.rootsweb.com/~caschgs.

8 December, Saturday: The Solano County Genealogical Society will hold their general meeting at the Fairfield Senior Center, 1200 Civic Center Drive, in Fairfield. The time is 11 A.M. For further information see <http://www.scgsinc.org>.

Newsletter Team:

Coordinator: Sharon Clay	462-4518
	sharoncl@ix.netcom.com
Special Contributor: Pat Isom	820-2660
Calendar Coordinator: Vern Segelke	838-8570
	e-mail: vmseg3@greaterbaynet.com
Mailing:	
Lucy Carver	837-3146
Deadline to put information in the newsletter is the last Thursday of the month.	

Treasurer's Report-October Treasurer - Marilyn Tanner

Beginning Balance:	\$6488.34
Income: October	27.00
Expenses: October.	256.48
Fund Balances: YTD Report	
General Fund	3718.46
Hospitality Fund	150.78
Directory Mailing	19.64
Publications Fund	773.67
Special Projects	500.00
NARA Income	97.00
Cassette Tape Library Fund	106.16
Library Fund	893.15
Current Total Balance	\$6258.86

Tape Review by Barbara Johnson

"Using Church Records Effectively" Tape C-250
by John T. Humphrey

John Humphrey is an excellent speaker. He is entertaining but concise. He gives an overview of vital records and then goes on to talk about other records held by various denominations. He discusses the reasons that some churches kept fewer records than others and suggests strategies for getting around the difficulties this creates. Although he uses some overheads, he explains them well. This tape is worth your time.

How to Reach the Board Members:

President: Barbara Dittig 648-9364
e-mail: bdittig@aol.com
1st Vice President - Barbara Johnson 837-2153
2nd Vice President: (Program)
Bob Kay 945-7426
Carol Thompson 820-4103
Frank Williams 283-6135
3rd Vice President (Membership)
John Lemak 932-3957
Recording Secretary: Virginia Rood 937-8659
Treasurer: Marilyn Tanner 376-6733
Parliamentarian: Frances Lloyd 837-9382
For all the people involved in Special Interest Groups and the other necessary duties of the operation of this organization, please see your handbook and the calendar.

Handbook Corrections & New Members

John C. Lemak - Membership Chairman

Please correct the following information in your handbook.

Marilynn Tanner's correct e-mail address is:
jtanner@nothingbutnet.net

Mailing address for Carol Green:
PMB 237
3493 Camino Tassajara
Danville, CA 94506--4680

Membership Report:
We have 155 Members

President's Message by Barbara Dittig

Having just returned from my annual "Mock Family Conference", held this year in Salisbury, NC, I would like to relate some of my thoughts regarding the events of the conference.

Saturday's speakers were all very informative. We were fortunate to have a professor from a nearby university speak on the early history of North Carolina, much of which related to the Mocks who were settlers in NC in the early 1700's. One of our members spoke on her North Carolina ancestor who was the first dentist in Rowan Co.

Our featured speaker was another member who had agreed to chair our Mock DNA project. This project, started earlier this year, has sparked a new main topic and our DNA project chairman gave a thorough description of just what DNA is and how it relates to genealogy. He showed a video in which Doug Mumma, LAGS member, was one of the principal speakers. As you may recall, Doug spoke on DNA at one of our SRVGS meeting several months ago. The results to date have been very interesting to say the least. We have found exact matches between families that we had no idea were related and those that were thought to be possibly brothers had no connection. This project has been extremely successful for Mock/Mauk/Mack researchers, but how many are asking, "How do we further document that these family lines are connected? How far back do we have to go to find that common ancestor?"

At our Sunday morning business meeting, the main topic was, "Where will the conference be held next year?" And all those present stated, enthusiastically, "Wherever it is, we'll be there!" When asked for suggestions as to speakers, topics, etc., this well seasoned group of genealogists all agreed that what they would like to hear are speakers with topics such as basic research tools and "Where to go when you hit a brick wall in general genealogy research?"

This is my 12th year of coordinating this gathering and I had just about decided that it would be the last, but now I too find myself thinking, "Where shall we go for our next conference and where will I find that speaker who can get us through the brick wall."

Happy Thanksgiving to you all!
Barbara Dittig

TIPS FROM A LIBRARIAN

by Kim Ross, Reference Librarian
Cedar Valley College, Lancaster, TX

We librarians are always reminding users to bring their own pens and paper. Disks are also an essential library material, though we do provide the 3-1/2" disks for a minimal cost. The computers at the library I work at have the standard 3-1/2" drives and Zip drives. Many libraries now must recover at least the cost of any printed paper, if printing is available at all.

Also, take advantage of the local library databases. My library has access to over 100 databases, including: Archives USA, Biography and Genealogy Master Index, and Genealogy and Local History Online. Besides saving research time at a special library, you will learn skills required to use on other databases.

One more thing: make sure you have an e-mail account. If you forget your disks, some databases allow for e-mail. In my library, we will be able to scan microfilm and save to disk, send the scanned material as an email, or even print it. Community users are welcome to use our materials.

EPIDEMIC TIMELINES AND CHRONOLOGIES

Epidemics in the U.S. 1657-1918

<http://people.delphi.com/pamyates/epidemic.htm>

Following is the url for the Epidemic List recently posted along with some other related sites.

U.S. Epidemics

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0001460.html>

Plagues & Epidemics (from Plumber.com)

<http://www.theplumber.com/plague.html>

Some Historically Significant Epidemics

<http://www.botany.duke.edu/microbe/chrono.html>

Epidemics and Military Battles

<http://everest.ento.vt.edu/IHS/militaryEpidemics.html>

The American Experience: Influenza 1918

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/influenza/>
Plague and Epidemic in Renaissance Europe
<http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/osheim/>

SURNAME DISTRIBUTION IN U.S.

Helen Gant Donald

Since our last speaker discussed names - here is a web site where you may trace the migration patterns on a surname from 1850 to 1990.

<http://www.hamrick.com/names/index.html>.

This seems to give you one free search, then you need to subscribe to something. It may be worth your while.

Schellen's Collection Status Report

Richard Schellens was a San Mateo County resident who, after retirement, devoted his life to collecting genealogical and historical information. His collection is housed at the Redwood City Main Library in the history Room. The San Mateo County Genealogical Society is working with the library to make the collection accessible to more patrons. The SMCGRS library will house a second copy of the entire collection when they are through and will be providing copies of the county collection at cost to Genealogical libraries throughout the state in exchange for their promise to index their section.

The indexing is progressing. San Mateo County Genealogical Society is busy with the San Mateo County collection which now contains over 43,000 entries. They are also progressing with the San Francisco collection which now contains nearly 6000 entries. The Livermore-Amador genealogical society has finished indexing Alameda County's five binders adding over 17,000 entries to the "Other County" index. Barbara Moorhead of the Redwood Genealogical Society has contributed the index for Del Norte County with a little under 1,000 entries and the San Joaquin Genealogical Society has turned in over 3000 entries for San Joaquin County. The Genealogical Society of Santa Cruz and Paradise Genealogical Society (Butte County) are nearly finished with their respective volumes as well. Other counties that are currently being indexed are Marin, Sonoma, Lake, Humboldt, Shasta, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Mendocino, Contra Costa and Santa Barbara. Most of the other copies are copied and ready to send out to interested societies.

As the binders are being copied the CSGA is also compiling a place index to the collection. The place index currently contains over 4500 entries. When finished it should be a great aid to those searching for those small, no longer existent communities of California. For more information contact Cath Trindle: CathT@aol.com or 56 Orchard Ave, Redwood City 94061.

From CSGA Newsletter, Vol 20, No. 9 (September 2002)

Internet Resources

Some Immigration, Emigration and naturalization Resources

For many researchers, immigration, emigration and naturalization records are both fascinating and elusive. As more and more records are available in electronic form, searching becomes somewhat easier.

The Hamburg State Archive is the source and safe-keeper of all emigrant lists for this major port for European emigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Hamburg lists, previously available in a complex series of microfilms, are gradually being placed on line in searchable format. 1890 is complete for both the direct and indirect lists; 1891-18932 are partially done. By the year 2003, the city of Hamburg expects to be able to display the lists for the entire period covering emigration from 1850 to 1934.

The characters % and _ (underscore) can be used as wildcards in a search; % stands for a character string of variable length and _ replaces exactly one character. The search is case sensitive. If you are lucky enough to make a "hit" you will be richly rewarded. When viewing the search results, remember that although the field headings may be in English, the information will be given in German. An *Arbetter* is a workman; *Zwischendeck* means, literally, between decks or steerage. A *Dampfschiff* is a steamship. Country names are usually decipherable, but they aren't always what might be expected today. For example Posen is given as a country, as is Silesia. Use of a German-English dictionary and a gazetteer is recommended.

This web site has many links to other immigration and emigration sites. **It is definitely worth checking into.**
<http://home.att.net/~web-monster/ei.html>

The Danish Emigration Archives in Aalborg, Denmark, was established in 1932 to record the history of those Danes who emigrated. The Archives has a large collection of private letters, manuscripts, diaries, biographies, newspaper clippings, photographs, portraits, etc. and access to the emigration lists compiled by the Copenhagen Police from 1869 to 1940. These lists give the name, last residence, age, year of emigration and first destination of the emigrant. The on-line computerized date base is available for the years 1869 to 1904.
<http://www.emiarch.dk/home.php3?l=en>

If you have Mormon ancestry, you may be interested in a CD-ROM (Windows 95/higher or NT 4.0+) available from the church. The Mormon Immigration Index is a database of approximately 93,000 immigrants who traveled from various international ports to the

United States between the years 1840 and 1890.

Information in this database includes the age, country of origin, ports of departure and arrival, the company leader assigned to each voyage, and general voyage information. Other people who took part in these voyages, but who were not members of the LDS Church, are also listed in this index. The Mormon Immigration Index costs \$5.00 (U.S. funds) and can be purchased online.

http://www.familysearch.org/whats_new.asp
(It may also be available at the FHC in Alamo to use)

The Albany County, New York, Hall of Records has placed an exemplary database on-line. The searchable online database holds all of the naturalization records for the county from 1821-1906. Their paper index covers 1821-1991 and they are in the process of adding the remainder of the 20th century to the on-line resource. The earlier indexes only record last name, first name and the page number the record is located on. Beginning in 1858, the indexes become more detailed also recorded are the intention date, nativity, and the date sworn. By 1906, the petition number and certificate number are added to the index. A photocopy of the complete record may be obtained by printing out the Research Request Form that is available on the same Web site, completing it and sending it with a check to the Albany County hall of Records. <http://www.albanycounty.com/achor>

Above information from the CSGA Newsletter, Vol. 18, No. 10 (October 2000)

For information about Swedish immigration, see the Swedish American Museum web site at www.samac.org. There are good links to Swedish history, immigration, travel, and lots more.

These are only a few of the many web sites that are available online for immigration. You can start with the German Immigration web site - as listed in previous column (5 pages of links) or go to Cyndi's list (<http://www.cyndislist.com>) and search under immigration. The list of web page links when "Irish immigration" was entered after reaching Cyndi's List web page was 86, and for "German immigration" was 88. There are immigration data bases in many states -(for example Michigan has declaration records on film and some counties are searchable online.)

If you haven't searched Cyndi's list in awhile, it may be time to go back and search again. She updates her list very often, and you may find something very valuable without leaving your computer desk.

From the Tape Library

If you would like more information about Irish or German immigration check out some of the many tapes on this subject in our Tape Library. These are only a few:

- C-117:** Pennsylvania Germans - Dr. Louis Marks
- C-126:** Finding Your Nineteenth-Century German Immigrant - by Wm. Schoeffler
- C-172:** German & American Sources for German Emigration to America - by Michael P. Palmer
- C-225:** Tricks of the Trade: things you really need to know to track down Germans - by Dorothy A. Boyd-Rush

Some of the many Irish immigration tapes we have are:

- C-84:** Elusive Irish Immigrants: How to get them back to Ireland - by David E. Rencher
- C-23:** Irish settlers in the San Ramon Valley by Joseph A. King
- M-62:** Ireland to North America, from West Cork by Joseph A. King
- C-12:** Researching Irish Ancestry in New York by Ann Moorhouse

Check page 25 in this year's handbook for Irish Genealogy tapes and page 26 for German Genealogy tapes.

Our book collection at the Danville Library also has books on this subject:

- R929.2 Reimer:** The German Research Companion by Shirley Reimer
- R929.3748 Yoder:** Pennsylvania German Immigrants 1709-1786, edited by Don Yoder.
- R929.40943 Minert:** Spelling Variations in German Names: Solving family history problems through applications of German and English phonetics. By Robert Minert.
- R929-1072 Betit:** Ireland: A Genealogical Guide for North Americans - 3rd edition. Kyle J. Betit & Dwight A. Radford.
- R929.1 Grenham:** Tracing Your Irish Ancestors: the Complete Guide (2nd edition) by John Grenham.
- In Process:** A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors by Dwight A. Radford & Kyle J. Betit.

Since our books are housed with the regular collection at the Danville Library, always take your handbook with you to find the books for which you are looking.

Working with Images

by Chris Brinkley

What is DPI and How Much Do I Need?

Photographs, portraits and documents - all sorts of digital images are becoming increasingly important in recording and sharing our family histories. Digital images are measured in pixels and we often talk about resolution as so much dpi. But just what is dpi and how much of it do we need? Dpi stands for "dots per inch" but the meaning is different depending on where it is used.

Computer screens show images directly, and here dpi means "pixels per inch". The size of the monitor and its video setting determines the value of dpi. For example a 17" monitor measures 12.5" horizontally. If it is set to 1024 x 728 pixel screen size then any image displayed is $1024/12.5=82$ dpi apparent resolution. Image files of high resolution (greater dpi) will simply be large when displayed on the screen.

For printing, the resolution of the digital image determines the printed spacing of the pixels on the paper. However, it takes several printer ink dots to make up one color image pixel. This is why we are likely to print a 250 dpi photograph on a 1440 dpi ink jet printer.

When we scan a document or a photo, the scanner takes "image samples per inch". Scanners have both "optical resolution and interpolated or "software resolution". The optical resolution is a result of true image sampling, but interpolated resolution is achieved by creating extra pixels of average intensity and color between the true image pixels. This is useful for smoothing out the "jaggles" in Line Art (black and white text) mode, but it generally gives poor results with grayscale and color images.

The purpose of the image determines how much dpi is necessary. When scanning for video display, you should always scan for the **size** you want to display on the screen. It is a good idea to keep in mind that not everyone has the same size monitor, so make sure the image will fit on a 15" monitor that is set to 800 x 600 dpi. You are usually safe at 75 dpi. Most scanners do a better job scanning at full optical resolution divided by integers. For example a 600 dpi scanner is best at resolutions of 600, 300, 200, 150, 120, 100, 75, 60, 50, or 40. Many people think that 72 dpi or 96 dpi are magic numbers, but this is a misinterpretation of how monitors actually display images.

For printing, scan with enough resolution so that the final image size can be printed at 200-300 dpi. Some very high end Epson Photo printers **may** be able to make use of high resolutions than 300 dpi, but (cont.on pg 8)

it would be very difficult to tell the difference. If you will want to print an enlargement of the photograph, you will need to scan at a higher resolution and then **scale** the image to get the larger size at 200-300 dpi. For example, scan a 4"x 4" photo at 400 dpi = 1600 x 1600 pixels = 8" x 8" at 200 dpi (200% enlargement).

An important reason for scanning photographs and documents is to archive or restore them. In this case, it is a good idea to scan at 600 dpi, unless the photo or portrait is very large. For large portraits, 300 dpi should be sufficient. The extra resolution allows you to "blow up" the portraits and photographs in your photo software in order to make repairs on the digital images. You will also be able to make enlargements in the future or enlarge portions of the photos to examine features for identifying people or places. Documents that are scanned as text should always be scanned at least 600 dpi to prevent "jaggles". Other documents, such as newspaper articles, that are scanned in natural color or grayscale to preserve their original look, can generally be scanned at 300 dpi. Make sure you save these archived images in the original application software or in .tif file format.

A good web site to visit for detailed information on displaying, printing, and scanning images is:

<http://www.scantips.com>

From GSVB TAPROOT, Vol. 6, Issue 6, Sept/October 2002

San Ramon Valley
Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 305
Diablo, CA
94528-0305

First Class Mail

Illinois Research on the Web

If your ancestors were in Illinois perhaps these websites will be helpful:

Illinois GenLookups

<http://www.genlookups.com/il.htm>

This is a really good starting site with links to Directory of Genealogy Volunteers and many other genealogy links such as Illinois Obituary Links; Illinois CemSearch; Illinois GenWeb; Historical and Genealogical Societies; Search Systems Public Records; State Databases; Illinois Random Acts of Genealogic Kindness .

Obituary Grabbag - tons of IL obits indexed

<http://www.obitcentral.com/obitsearch/other.htm>

Illinois Historical & Genealogical Societies

<http://hs.obitlinkspage.com/il.htm>. Another good page to link to many local societies and other sites.



Sharon Clay
7400 Highland Oaks Dr.
Pleasanton CA 94588

