

94 - Hazel Fitch McDonald - 94

HAPPY BIRTHDAY AUNT HAZEL

Interview with Hazel Fitch McDonald

Hazel Fitch McDonald lives in Glenview Apartments, 907 North Emily Street, Apt. #B3. She will be 94 years of Age in July.

Hazel was born in Riverton Township [Mason County, MI] in the Morton school district, on Blondell Road. Until the fifth grade she attended Morton School located about two miles from her home. When she was in the fifth grade her family moved to Ludington. Because they moved in the middle of the [school] year the classes at Longfellow School, where she should have gone, were full. Therefore, she had to walk to Lakeview School to finish the year. The next year she attended Longfellow School. She went to Ludington High School, graduating in the class of 1928. The following year she attended Mason County Normal School, receiving her teaching certificate in the spring of 1929.

In the fall of 1929 she began teaching at Chambers School. She taught there until the spring of 1932. She received a salary of \$75 a month. She paid \$10 a week for her room and board. Every morning she walked 1 1/2 or 2 miles to school. When it was snowy or stormy, the landlady's nephew took her to school in his sleigh. When she arrived at school she had to build a fire and pump a pail of water for drinking. After school she had to sweep floors, clean the blackboards, dust erasers and prepare lessons for the next day.

There were about 20 pupils attending Chambers School at that time. All grades, from chart class through eight, were taught unless there was no one in a particular grade. School started in September and lasted until May. There was only one vacation, a week, at Christmas. All children walked to school, many more than two miles. She had no trouble maintaining discipline. There were no real problem children. She remembers one boy who read comic books-hiding them inside his geography book. She knew what he was doing. The other children expected him to be punished, but she said "He always had his work done and knew his lessons in class. He was not disturbing others when he was reading the comic books. If I had taken them away, he probably would have. When he took his eighth grade exam he passed it. He reached the age of 16 but stayed in school so he could take the exam. I was proud of him."

If some needed to be punished, she kept them after school. She remembers shaking one child and as she did, a button popped off his shirt. She went home and apologized to his mother.

She didn't tolerate children coming to class without being prepared. "I am here every recess and after school. If you don't understand, then you should come to me for extra help", she would tell them. Their excuse was that teachers before had explained things once, and that was it. If they asked for help they were told to sit down and do their work. "But some children don't understand right away and need more help," she said.

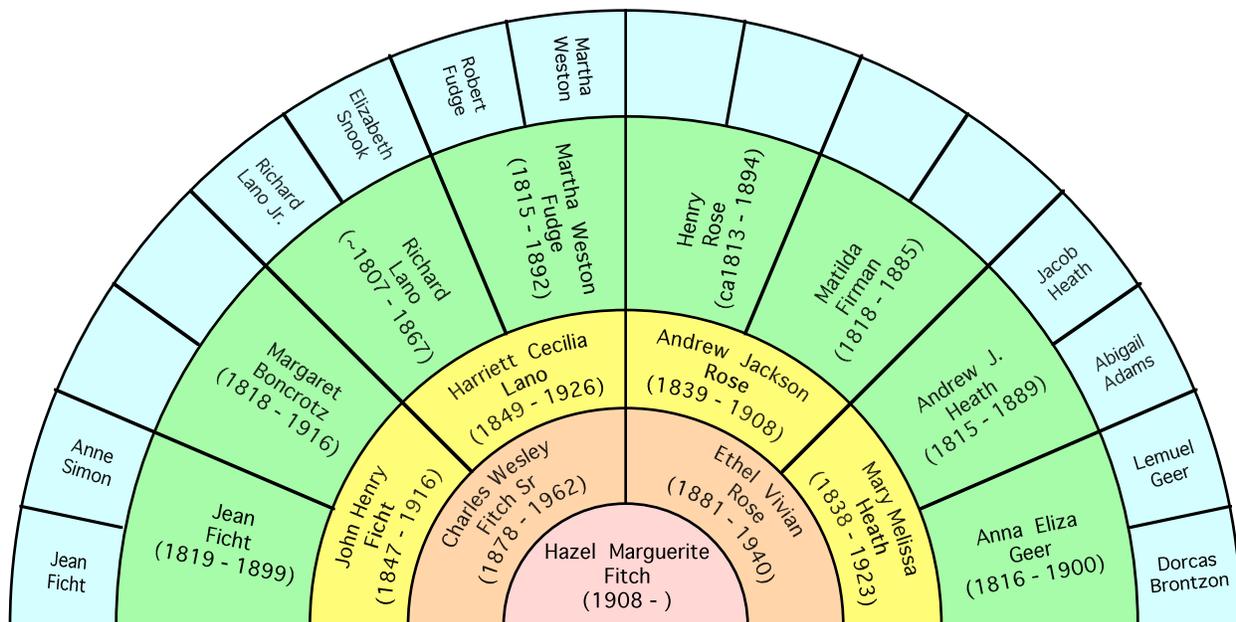
She wanted to teach music, but she'd never learned to play the organ or piano. So she brought a portable record player to school, "the kind that you wind up and crank", then they sang along with the records.

Another thing she did not tolerate was teasing. Sometimes things happened at home and the children teased about it at school. Some were quite cruel, but she put a stop to that. That's why she thinks it's important that teachers know what is happening in the homes.

Chambers school was the only place Hazel taught. She still remembers her students, many of them by name. She enjoyed her time there, but marriage took her away. She worked many years at her husband's side and raised her family. And that was good.

When asked what she thought was the best thing about education then, she quickly answered, "The children hearing the same lessons over and over. They had opportunity to hear them before they were in that grade and after they were in that grade." She also thought playing together and learning to get along with each other, no matter what age they were, was good.

Fan Chart¹ for Hazel Marguerite Fitch



Descendants of
Hazel Marguerite Fitch and Robert Floyd McDonald
First Generation

1. Robert Floyd McDonald. Born on 21 Feb 1905 in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI. Robert Floyd died in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI on 14 May 1979; he was 74.

On 25 May 1932 when Robert Floyd was 27, he married **Hazel Marguerite Fitch²**, daughter of Charles Wesley Fitch Sr & Ethel Vivian Rose, in Hart, Oceana Co., MI. Born on 16 Jul 1908 in Riverton Twp., Mason Co., MI.

They had the following children:

- 2 i. Floyd Dale (1933-)
- 3 ii. Wauneta May (1934-)
- 4 iii. Charles Robert (1936-1940)
- 5 iv. Louis LeRoy (1943-)

¹ **Fan Chart**

The Fan Chart, "Ancestral Chart", shown above represents a five generation depiction of Hazel and her ancestors. We show the fan chart here in black and white. As generated it is in colors using a different color for each generation.

² **Interview**

The interview on page one, is a good example of supplement family history that makes your genealogy come alive. Don't delay interview your older family members and get a record of their story.

Descendants of
Hazel Marguerite Fitch and Robert Floyd McDonald

Second Generation³

2. Floyd Dale McDonald. Born on 5 Apr 1933.

On 21 Jul 1950 when Floyd Dale was 17, he married Patricia Marsh. Born on 14 Jan 1940.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------|------|-----------------------|
| 6 | i. | Gail Louise (1958-) |
| 7 | ii. | Gregory Dale (1959-) |
| 8 | iii. | Robert Allan (1960-) |
| 9 | iv. | Richard Wayne (1960-) |

3. Wauneta May McDonald. Born on 15 Mar 1934 in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI.

On 23 Aug 1952 when Wauneta May was 18, she married Raymond Bates Jr., in Hart, Oceana Co., MI. Born on 4 Jul 1927. They were divorced in 1969.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|------|-----------------------|
| 10 | i. | Raymond Dale (1954-) |
| 11 | ii. | Linda Susan (1955-) |
| 12 | iii. | Joseph Robert (1957-) |
| 13 | iv. | Jerry DeWayne (1959-) |

4. Charles Robert McDonald. Born on 14 Jun 1936 in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI. Charles Robert died in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI on 9 May 1940; he was 3. Buried in Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI.

5. Louis LeRoy McDonald. Born on 19 Apr 1943 in Hart, Oceana Co., MI.

On 25 Apr 1964 when Louis LeRoy was 21, he first married Jean Carpenter, in CA. Born on 25 May 1947. They were divorced in 1970.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------------------|
| 14 | i. | Lawrence Leroy (1965-) |
| 15 | ii. | Corrine Ann (1968-) |

On 15 Aug 1973 when Louis LeRoy was 30, he second married Virginia Demorest, daughter of Robert Demorest & Irene Marsack. Born on 28 Jul 1946. Virginia died in Belding, MI on 7 May 1999; she was 52.

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------|
| 16 | i. | Larry |
| 17 | ii. | Angelique |

³ The software for creating this report automatically added the text in the paragraphs above to advise the reader of the WHO, WHERE, WHAT as related to the vital facts based on the information available. This report was created from my genealogy program database and generated as a RTF file that can be accessed by a word processor and edited such as I am doing for this newsletter.

Third Generation

6. Gail Louise McDonald.

Born on 22 Apr 1958. On 29 Mar 1975, she married Gerald Wayne Johnson. Born on 12 Dec 1955.

They had the following children:

- 18 i. Donald L. (1975-)
- 19 ii. Brenda Melody (1978-)

7. Gregory Dale McDonald. Born on 19 Aug 1959.

8. Robert Allan McDonald. Born on 20 Oct 1960.

9. Richard Wayne McDonald. Born on 20 Oct 1960.

10. Raymond Dale Bates. Born on 26 Jan 1954.

11. Linda Susan Bates.

Born on 28 Nov 1955. On 19 Oct 1974, she married Donald Thomas Keller. Born on 29 Apr 1953.

They had the following children:

- 20 i. Susan Lynn (1975-)
- 21 ii. Sarah Lynn (1977-)
- 22 iii. Stacey Lynn (1979-)

12. Joseph Robert Bates.

Born on 22 Nov 1957. On 16 Jun 1979, he married Wendy Lou Zachardo. Born on 13 Feb 1961.

They had the following children:

- 23 i. Tonya (1981-)
- 24 ii. Brian (1983-)

13. Jerry DeWayne Bates.

Born on 17 Dec 1959. On 1 Mar 1988, he first married Kim Luttrell. Born on 9 Jan 1963. They were divorced abt 1988.

They had the following children:

- 25 i. Jerry DuWayne (1980-)
- 26 ii. Gregory Adam (1982-)
- 27 iii. James Matthew (1986-)

In Aug 1990, he second married Tracie Rae Corder. Born on 7 Jul 1974.

They had one child:

- 28 i. Diamond Louise (1990-)

14. Lawrence Leroy McDonald.

Born on 20 May 1965. On 29 Apr 1989, he first married Jean Mary Marhofer. Born on 20 May 1964.

On 19 Mar 1995 when Lawrence Leroy was 29, he second married Veronica Lynette Taylor. Born on 19 Dec 1969.

15. Corrine Ann McDonald. Born on 12 Jun 1968.

16. Larry McDonald.

17. Angelique McDonald.

Angelique married Shawn Montgomery.

They had the following children:

- 29 i. Myles
- 30 ii. Landon

Fourth Generation

18. Donald L. Johnson. Born on 25 Sep 1975.

19. Brenda Melody Johnson. Born on 7 Apr 1978.

20. Susan Lynn Keller. Born on 3 Mar 1975.

21. Sarah Lynn Keller. Born on 16 Jan 1977.

22. Stacey Lynn Keller. Born on 27 Nov 1979.

Stacey Lynn married Billie Mayse.

They had one child:

- 31 i. Angie Marie Keller (2000-)

23. Tonya Bates. Born on 10 Jan 1981.

24. Brian Bates. Born on 26 Aug 1983.

25. Jerry DuWayne Bates Jr. Born on 3 Sep 1980.

26. Gregory Adam Bates. Born on 16 Aug 1982.

27. James Matthew Bates. Born on 23 Dec 1986.

28. Diamond Louise Bates. Born on 22 Jun 1990.

29. Myles Montgomery.

30. Landon Montgomery.

The Rise and Fall of a treasury clerk:**William Bassett Chinnery**

In 1786, the British government decided to establish a penal colony in New South Wales following loss of colonies as a consequence of the American War of Independence. William Bassett Chinnery, a treasury Clerk, was appointed Agent for New South Wales the following year, partly as a result of patronage. Over a period 1787 to 1812, he embezzled more than £80,000 of treasury funds. His wife unknowingly used his ill-gotten gains to elevate her family's position in society (both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge acknowledged them at the height of their success in 1811) Other monies were lost due to a substantial loan made in 1802 within France, this subsequently proving to be unrecoverable with the renewal of conflicts between the British and the French following collapse of the Treaty of Amiens in mid-1803). After initially hiding when his fraudulent activities were exposed in 1812, Chinnery fled to Sweden and then subsequently, Paris, where sometime later he was joined by his family.

This paper describes in detail the process of embezzlement. In so doing, attention is paid to the inadequate accounting and control systems used at the British Treasury and the function and operation of the Audit Office which was established in 1785. It is shown that the rise of the relatively humble clerk to a position of considerable trust was part to patronage. In conclusion, it is argued that Chinnery was able to avoid detection because contemporary charge and discharge reporting, cash control and auditing were inadequate.

{The above taken from an abstract obtained on the internet based upon a paper prepared and presented by: Scorgie, M.E./Wilkinson, D.J./ Rowe, J.D.

Obtained from:

<http://www.bham.ac.uk/EAA/ea98/abstracts/ahi/scorgie.html>

Used with permission of Professor Michael Scorgie, School of Business, LaTrobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, 3083, Australia.}

EDITOR NOTE:

I have been interested in William Bassett Chinnery and his family for several years.

William Bassett Chinnery b. 1766

m. Margaret Tresilian, d. 1840, Chatillon

They are known to have had two children, Caroline and Walter. I have no other family information, nor do I have any information regarding possible ancestral links. I first ran across Mr. Chinnery in 1961, while attending Wood Badge Training, where I purchased a small bound book telling the story about Gilwell, Lord Baden Powell's estate out side of London. Mentioned in this book that trees, that remain (1966), along the entrance road were planted by Margaret Chinnery. dgc

Suffolk

"Suffolk⁴, an English County 47 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, bounded on the West by Cambridgeshire, on the North by Norfolk, on the South by Essex and on the East by the German Ocean. It contains 575 parishes, 28 market towns and sends 16 members to Parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various, on the sea coast it is sandy and there are several small hills which yield hemp, pease and rye. The inland parts are clayey and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures and the NW produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactures of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broadcloth, stuffs and coarse linen. The principal rivers are Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, The Breton, the Orwell or Gippe, the Ore and the Blyth. Ipswich and St.Edmundsbury are the principal towns".

From "The Complete and Universal Dictionary" by Rev James Barclay - 1812

THE FIVE-MILE RULE

If you were a young man in the past, this rule would normally apply. It refers to the distance you could go "a courting" and still make it back home in time for your farm chores the next morning.

So, out of necessity, young bucks frequently married "the girl next door." Check the tax list or land records. You may find the maiden name of your ancestor. Also check the census records as they usually were taken door to door in sequential order.

MY COUSIN, MY SELF

The word "cousin" has a variety of meanings, some of which are more precise than others. We often use the word in a general way to refer to any collaterally related persons, more distance than sibilings, who share a common ancestor.

When we want to be more specific, we use the term in a different way: "first cousins" are the children of sibilings. The children of my aunts and uncles are my first cousins. Second cousins, are the children of first cousins, and so on.

The degree of "cousiness," thus, simply follows generational lines, given kinship relations defined by a common ancestor. By contrast, to express relationships among cousins in an adjacent generation or across several generations, one normally expresses these cousin relations as "once removed" or "twice removed", etc. according to how many generations separate the related individuals. "Lost?", well just call me cousin!, It's so much easier.

Matings between cousins are called "*consanguineal*," meaning that the members of the pair have one or more common ancestors. In some geographical areas, at some times, such matings can be quite common.

{Extracted from an article by Prof. Duane F. Alwin, of the University of Michigan}

⁴ Our Chinnery ancestors are predominately from Suffolk County.

GENETIC GENEALOGY CONCERNS

By Kristen Knight of Ancestry.com.

I can understand the worries of the individuals who responded to the Genetic Genealogy information. I had similar concerns when I first heard about genetic testing for genealogical purposes. So I did my homework and found, to my relief, that I had nothing to worry about concerning genealogical DNA testing and privacy with Ancestry.com.

First and foremost, Ancestry.com is meticulous at protecting customer data, including DNA analysis. It does not share personally identifiable data with anyone, including the U.S. government, or the LDS Church. The only way this data would be shared is if the user requests it.

Secondly, the DNA tests themselves protect the customer from any possible misuse by insurance companies or other entities. The Ancestry GenWeb DNA tests do not analyze, nor do they provide a report, on the entire DNA strand, but rather these tests only look at specific markers.

These markers provide no health-related data. The markers analyzed do not actually create proteins, or "do" anything in the body. They are rather markers that simply "sit" in the DNA, and are passed on from generation to generation with little variance, making them ideal for assessing common ancestry between individuals. Even if another individual were to access this information (through a means other than Ancestry.com), it would tell them nothing that would have anything to do with the health, ability, IQ, hair color, or other attributes of the individual tested.

As others learn of the characteristics of this kind of testing, it is hoped that they will begin to see the power of genetic testing to help solve even difficult genealogical questions. Many customers have been able to verify their research through Genetic Genealogy. Others have been able to get past a previously dead-end paper trail. For many family historians Genetic Genealogy has given them answers that have saved countless hours and a lot of money. For information on using DNA testing to aid genealogical research see:

<http://www.ancestry.com/genetics/main.htm>

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FITCH GENETIC SURVEY.

While we are not doing DNA testing, we do invite our readership who are connected some where on our ancestral tree to submit a completed genetic survey form to Joyce Burchett. You may obtain a copy of the form by going to the editor's web site.

<http://members.aol.com/dongeni>

OLD YEAR BOOKS

Looking for a place to donate an old yearbook and school annual? A note in the June/July 2002 issue of "The Family Tree" newspaper says its library accepts them.

Contact:

The Ellen Payne Odom Genealogy Library 204
5th St. SE, Moultrie, GA 31768 Mailing address:
POBox 2828, Moultrie, GA 31776-2828

Telephone:229.985.6540

<http://www.amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/EPO.html>

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***SURFING THE INTERNET**

Thousand of Web sites devoted to genealogy.

Some are free, some require a subscription fee. They include Genealogy.com, Ancestry.com and others. Usually the sites let you search by ancestor's name, leading you to message boards and other information that might be related to your ancestor. Another newer site is Ellis Island's - <http://www.ellislandrecords.org>. Many states will let you order records on line; services such as VitalChek, <http://www.vitalchek.com>, can send documents for a fee.

Ancestry.Com

<http://www.ancestry.com>

While some information is available for free on this site, it predominately offers services for a fee. I have not been very successful with my searches as the results always indicates information being available within the "for fee" portion. Here-to-for I have found so many other locations to provide information without a fee. I anticipate in the near future when I can concentrate my search activities I might try a three month subscription. Information I have through the Chicago Genealogical Society indicates that Ancestry.com now offers the ability to view all the census records currently available (i.e. 1930 and earlier). You can view sample census images on line at <http://www.ancestry.com/home/celebrate/census.htm>

I would appreciate feed back from any of our readers who have subscribed to Ancestry.Com services. I would appreciate information "pro" and "con" regarding your searches on Ancestry.com. You might also tell about some of your research successes.

Chicago Genealogical Society

<http://www.chgogs.org>

The new web site for the Chicago genealogical Society officially commenced in December 2001. The Chicago area is of interest to your editor because his paternal grandmother, Margaret Thompson was born in Chicago in 1875. While I know the names of her parents I have not been able to verify any information.

New URL address

Chef Daniel Lagana has a new URL for those cousins that are following his cooking.

<http://www.DanielLagana.com>

Plot your Strategy

Before digging, plot your strategy. Here are some tips to help with your roots research.

Immediate Family First

Don't jump ahead too quickly. Make sure to gather information regarding your immediate family first. Old records such as death, birth and marriage certificates, family bibles, journals, photos and other items can lend priceless clues.

Start with whom you know

Start with whom you know, **interviewing** the oldest members of the family and as many of your extended family as you can. But remember, memories are sometimes faulty- use the information as guidance to know where to start looking for supporting documents.

Use the Internet

Use the internet to help in the hunt. Often, the Internet can help you connect with distant relatives you don't even know to trade information and photos. Emphasis on the "**help**", just because it's on the net doesn't make it's gospel.

When, where, and what.

It's not just about names. Dates are important, as are locations - towns, counties and states where births, deaths and marriages and other traceable events happened. Family information about their occupations and lives is just as important as the "begets"

Never Assume

Never assume that people who have same last name are related to you. They might be, but it's important to work back generation by generation to prove lineage.

How to get across the Big Pond

Understand the Records found in the Old Country. This understanding would include language, counties (divisions), names of places, names of people, archives, calendar, handwriting, emigration records, parish records, clerical survey records, civil registration, census and land records, court records, and military records. Learn the dates relation to changes in recorded keeping and location of these changes in records.

Understand the Records found in the New Country (USA, or Canada). These records include family records, church records, ethnic newspapers in America, American newspapers, obits, birth records, naturalization papers, passenger lists, and death records. Here again you must also learn the dates related to formation of local governments and their involvement in vital records.

Be Consistent in your data entry

We have commented on previous occasions about adopting a standard for your data entries. This includes date format, and location format. [see previous issues of The Four Drive,]

Your editor has just completed a review of Reunion version 7 and is preparing for a demonstration at the upcoming Mountain MACS meeting in July. This preparation has included cleaning up my files. I was surprised how many inconsistencies I had for my locations. Inconsistencies can occur as a result of your own data entry and in addition to importing information

from other sources. Using Reunions listing feature and global change I believe I now have everything in good order. This is especially important for utilizing "speed names" and "speed places". This speed feature allows the user to start typing first letters of the name or location and the program will automatically pick the name from the file. This really speeds data entry and also helps to assure that all the entries will be the same.

Common Genealogical Terms

Ahnentafel

Ahnentafel Chart shows the ancestors in ascending order, where the parents are 2n & 2n +1. "n" being the individuals number on the chart.

Ancestral Chart

Ancestral Chart (sometimes referred to as a pedigree chart) is a graphical depiction of an individuals ancestors.

Descendants Register

Descendants register is all the descendants of the subject person.

Family Group Sheet

Family group Sheet begins with the husband and wife followed with a listing of all their children and notes the researcher has recorded. Additionally any source references are also noted at the conclusion of the chart.

GEDCOM

GEDCOM an acronym for Genealogical Data Communication. Developed by LDS for a standard protocol for exchanging information amongst researchers.

IGI

IGI, abbreviation for International Genealogical Index created by LDS.

LDS

LDS = Latter Day Saints and their Family History Center in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mortality Schedule

A mortality schedule usually associated with the census years. This schedule is prepared listing all deaths during the census year but prior to the date of the census enumeration.

VITAL RECORDS

BIRTHS

Brianna Janet **McSloy**, born to Dwayne & Laura (Nancy Loucks, Dorothy Bannister, Robert Bannister) on January 5th, 2002. This is their second child.

DEATHS

Ray **Cross**, son of Jim & Grace (Gates) Cross passed away at the London Health Science Centre, London Ontario on April 21st, 2002.

Shirley (**GATES**) Perry daughter of Walter & Grace Carolyn (Smith) Gates passed away on February 15, 2002 in Exeter, Ontario. The funeral was conducted by her cousin The Rev. Robert Gates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for this newsletter are free. If you wish to receive this newsletter, please send your request to the editor. Renewals require an annual request.

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The FOUR DRIVE, a genealogy newsletter brought to you for promoting genealogy of our ancestors and their descendants.

Need copies of any of the information referenced? Contact the editor or the author of the material. What about Family Group Sheets? Your editor is most happy to provide what we have available upon request. GEDCOM files can also be provided.

PUBLISHERS STATEMENT

The FOUR DRIVE, a genealogy newsletter is published on irregular schedule by DONALD CHINNERY. Please let your family members having an interest in genealogy/family history know of this newsletter.

Siblings & Other Information

Your editor accumulates as much information as he can concerning siblings. Family group sheets and other information in many cases is also available. Photocopying cost and postage appreciated.

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FIRST CLASS