

# Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
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SUMMER 2002  
 Volume 28, Number 4

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# SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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*Ancestors West* is published quarterly in Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer. As available, current and back issues are \$6 each including postage. Library subscription to *Ancestors West* is \$20 per year. *Ancestors West* is indexed in the **PER**iodical **S**ource **I**ndex (**PERSI**), published by the Allen County Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Articles of family history or of historical nature are welcomed and utilized as space permits. If materials are to be returned, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Be sure to add your name to copy being submitted.

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Established in 1972, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society became incorporated as a nonprofit 501(C)(3) organization in 1986. Its aim is to promote genealogy by providing assistance and educational opportunities for those who are interested in pursuing their family history.

**Library:** Sahyun Library at the SBCGS facility, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara.  
Hours: Sunday 1-4 P.M.; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 10 A.M.-3 P.M.  
Phone number: (805) 884-9909

**Membership:** Benefits include *Tree Tips* (monthly newsletter) and *Ancestors West* (quarterly)

Dues are payable annually beginning on July 1st of each year:  
Active (individual) - \$30; Family (husband & wife) - \$45; Friend - \$40;  
Donor - \$60; Patron - \$125; Life - \$1000

**Meetings:** First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance Ave. at State St., Santa Barbara, California  
Regular monthly meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month except August. Meetings begin at 10:30 A.M. and are preceded at 9:30 A.M. by sessions for Beginners, Help Wanted, and Computer Help

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

For some reason, unexplained by professional training or genetic predisposition, I have always been fascinated by maps. Not only do maps pique my imagination regarding three dimensions described in two dimensions, they provoke my curiosity about how and why they were made.

Historical maps used in the service of genealogy are especially precious. They are important indicators of the places on this earth our ancestors planted fields, built homes, raised families, cooked meals, cleared forests, and fought wars. We are fortunate to have rich varieties of map resources at our fingertips.

A few keystrokes on the computer can get you a drawing of the exact street and house location of a building in the tiny village of Ostdorf in Germany. If you have the latest Microsoft STREETS CD, you can practically see the waves striking against the beach in front of your grandfather's summer cottage on Lake Michigan.

But there is nothing like a visit to a good library to view a copy, or even the original, of an old map. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has a variety of maps including copies of old documents presented in book form. For instance, the Oldham, England, city maps dating back to the 1700s are available right on the shelves. They have copies of the maps that accompany Griffith's Householder's Index in Ireland of the 1850s.

We in Santa Barbara are fortunate to have several rich map sources available.

The map library at the University of California-Santa Barbara (UCSB) is very good. Although it has access to fewer ancient maps than are available at the Family History Library at Salt Lake City, the UCSB library staff is extremely helpful in locating what is available and in providing information on sources at other libraries. UCSB Special Collections has wonderful historic maps of Santa Barbara. Once when I was researching ship wrecks off Point Conception, UCSB Special Collec-

tions provided copies of map maker's elevations of the California coastline drawn circa 1600 from aboard ship. Amazing! How wonderful and eerie to see that shore completely empty. It gives one a new appreciation for the adventurous spirit of the early settlers, not to mention the skill of the artist.

Our own Sahyun Library has a collection of maps, most of them twentieth century. When you visit next time, don't forget to snoop in back. There might be a few surprises.

*Sheila MacAvoy Block*, President

\* \* \* \*

## FROM THE EDITOR

SBCGS Member Cari Thomas has discovered a website for City Directory repositories at [www.uscitydirectories.com](http://www.uscitydirectories.com). There is also a list of all city directories on microfilm housed at the LA public library at [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org). Click on "Databases," then on "History, Geography & Genealogy." Scroll down to "City Directories Index." You can then search by city. Sam Mendenhall also has a printed list, and you can call her for information when you make your reservation and choice of libraries to visit on the next society bus trip. City directories are helpful in researching the 1930 census.

*Dorothy Jones Oksner*, Editor



## A STRANGE CALENDAR

by Cari Thomas <western37@cox.net>

Have you been stumped on finding European records with the month listed as: Vendémaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventôse, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, or Fructidor? Have you wondered why a record stated the day as the "Fête...de la vertu", "...de le genie," "...de le travail," "...de l'opinion," "...de récompenses," or "...de la révolution" — but never mentioned the month?

You are dealing with the French Republican Calendar (FRC) that is found from 1792-1805 in records of France and other areas under Napoleon's control (i.e., France, Alsace, Belgium, Lorraine, Luxembourg and parts of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.) It also affected records in other places with French governmental rule, such as Egypt, Guiana, Louisiana, Malta, Reunion, and some Caribbean islands.

The FRC, when adopted on 24 October 1793, was retroactive to 22 September 1792; but records from 22 September 1792 to 22 September 1793 were not rewritten. However records during the remaining years may refer back to events as having occurred in the first year of the French Republic. Records from 24 October 1793 to 31 December 1805 are dated as appropriate to the year of the republic: 2nd to 14th.

Months consisted of three periods (decades) of 10 days each, i.e., 30 days each month, so there were five leftover days at the end of each year. These days, without an accompanying month, were named as festivals: the festivals of virtue, genius, work, opinion, rewards, and in the case of leap year — 1795 (at the end of year III), 1799 (...VII), and 1803 (...XI) — the 6th "left-over" day: the Festival of Revolution.

Just as a person today might have been born on 29 February 2000, one of your ancestors might have been born on the French "Le Fête de la révolution, An XI" (23 Sep 1803) or in German, for those areas that had been German before Napoleon conquered them: "Das Fest der Revolution [or] Staats-Umwälzung im elften Jahr des franken Republique."

There is hope for those who want to translate those dates into modern usage! First I suggest you go to the LDS FamilySearch webpages, to their French Republican Calendar Research Outline:

<http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/guide/FrRepCal.ASP>

This page will answer almost every question you have on this unusual calendar that was in effect from 24 October 1793 through 31 December 1805. It will even give you these date names in French, English, German, Dutch, Italian, and Latin.

Because of the many differences from our Gregorian calendar, it is confusing to convert the republican calendar days to current usage and understanding. The LDS page gives you instruction on doing the conversion, and tells you about four charts to make it easy. But you may be dismayed if the page only gives you a link to year 12; it still does, as I write this. What to do about the other 12 years?

Here is a site with what I consider the easiest conversion charts from the French Republican Calendar to the dates we use today:

<http://pchapelin.free.fr/calrep/calen.htm>

The four charts cover years 2-14. You must be careful, though, for the 2-3 letter abbreviations of current months can lead you astray. On three of the charts, March and May are both shortened to "My"; and June and July are both "Ju"; on two charts, Dec is shown as "Die"—on the other two it is "Of." On three charts April is "AV" which is understandable: these charts have been created by Frenchman Phillippe Chapelin, and April in French is "Avril." August also has the French abbreviation "Ao" for Août.

Even with these caveats, you will find it a simple matter to graph the month and day from your record and discover the current day (Gregorian) calendar equivalent.

So now, have fun and enjoy finding those oddities: French Republican Calendar dates!

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*(Continued on next page)*

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## THE OFT-MARRIED SARAH

By Michael John Neill

In this article, the 1760 will of Sarah Turberville of Orange County, Virginia, is analyzed. Sarah has been researched by many genealogists and more is known about her and her family than what is contained in her will. Sarah Turberville's will is used as an example of ways in which one document can be analyzed and entered into a database. The will allows us to roughly sketch Sarah's family and set a framework for future research. One would never stop with just one document in analyzing any family, especially one that appears to be this complicated.

### **From Orange County, Virginia, Will book 2, pages 310-311:**

In the Name of God Amen I Sarah Turberville of Orange County in the Colony of Virginia . . . do make & Ordain this my last Will . . .

I give to my Son John Willis one Shilling sterling . . .  
I give to my son William Willis Ten Shillings . . .  
I give to my son Henry Wood Two pounds . . .  
I give to my son David Hudson one Shilling sterling. I  
give to my son Joshua Hudson one Shilling Sterling. I  
give to my Daughter Sarah Hawkins all my wearing  
cloths with a book Called William Beverage Sermons. I  
give to Rush Hudsons Daughter Mary one chest and his  
Daughter Elizabeth one Trunk. I give to son Rush Hudson  
one Negro Woman named Winny during his life & af-  
terwards I give the said Winny & her increase to Rush  
Hudson Junr Except the first born I give to Elizabeth  
Hudson and the next to Mary Hudson. I give to my Son  
Rush all the rest of my goods . . . ordain my son Rush  
Hudson . . . Executor of this my last Will and Testament  
. . . this 18 day of June in the Year of our Lord God  
1760

Sarah (x) Turberville.

Witnesses: Benjamin Hawkins Junr.  
Moses Harwood (signed with an "x")  
Kezia Roper (signed with her "x").  
Sarah signed an addition to the will indicating that her  
estate not be appraised.

Sarah's will was proven in Orange County Court

(SARAH Continued on Page 10)

## CREATE FREE PDF FILES

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter of October 7, 2002 and is copyright 2002 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.*

One of the problems of publishing genealogy data (or any other information) online or on CD-ROM is that there are so many file formats. Your task is easy if your intended audience is running the same operating system and word processor that you do. In this case, simply save your file in the manner you normally do. However, the wider the audience, the greater the likelihood that others may not be able to read the files you create in your favorite word processor, genealogy program, or other application. If you use Windows, how do you ensure that your work can be read on Macintosh computers? What about people who use Linux or UNIX or one of the handheld computers that are becoming so popular these days?

The most popular solution is to distribute your information in PDF format. PDF is an abbreviation for "Portable Document Format," a file format invented by Adobe and now used by many products on Windows, Macintosh, Linux and handheld operating systems. PDF has become the de facto standard for electronic documentation distribution. Once a file is created in PDF format, anyone can read your document across a broad range of hardware and software, and it will look exactly as you intended — with layout, fonts, color, links, and images intact. In short, it will look like a document published with a desktop publishing program. Best of all, the required software to view your PDF document is completely free. Many of the genealogy CD-ROM disks reviewed in this newsletter were created in Adobe's PDF format.

In the February 27, 2002 edition of this newsletter (still available at <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/5334.asp> [and in the Fall 2002/Winter 2002 issue of *Ancestors West*]), I wrote about PDF995, a free Windows program that will create PDF files, which you can distribute to others. This week I used another free method of creating PDF files and decided to tell you about it.

PS2PDF.com is a Web site that will convert PostScript files to PDF format at no charge. You up-

load a document created with your genealogy program or word processor. A few seconds later you can download a PDF format file of the same document. Best of all, PS2PDF works for Macintosh users as well as for those who use Windows, Linux, or other operating systems.

First you have to save your work in PostScript format. PostScript is still another file format that is used between different operating systems. Luckily, Windows users will find it easy to create PostScript files without obtaining additional software. You can create PostScript files from any Windows word processor, genealogy program or almost any other application.

Windows users can add PostScript as an option by the following:

Use the Windows Control Panel to bring up the "Printers" window, and open the "Add Printer" icon. A Windows Wizard will step you through the process. Use "local printer" rather than "network printer" when asked. Select any printer that has the word PostScript or "PS" in its name. I would suggest using a printer capable of color printing; I selected "HP Color LaserJet 8500 PS." Save it as an additional printer installed on your system, even though you do not have such a printer physically installed. You only need to do this one time. You will then be able to create as many PostScript-formatted files as you wish in the future.

To create a PostScript file from your favorite genealogy program, word processor or other Windows application, you use the application's print function. First of all, create and save your document in the normal manner. When ready to print, use the application's menu to select PRINT as if you were going to create output on paper. However, when the Windows printer dialog box appears, select the non-existent PostScript printer. In that printer's dialog box, select the "Print to File" check box. In the "Print to File" dialog box, enter a name for the file. Be sure to use a ".ps" extension, not the ".prn" extension that Windows suggests. For instance, you could enter a name of file of MYFILE.PS and then store the file in any convenient location on your hard drive. Windows will "print" to that file instead of directing the output to paper. You now have a PostScript file stored on your hard drive.

*(Continued on following page)*



## AMERICAN COUNTY HISTORIES TO 1900 ONLINE

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To convert your PostScript file to PDF format, open a Web browser and go to <http://www.ps2pdf.com>. Once there, click on "Convert." Enter the name and location of the PostScript file you created in the previous step. It may be easier to click on "Browse" to find the file stored on your hard drive. When ready, click on "Convert" once more. Be patient while the Web service creates a PDF file of your work. You will eventually see a status page showing errors, if any. Assuming that everything worked properly, there will be a PDF icon near the bottom of the page. Click on that icon, and your PDF document will be displayed in your Web browser. You can then save the new PDF file to your hard drive.

The service is free of charge. You do not even need to install new software on your computer, other than a PostScript printer driver.

Keep in mind that this procedure will work with almost all Windows applications. Macintosh and Linux users also can create PostScript files. Not only will PS2PDF.com work with genealogy programs and word processors, but it also works well with spreadsheets, your bowling league's database, or even a Web browser. Want to capture a Web page and send it to someone else? View the Web page in Internet Explorer or Netscape, select FILE and then select PRINT. Follow the earlier instructions, and you will soon have a PDF file showing what you saw on the Web site. PDF documents are great for sending feedback to a company's tech support department or to anyone else you wish.

To be sure, the free Web service does not support all the options available in the latest versions of Adobe's PDF creator program. The free service does not offer an option to encrypt files or to create hot links to Web sites. If you need the advanced features, be prepared to spend \$200 for Adobe Acrobat 5.0. However, for many of us with simpler needs, the free service of PS2PDF.COM is an excellent alternative.

For more information, look at <http://www.ps2pdf.com>. To discuss this story further on the message board for newsletter readers, go to <http://www.RootsForum.com> and click on "Message Board."

Accessible Archives, Inc. has announced plans to publish "American County Histories to 1900." Part I of Pennsylvania is now available on-line at <http://www.accessible.com> and contains more than 12,000 pages of text and plates from all 15 counties in the Eastern portion of Pennsylvania. This Web site requires the user to purchase a subscription, but a free trial is available.

Most of the collection's large volumes were published between 1870 and 1900. The books included chapters which covered in great detail local history, geology, geography, weather, transportation, lists of all local participants in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, government, medical and legal professions, churches and ministers, industry and manufacturing, banking and insurance, schools and teachers, noted celebrations, fire departments and associations, cemeteries, family history, health and vital statistics, roads and bridges, public officials and legislators, and many other subjects.

The fully searchable text will permit the researcher to instantly explore all the publications of a particular county by using a single query. In addition, those wishing to read the text page-by-page can do so in the original format. Further information is available at: <http://www.accessible.com>.

To discuss this story further, please visit the newsletter message board at <http://www.RootsForum.com> and click on "Message Board."



## WHAT DO YOU MEAN JUNIOR AND SENIOR DOESN'T MEAN A FATHER AND SON RELATIONSHIP AND A COUSIN WASN'T A RELATIVE AT ALL?

By *Cindy Carman*

During the 1700s the terms Junior and Senior were often conveniences used by colonial families who lived in rural communities. These terms were used merely to distinguish between two persons who lived in the same locality, had the same name, and were of different generations. Sometimes the men were related, sometimes not. It was quite common in the Southern United States. These designations were usually not permanent either. For instance in a small town there may have been several men named John Anderson. They would have been given the designations Senior, Junior, First, and Second according to their ages to tell them apart from each other. If Peter Senior died or moved away it was quite common for the term to be dropped from his name. Then Peter Junior would become known as Peter Senior and all the other Peters would also change their designations to move up in the hierarchy.

As you research old letters, diaries, and wills you will encounter other terms for relationships whose meanings has changed over time, for instance, the term Cousin. If the document is from Colonial times a good first guess would be that the term Cousin meant a nephew or niece relationship. In fact the terms Nephew and Niece were not used as they are today to mean the son or daughter of a brother or sister until about the 1750's. Instead Cousin was used to indicate this relationship. Cousin was also used as we use it today to mean a child of one's aunt or uncle, but it was also often used to indicate almost any degree of relationship by blood or marriage except the relationships of the immediate family. As you may have noted one should not rely to heavily upon the terms of relationships in early genealogical documents. Conclusions about the relationships between people must be verified through other evidence.

Linguists say that the term Nephew was derived from the Latin *Nepos* meaning grandson and the term Niece was derived from the word *Neptis* meaning granddaughter. And that in Middle English the terms

meant grandson and granddaughter. In the American Colonial period it is rare that the term Nephew or Niece was used to mean grandson or granddaughter. However, if the term *Nepos* or *Neptis* is used in a record they most certainly should be interpreted as meaning grandson and granddaughter. Generally Nephew and Niece almost always carried the same meaning as they do today, that of the child of one's brother or sister. (When I looked up the term Nephew in the Dictionary I was surprised to find it also meant the illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic. In truth the dictionary put it more delicately by saying that the word Nephew meant "a son of a celibate ecclesiastic.")

Another term, which sometimes carried a different meaning prior to the 1750's, was that of "in-law." Though the terms "father-in-law," "mother-in-law," "son-in-law" and "daughter-in-law" were frequently used to indicate the same relationship as they do today, that is a relationship by marriage rather than blood. The "in-law" term may have referred to the relationships that we now call "step." In earlier times any relationship created by legal means, including step relationships, were often termed as "in-law." This is particularly true in the cases of the terms "daughter-in-law" and "son-in-law" which often meant stepchild, or "father-in-law" and "mother-in-law" which often meant stepparent. The terms "brother-in-law" and "sister-in-law" more than likely carried the same meanings we give them today, that of a sibling's spouse.

And what about the terms Brother and Sister? It is not always possible to determine the relationship especially if you are reviewing a Puritan document of the mid 1600s. The term Brother or Sister could mean what it means today a sibling with the same parents or merely refer to a Brother in the church with no relationship at all. Even from the 1600s to current day some religions use the term Brother and Sister when referring to other members of their religion. In earlier times married couples referred to a "brother-in-law" or sister-in-law" as just Brother or Sister. Some of the other obvious uses of Brother or Sister are in reference to a half-brother or sister or a stepbrother or sister. Once again the researcher should be cautious in attributing a blood relationship just from the mention of the terms Brother or Sister. Additional sources confirming the relationship should be sought. (Sister, of course, can also mean a



Catholic nun and Brother a member of a men's religious order.)

**A few other terms to interpret with caution are:**

**Alias** - Usually meant illegitimacy. The uses of two surnames joined by Alias in early records were usually the surname of the reputed father and the surname of the mother. However, there were other cases when two names were joined in this way. Sometimes the name of the natural father, who had died, was joined to that of a stepfather. Or in the case of adoption the name of the natural father and the adoptive parent were sometimes used together.

**Crazy** - Only meant that the person was ill or in poor health and not necessarily that they were mentally ill.

**Domestic** - Used to mean a housewife. The term domestic now means a servant.

**Housekeeper** - Once meant property owner and could refer to a man or a woman.

**Inmate** - Did not always refer to a person in an institution. It may also mean someone who did not own the real estate on which he lived or a person living in the home of another.

**Mrs. or Mistress** - Was not always used to denote a married woman, but was a title of social position. A young woman coming from a higher-class family would also be called "Mrs." even if unmarried. It was a frequent title used by the aristocracy.

**Now Wife** - Is not meant to convey that there had been a previous wife, but limits any bequest to the current wife only and not to future wives if any. (The exception is when the document refers to children by a first wife and children by a "present" or "Now" wife. In my research for this article I have found others who disagree and say that Now Wife always denotes that there was a previous wife.)

**Natural Son** - Does not denote an illegitimate son but indicates a relationship by blood as distinguished from a relationship by marriage or adoption. (In my research for this article I found others who disagreed and be-

lieved Natural Son always meant illegitimacy.)

**Infant** - Didn't necessarily mean a baby. It often meant a person under legal age; "Infant of Tender Years" would refer to a minor under the age of 14. Guardians were appointed for them by the Court. However if the wording for the court record reads that an "orphan came to court and chose as his guardian" you would know that the child was over 14 but under 21 if a male and over 14 but under 18 if a female and unmarried. When a female married regardless of her age her legal rights passed automatically to her husband.

**Goody** - This is not a first name but a shortened title for Goodwife. A Goodwife is the spouse of a Goodman, which is a title for a respected and solid member of the community who ranked above a Freeman but below a Gentleman on the social scale.

Misinterpreting these terms can certainly cause confusion with the branches of your family tree. Whenever possible verify the information that you get from older records. By evaluating how many arcane terms and spellings there are in a document you can determine how cautious you need to be with that particular record.

From *Ask Us, Issue 7-8-2002, www.mytrees.com*  
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*Submitted by Nancy McNeill, SBCGS Member.*

(SARAH - Continued from Page 5)

on 28 May 1761, presented by Rush Hudson and proved by the oaths of the three witnesses. Probate was granted to Hudson and his probate bond in the sum of twenty pounds lists Joshua Hudson and John Morton as securities.

**What About the Inventory?** Sarah's inventory (p. 319, Will book 2) is relatively short. It includes the slave mentioned in her will, one bed and furniture, three head of cattle, one trunk and chest, one small table, one pair of [Stillards?], some old books, some old puter[sic], one cutting knife, some bottles, one stone cup, one Earthan pott, and one Small Chair. So ends Sarah's probate.

Sarah names seven children in her will. The sons have three different surnames. Unfortunately these surnames are different from Sarah's surname of Turberville. To analyze the family, one has to make some assumptions. And as has been pointed out, assumptions are fine as long as one remembers that one has made them and as long as one continues to evaluate them in light of new evidence and information.

**The Assumptions.** I'll assume the words "son" and "daughter" when used in Sarah's will denote a biological child of Sarah and not any other type of parental relationship. I'm not certain if the order in which Sarah listed her children has anything to do with birth order. In this case, it appears that Sarah listed first those children who received "token" inheritances (John, William, Henry, David, and Joshua) and then the children who received something other than a token amount. The token inheritance does not necessarily imply that these children had fallen out of Sarah's good graces. The five sons listed first might easily have already received an inheritance from their respective fathers.

I'm also assuming daughter Sarah is married at the time the will is written. If she's not, then Sarah Turberville had an additional husband, which would bring the total to five (for now I'm comfortable leaving the number of husbands at four, but will keep my eyes peeled for an additional husband). The will offers no proof of daughter Sarah's marriage, but there is a Benjamin Hawkins Junr. listed as a witness to the will. He should be kept in mind as a potential candidate for daughter Sarah's husband. I'll keep my eyes peeled for him, too, but for now he is just a man with the last name Hawkins who

witnessed Sarah's will—which is what he will remain until further research has been undertaken.

Based upon the will and our assumptions, it looks like Sarah was married four times: Once to a Mr. Willis, with whom she had John and William. Once to a Mr. Wood, with whom she had Henry. Once to a Mr. Hudson, with whom she had David, Joshua, and Rush. Once to a Mr. Turberville. Based solely upon the will, one cannot precisely determine the order in which Sarah married these men, other than the fact that her marriage to Mr. Turberville was her last marriage. One cannot also determine the father of daughter Sarah.

#### **Entering This Into the Computer Database**

First of all, I use Sarah's will as the source of the information and should document the relationships when entering the information by creating appropriate citations. Based upon the will and upon my assumptions, I would give Sarah the following husbands: Willis—with children John and William Wood—with child Henry Hudson—with children David, Joshua, and Rush Turberville—with no children Unknown—with daughter Sarah. On the surface, this is inconsistent with the assumption that Sarah had four husbands. However, I'm not certain who the father of Sarah Hawkins is at this point and I want to enter her in the database somehow as Sarah Turberville's daughter. Consequently, I create an "unknown" father for Sarah Hawkins. In the notes for daughter Sarah's entry, I list my assumptions (i.e., that Hawkins is Sarah's married name) and my belief that one of Sarah Turberville's four husbands is Sarah's father. I should create notes regarding my assumption in mother Sarah's file as well.

I would enter Sarah's death date as being between the date the will was written and the date the will was proved in court. It seems very reasonable that Sarah's place of death was Orange County, Virginia.

**Why Not Just Say Grandchild?** There are several reasons why the phrase "Rush Hudson's daughter Mary" is used in place of the more generic term "grandchild." The most likely reason is to distinguish between grandchildren of the same name. Sarah had three sons surnamed Hudson, each of them could easily have had a daughter named Mary. Using the phrase "Rush Hudson's daughter Mary" makes the intent clear.

(SARAH Continued on page 26)



## NEW IN THE LIBRARY

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*Editor's Note: What follows is a list selected from the publications recently catalogued. To keep the list a reasonable length, we have excluded school yearbooks and reunions, dictionaries, Who's Who books, city directories, telephone books and other publications of lesser genealogical interest. All publications, however, are listed in the Library Catalog.*

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- Travel in England: From Pilgrim and Pack-Horse to Light Car and Plane. By Burke, Thomas. 1942. [942/H2/Bur].
- Life in the English Country House: A Social and Architectural History. By Girouard, Mark. 1978. [942/H2/Gir].
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## MINNESOTA VITAL RECORDS

The Minnesota Historical Society has updated its death certificate index. The full index now includes 1908-1955. Records are continually being added and the database will eventually include records up through 1959. The website is located at:

<http://people.mnhs.org/dci>.

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## MICHIGAN BURIALS

For those of you who are doing research in Michigan, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit hosts the following website that contains over 450,000 Jewish death/burial records.

Please note that the database currently holds less than half of all burials and as more cemeteries are surveyed, they will be added.

To do a search, go to:

[www.thisisfederation.org/Cemetery/SrhList.htm](http://www.thisisfederation.org/Cemetery/SrhList.htm).

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## CLEVELAND, OHIO NATURALIZATIONS

An excellent database for online probate records indexes for Cleveland, Ohio, may be found at:

[www.rootsweb.com/~ohcuyah2/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ohcuyah2/)

\* \* \* \*

## LINK TO YOUR ROOTS HAMBURG DEPARTURE PASSENGER LISTS

You can now search the Hamburg passenger departure lists on the web. Currently 1890 to 1900, inclusive, is available. There are plans to expand this to 1850 to 1934. If the person is found, the search will return: Surname, First Name, State of Origin (e.g., "Russland" for Russia), Marital Status, Approximate year of Birth, Destination, whether or not traveling alone, and whether traveling direct or indirect. There is a fee for obtaining the emigrant's full information. The web site for this is:

[www.hamburg.de/fhh/behoerden/staatsarchiv/link\\_to\\_your\\_roots/english/index.htm](http://www.hamburg.de/fhh/behoerden/staatsarchiv/link_to_your_roots/english/index.htm)

*From JGSLA Newsletter, February 2002.*

# Book Reviews



*Ted Denniston, Editor*

The following three booklets, dating from 1993 to 1996, and dealing with Catholic genealogical sources in Wales and England were recently added to the Sahyun Library collection. They are briefly mentioned here to acquaint Society members with their availability.

***Catholic Family History: A Bibliography for Wales.* By Michael Gandy. 1996. Softcover, 60 pp. \$9.75 from Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.**

Prepared for assisting family historians already generally knowledgeable of family history research in England and Wales who seek information about their Catholic Welsh family ancestors, this booklet provides a comprehensive bibliography of sources of which they may not be fully aware. The list is divided into many separate categories such as archives, Wales and the Marches, Martyrs, The Welsh abroad, Jacobites, The Military, Schools and Education, Newspapers and periodicals, Lay societies, and others.

In his Introduction, Mr. Gandy gives us a short, but interesting, history of the Catholics in Wales from a Catholic point of view. It is good background history that the researcher needs to understand as he delves into Welsh family history. Basic information is presented about how the Catholic population came to be what it is today in Wales.

***Catholic Missions and Registers, 1700-1880. Volume 2—The Midlands and East Anglia.* Compiled by Michael Gandy. 1993. Softcover, 78 pp. \$10.75 from Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.**

***Catholic Missions and Registers, 1700-1880. Volume 3—Wales and the West of England.* Compiled by Michael Gandy. 1993. Softcover, 46 pp. \$10.75**

**from Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.**

The two booklets above share identical introductory information on pages i-xiii and 1-6.

This comprehensive discussion of missions and their registers (when they exist) on these introductory pages is necessary for anyone about to delve into information concerning the individual missions and registers. Starting on page 7 of both texts is a list of the English and Welsh county missions with dates as to their existence and what may be found in their registers. Each of the booklets contains an Index of Titles and Surnames and an Index of Places.

*Reviewed by Ted Denniston*

***Discovering Your Immigrant & Ethnic ancestors.* By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack. 2000. Softcover, 260 pp., indexed. \$18.99 from Betterway Books, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

If we were dogs, most of us would be called “mongrels” because of our history of interbreeding with unknown ancestors. As humans we are merely credited with having “diverse cultural backgrounds,” a much nicer way of putting it. In *Discovering Your Immigrant & Ethnic Ancestors*, the author tells how to find these unknown ancestors that are responsible for our diverse cultural backgrounds. She does it in three parts.

In “Part One, Getting Your Genealogical Research Started,” the author gives basic instructions on subjects such as how to handle oral histories and dispose of myths common to many families, tips for interviewing relatives and checking for citizenship papers, passports, old letters, etc., writing to relatives, etc., and the value of joining an ethnic society. She provides background infor-

mation on immigration and migration, behavior patterns, food habits and health and disease. She reviews published sources and computer databases and tells us how to use these records. Her coverage of naturalization, immigration and emigration is thorough. The last section in Part I tells us how to do foreign research, first in America and then in the land of the immigrant's birthplace.

"Part II, Major Ethnic Groups in America: Historical Overviews," covers each of the major ethnic groups whose immigrants are represented in America. Resources such as Federal censuses, immigration records, and pertinent bibliographies are explored.

"Part III, Leaving a Legacy" is devoted to preparing a written record of family history based on your research.

A "Selected Historical Glossary" appears at the end of the text. Useful appendixes list "Ethnic Archives and Libraries in the United States," and "Addresses" of organizations pertinent to genealogy.

A comprehensive index concludes this fine book.

*Reviewed by Ted Denniston*

***A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Germanic Ancestors.* By S. Chris Anderson & Ernest Thode. 2000. Softcover, 191 pp., indexed. \$19.99 from Betterway Books, Cinninati, Ohio.**

"Meet Catherine Fitz," the Introduction to *Discovering Your Germanic Ancestors*, is the start of a genealogical adventure into the Fitz family which the authors conclude in Chapter 7, "Fitz Trails: A Case Study of an Eighteenth-Century German Lutheran Family." In between their first talks with relatives of Catherine Fitz described in the Introduction and the detailed account of assembling the Fitz genealogy that appears in Chapter 7, the authors provide information to help us in any search for ancestors, but particularly for Germanic ancestors. "A Case Study of an Eighteenth-Century German Catholic Family" is presented in Chapter 8. The case studies of these two families, one Lutheran and the other Catholic, demonstrate the planning necessary to hurdle the obstacles in a search for your Germanic family history. Chapters 1 through 6 give you information and tips to help you find your ancestors.

The authors tell us in Chapter 1, "Getting Started" what we will need before we begin our ancestor search. Their list includes obvious items like pencils, pens, and notebooks to the not so obvious coins for copy machines, and the genealogical necessity of a working pedigree chart, working family group sheets, and a list of family surnames. They discuss sources of genealogical information: churches, courthouses, libraries, cemeteries, etc. The advice in this beginning chapter is directed to anyone beginning any genealogical search—Germanic or otherwise. The same advice would be appropriate in any genealogy guide.

Chapters Two through Six give the background of German records, German naming practices, and place name spelling problems. A paragraph on how Europeans record dates is quite useful. There is a review of various German groups like the Hessians, Anabaptists, Moravians, and Waldensians. The authors cover use of passenger lists and certain pitfalls in their use.

Chapter Four, "Visiting the Family History Library or a Family History Center," while familiar to many genealogists, deserves the emphasis given it in this book. A review of how to use the International Genealogical Index (IGI), Ancestral File, Locality Search, and Surname Search databases is both appropriate and useful. The brief review of the LDS Web Site is also worthy of the Germanic searchers' attention.

Chapter Five's "A Brief History of Germany and German Emigration" will be helpful to the researcher who hasn't the time for an in depth study of European history. The authors have done a credible job of illuminating Germanic history with two simple maps (Historic Germanic Areas and Modern Germany and Environs), and have provided a few references to other German literary resources. Short discussions of feudal life, the Reformation, wars, causes of emigration and emigration to America complete this chapter.

Chapter Six, "How to Read Germanic Records," provides some information and instruction on "German, Latin, and French language basics." Words in these languages key to understanding genealogical documents are listed, as are examples of marriage, birth, death, baptismal, and emigration records. The information can be daunting to the amateur genealogist, but the material is presented in a way that encourages its use as a reference.

Three appendixes complete the book: "German Word Lists," "German Archives and Societies," "Germanic Letter-Writing Guide." A bibliography (which includes a list of Internet research web sites) lists useful references. The book is indexed.

As is the custom in Betterway Books, icons are used in the margins when they may assist in identifying important passages to the reader. It must be said, however, that this book is clearly written and needs no "gimmicks" for emphasis. "Discovering Your Germanic Ancestors" is a fine resource for those beginning the search for their Germanic ancestors.

*Reviewed by Ted Denniston*

***The Handybook for Genealogists: Tenth Edition, Hardcover, 879 pp., \$59.95 from Everton Publishers, Utah, 2002.***

The tenth (10th) edition has over 230 pages more than the ninth (9th) edition — and for good reason. It has been expanded in all areas. The Introduction has been expanded to include a "Key to Reading the Information in the County Pages" and an "Explanation of the Historical Records Survey." These additions, with the material on abbreviations and the historical records survey from the ninth edition, are helpful to beginning genealogists.

The history of the United States has been made more nearly complete by including accounts of the early explorers who came to North America. We learn how the population grew over the years, how the migration westward opened new lands, and how wars and conflicts affected a growing United States. This history ends with the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, and the pursuit of terrorists in Afghanistan.

Federal resource summaries of some useful types of federal records (census schedules, immigration records and military records) have been expanded and contain more information than previous editions. The 9th edition cited research sources under ten subheadings, whereas the 10th edition includes research sources under 35 subheadings. Some of the new subheadings are: Biography, Handbooks and Guidebooks, Land and Property, Minorities, African-Americans, Hispanic, Jewish Americans, Native Races, Naturalization and Citi-

zenship, and Probate Records, to name only a few.

Without exception, genealogical record sources in all states and foreign countries have at least been doubled. Most of the counties in each state now have website addresses listed.

Because the state maps are printed in color, they are much easier to read. Instead of having the state name printed in large, bold letters over the state map, and, instead of showing the surrounding counties of each state in a different section as in the 9th edition, the name of the state is positioned such that all its counties are shown along with the counties of the surrounding states.

The migration trails are listed in alphabetical order with the map page printed in bold letters. The trails are printed in bolder colors that make them much easier to read. The last pages of the 10th edition are devoted to the county index, which makes it much easier for genealogists to locate the county they are researching.

All text is printed in double columns, which this reviewer finds easier to read. The maps and all other graphics are printed in color and there is a full page for notes included after each section.

Overall, the quality of the Handybook, 10th edition, is significantly improved over the previous one and is clearly more "user friendly."

*Reviewed by Joan E. Jacobs*

***Warren County, North Carolina Minutes to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Volume I, 1780-1786, Volume II, 1787-1792. By Ginger L. Christmas-Beattie. 2000. Softcover, 190 pp. each volume, indexed. \$23.95 each volume from Ancestral Tracks, PO Box 64, Forest Grove, OR 97116.***

For a genealogist with ancestors from Warren County, North Carolina during the years 1780 through 1792 these volumes are a treasure. Thirteen years of entries originally copied from the court records to microfilm now have been transcribed into easy-to-read book format. Each item so transcribed is identified to a page number in the court record, the day of the week of the entry, and the calendar date.

Anything and everything requiring court actions may appear on the pages of these volumes: registration of

*(Continued on the following page)*

deeds, proving of wills, appointment of guardians, and more. Some records drop names from the family tree, presenting them in an embarrassing light. An entry dated Thursday, November 2, 1786 reads

“Ordered that Herbert Harris and William Rowland pay to Elizabeth Patterson £3 for the maintenance of a Bastard begotten by said Harris on her body for the past three months.”

An entry for Monday, July 31, 1786, reveals the cruelty of slavery. A Negro man, Luke, accused of a house break-in and carrying off goods worth one pound is sentenced:

“The Court and Freeholders having considered on the premises and do adjudge that the said Luke is guilty of the charge and sentence him to be carried to the whipping post, there to receive thirty-nine lashes, then his right ear to be nailed and cut the hell off, and also if he should die under — of this sentence the owner to receive £80.”

Even the genealogist without ancestors in North Carolina may find these volumes a good read.

*Reviewed by Ted Denniston*

***Organizing & Preserving Your Heirloom Documents.* By Katherine Scott Sturdevant. 2002. Softcover, 238 pp., indexed. \$21.95 from Betterway Books, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Everyone has documents they have used to glean facts for their genealogy charts, but how do we preserve and organize these diaries, letters and memorabilia so others may view their importance to the family history? *Organizing & Preserving Your Heirloom Documents* is a detailed textbook approach on how to treat family papers as a documentary editing project from a professional viewpoint. The author takes you through many steps as if you were preparing to publish or donate your family papers, emphasizing that documenting is a separate project from research.

This book is easy to scan with helpful icons in the margins and bolded sentences and definitions that they refer to. The table of contents is detailed. An extensive Bibliography, Selected Glossary, Appendix of product

suppliers, historical and genealogical organizations, publishers, and web sites for the readers' reference, located at the end of the book, are very useful as well.

Organizing family documents is daunting. The author takes us through the “how to” steps of locating and selecting family heirloom documents, handling and preserving the originals, and organizing the documents so they may be transcribed, edited, annotated and illustrated to create a “documentary” book. There are numerous illustrations, examples and case studies from Ms. Sturdevant's family documents. She also uses examples from the papers of historical figures to demonstrate how they are organized within the published document. Chronological order is stressed in preparing and adapting historical research processes to collected family history documents. This reviewer learned a new word, *ephemera*. This is a term to describe a catchall of printed materials of perhaps lesser historical significance but of passing interest as period pieces, such as pamphlets, posters, road maps or even programs. This instructive publication contains many tips and guidelines for the care of the numerous family papers we all possess.

Even if we don't intend to publish, this reference book motivates one to recognize the importance of preserving and sharing for future family historians the words and pictures our families left to us in diaries, letters, and scrapbooks.

*Reviewed by Marsha Ford Martin*

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This and past issues of  
*Ancestors West*  
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**KINKO'S**

**SOUTH HOPE AVENUE  
SANTA BARBARA**

(SARAH -Continued from page 10)

**Got Maps?** I need a map of the Virginia county boundaries for 1761 and back until Sarah's likely birth. Her Orange County residence of 1761 does not mean she lived in part of present-day Orange County until I have determined when the county boundaries became fixed (based on a preliminary study, it appears that Orange County only spawned one county after 1761: Greene County in 1838). Orange County was formed in 1734 from Spotsylvania. If I determine that Sarah's family lived in the area before that time, I will have to search the records of Orange's parent county, even though the family might not have moved.

**No House for Sarah?** The estate inventory for Sarah lists no real property or any buildings. It seems reasonable that Sarah was not living by herself at the time of her death and likely was living with one of her children. Her estate inventory does not include the number of household items that I noted in many other estate inventories in the same will volume.

**How Old Was Sarah?** While the will does not list Sarah's age, it appears reasonable that she was at least sixty at her death in 1761, and probably significantly older. At least two of her children were married at the time she wrote her will. Given the time period, there is a reasonable chance that all records related to Sarah and her husbands do not lie in Orange County because of boundary changes. Additionally, there is a reasonable chance that given the time period, Sarah did move, likely from the eastern, more settled areas of Virginia. Personally, I'm not going to enter any birth date for Sarah in my database at this point—I just don't feel I have enough information. And the will certainly does not indicate where Sarah was born.

**Could Sarah Read?** Sarah did sign her will with her mark and to many this indicates illiteracy. However, making a mark simply means the person made a mark. Conversely, signing a name does not necessarily prove literacy; some people learned how to "draw their name." However, Sarah's estate inventory includes several books and one is specifically mentioned by name in her will. Personally, I give more weight to these two items and feel reasonably certain that Sarah was literate. Interestingly enough, some of Sarah's great-great-grandchildren have been documented as illiterate.

**What of the Sermon Book?** William Beveridge was a seventeenth century Welsh minister who wrote many tracts. An ongoing project of mine is to locate a copy of the book Sarah is likely referring to in her will. This is a personally interesting reference as I descend from Sarah the mother and Sarah the daughter. And while I won't be able to have the actual book in my hands, a copy of the likely tract will be better than nothing.

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## WWII DRAFT REGISTRATION CARDS

*Abstracted from an article by Michael John Neill, Ancestry Daily News*

Some draft cards from the 4th registration, filled out in 1942, are available at the regional branches of the National Archives. This registration was for men born between April 28, 1877 and February 16, 1897. They are organized by State and generally alphabetically by surname (as compared to the WWI draft cards that are organized by draft board). However, they have not been microfilmed and the only access to the cards may be by personal visit to the archive.

Requested information on the cards included name, place of residence, mailing address, telephone, age, date of birth, place of birth, employer name and address, contact person, race, height, eye and hair color, complexion, and identifying characteristics. Some cards include other information, like weight, and comments.

*From Ancestry.com, Ancestry Daily News*

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## WWI DRAFT BOARDS

The Italian Genealogy Society has posted an article regarding World War I draft registration, which includes the address of all of the draft boards in the five boroughs of New York. The article and draft board listing may be found at:

[www.italiangen.org/igg011.stm](http://www.italiangen.org/igg011.stm)



## SURNAME INDEX

(does not include New in the Library,

Publications for Sale, or Book Reviews)

Beverage 5	If your article about your family history research had been published in this publication, all your family surnames from your article would be shown here.
Beveridge 26	
Carman 9	
Denniston 22, 23, 24	
Eastman 6, 7	
Harwood 5	
Hawkins 5, 10	
Hudson 5, 10, 26	
Jacobs 24	
Mason 25	
McNeill 9	
Neill 5, 26	
Roper 5	
Thomas 4	
Turberville 5, 10	
Willis 5, 10	
Wood 5, 10	

## COMING IN THE NEXT ISSUE

\*Focus: Fraternal and Heredity Organizations, membership lists of local societies

\*Guadalupe Cemetery history

\*Japanese ashes buried in a common grave

\*Early Santa Barbara Mariners

\*More on the Oft-Married Sarah Turberville

\*Members' Submissions (please)

**Deadline for Submissions is December 1, 2002.**

Email your articles to Dorothy Oksner at [ox@silcom.com](mailto:ox@silcom.com) or call 684-3048 with any questions.

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## SBCGS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

*Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Library Catalog 2nd Edition, 1999.* Over 6000 Library shelf holdings as of July 30, 1999. Louise Matz, Editor; 316 pp. \$12.00 closeout price includes shipping. Indexed by Title, Locality and Subject. Includes Books, Periodicals, CD-ROMs and Fiche titles. Three-hole punched, can be ordered with or without white 3-ring binder. Contact Louise Matz at [lmgen2@cox.net](mailto:lmgen2@cox.net) or by mail to Louise Matz, c/o SBCGS, P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303 to order.

Order publications listed below from the Society's Sahyun Library, SBCGS, P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303, attention: Emily Aasted.

• *The Great Register 1890 - Santa Barbara County, California.* Male Surnames in the Santa Barbara County Election District. 68 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20

• *The Great Register 1890 - Mono County, California.* Male Surnames in the Mono County Election District. 18 pp., \$5.00 p&h \$3.20

• *The Great Register 1890 - Mendocino County, California.* Male Surnames in the Mendocino County Election District. 102 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20

• *Santa Barbara Newspaper Extracts, 1868-1880.* Surnames extracted from newspapers, indexed. 100 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20

• *The 1888 Santa Barbara City Directory.* 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20

• *The 1895 Santa Barbara City Directory.* 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20

• *Roots, Recipes, & Recollections,* a collection of recipes and stories presented by The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society. pub. 1999, 187 pp., spiral bound. \$16.95 p&h \$3.20

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## NOVEMBER 2002

November 16, Saturday, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Help groups begin at 9:30; general meeting begins at 10:30. Park in upper lot off Constance. Guest Speaker: Robert Block - "Finding The Hole-in-the-Wall: Got a Sore Head From Banging on a Brick Wall?" There will also be a drawing for the king-size, member-made, raffle Quilt, "Stitches in Time."

## DECEMBER 2002

December 21, Saturday, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Help groups begin at 9:30; general meeting begins at 10:30. Park in upper lot off Constance. Program: Annual December program, which will feature 8-minute member talks and genealogical memorabilia exhibits. Please contact Bill Boyd at (805) 966-9256 or boydbill@cox.net if you're willing to share your family history research.

## JANUARY 2003

January 17 to 18, Phoenix, Arizona GENTECH, Inc. presents its two day conference "Digital Technology - The Ancestral Frontier." To be held at the Phoenix Civic Plaza, in Phoenix, Arizona. For more information go to the GENTECH Web site at <http://www.gentech.org/>.

January 29, Wednesday, SBCGS Sponsored Bus Trip to Southern California Genealogical Society, Burbank. Contact Sam Mendenhall, 964-9123 evenings for reservations.

January 19, Sunday, 2 P.M. Pommern Special Interest Group . - Immigrant Library - 1310 West Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, CA. Millie and Ron Akers will speak on, "*The Hunt for the Koesterke Family of Pommern/Volhynia/America.*" The origins of this family appear to be in Kreis Rummelsburg during the 1850s, migrating north of Rovno, Ukraine from 1870 to 1890s and then to Oregon in 1892. The Koesterkes are Millie's paternal grandparents and the research took them to Europe four times covering Poland, Germany and the Ukraine. Their results have produced seven books documenting their family history.

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