



Austin Families Association of America

Newsletter

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<http://www.afaoa.org/>

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1930 US Federal Census - It's Here!

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) now has open records for the 1930 population census available for microfilm viewing at each of its NARA sites (Washington, DC, Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Laguna Niguel, CA, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsfield, MA, San Francisco and Seattle).

Because of privacy issues, this will be the first time that the public will be able to scroll through the personal information contained on the 2,657 rolls of census records.

The data has been greatly expanded because enumerators asked each respondent 32 questions intended to reveal valuable individual information, as well as something about the society in which they lived.

For example, people were asked if they had worked the day before enumeration (remember, enumeration started only 5 months after the 1929 stock market crash). They were also asked if their home was equipped with a radio, "radio sets" becoming quite common by 1930.

Instead of asking whether a person was attending school as in past censuses, in 1930, people were asked what education level they had achieved.

* * *

The 1930 census, like previous censuses, is arranged by year, state, county, city or township, and enumeration district (ED). Because World War II interrupted the creation of Soundex indexes for this census, there are only such indexes for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and a few counties in Kentucky and West Virginia. These are available on NARA microfilm sets M-2094 and M-2060.

Researchers working in states other than those indexed above will need to know the ED where their research subject lived in 1930. To determine the ED, one must first establish their person's address:

Step 1: Locate 1930 address from 1920 census (if family did not move during the decade); naturalization records; b., d., m. certificates;

school and church records; employment records; city directories; letters & other correspondence; scrapbooks, etc.

Step 2: Identify 1930 ED for that address. Use NARA Microfilm sets: T-1224 - Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts,¹ M-1931 - Cross Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, (7 rolls) and M-1930 - ED Maps.²

Step 3: Search census schedules for that address - T 626 (Go to appropriate county, then ED). For small communities, do a line by line search of 1930 ED. For larger communities, search left-hand margin of 1930 census sheets for street address.

¹Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830-1950 (National Archives Microfilm Publication T1224, rolls 61-90) reproduces the descriptions of the 120,105 enumeration districts for the 1930 census. They are arranged by state, county, and by minor civil division such as cities, towns, villages, precincts, and townships.

²Enumeration District Maps for the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1930, 36 rolls) reproduces the enumeration district maps for the 1930 census on 35mm color microfilm.

* * *

There are two additional NARA aids to using the 1930 census:

1) An online database that will help researchers determine which roll(s) of microfilm they should consult to locate specific records. The 1930 Census Microfilm Locator, contains information about the contents of each microfilm roll, including descriptions of enumeration districts, and will be available online at

<http://www.1930census.archives.gov>

2) NARA has purchased microfilmed copies of many city directories for 1929 to 1930 to help researchers locate residences. A complete list of these cities is available at

<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html>

<http://www.afaoa.org>



New Members Welcomed

Elizabeth Emerson

P.O.Box 54, Roscoe, TX 79545-0054
elizgry@camalott.com William Austin,
b. 27 Mar 1759, Lunenburg Co., VA

Dorothy Honadel

540 Saint Joe, Spearfish, SD 57783
dhonadel@rushmore.com
Simeon Samuel, b. 14 Oct 1818
Seneca, NY

Sue Williford Harris

28 Wexford Dr., Mendham, NJ 07945
grammysue22@msn.com
Richard Austin, b. Hampshire, England
(is this Richard b. 1598, Titchfield,
England?)

Stella Louise Austin

167 Russell Blvd., Ypsilanti, MI 48198
stje3@aol.com
Jim Austin b. 1860

Richard L. Carlan

330 Shoally Ridge Dr., Boiling Springs,
SC 29316
speakez@cleanweb.net
George L. Austin b. 1851

For the Record:

There was some confusion over the special convention room rate at the Holiday Inn in Denver. The rate is \$92 per room (single and double occupancy), NOT per person. There is also a \$14 garage parking fee. The phone number for reservations is 1-800-423-5128.

TRANSLATION SERVICE FOR GENEALOGISTS

This free translation service now has instructions in English and is available for 23 languages at:

<http://translation.francegenweb.org/>

SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX (SSDI)

<http://ssdi.rootsweb.com/>

RWGuide 10: SSDI & Railroad Retirement Board Records

<http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson10.htm>

The Name Game

by

Wantabe A. Austin*

My Dad's name is John, and he loves his name. His first born was, of course, named John Jr. I, as the second child, have the middle name John. When my Dad remarried and there was a chance for another child, he wanted to name it John III. After much negotiation he dropped this idea, and in return my older brother named his first born John III. Good thing he had a boy.

This got me thinking, what is the longest direct line of Austins sharing the same first name? As a clear indication of having far too much time on my hands, I decided I must find this important Austin statistic.

So I asked myself, what would Mike Austin, the computer whiz of the Austins, do to find this answer? After moments of pondering, I downloaded all the Austin databases into a gigantic spreadsheet. Using all three of my computers, applying higher level mathematics such as chaos theory and the Pythagorean theorem, and after three days of number crunching, the computer printed the answer: **Seven**. No name, no database, just the number seven.

Frustrated by its literal interpretation of the question, I kicked the computer. It responded by shutting down, thereby erasing all my data.

Time for plan B. Which Austin database could possibly contain this magic number of consecutive shared names? Could it be Richard of Massachusetts? This line does have the most people, and Richard's descendants do have "THE BOOK".

You know the one I mean. It is green. At each convention we are given a report on THE BOOK, told to buy THE BOOK, and asked to go door to door fighting with the Watchtower people to sell THE BOOK. I'm not even related and I own two copies. Rumor has it that after the last convention, a group of Richard descendants went to the gravesite of Richard the First and had their picture taken, each holding a copy of THE BOOK. But I digress.

I gave up on advanced technology and resorted to manual paging through the databases. Four days later I finally got to the answer. Ladies and gentlemen, we have a tie between Jonah of Massa-

chusetts (seven Jonahs) and William of Maryland (seven Williams). William in the North Carolina Hatteras group came in third with six in a row. The Richard people finished a dismal fourth. They could only get to five, and even then they had to use the name Thomas, not Richard. My wife's database, John of New Haven, reached four Davids before people with that name started to go insane.

So maybe my Dad was not wrong in trying to carry his name forward. After all, having the direct descendants of Jonah named Jonah stretch from 1598 to 1894 is impressive. That is almost 300 years of a same-named direct descendant!

The next article in this series: **Good Puritan Names, or Why Didn't I Marry a Girl Named Obedience?**

***Editor's Note:** As threatened, this article appears to be the first in what will no doubt become a continuing series of articles which we will be obligated to publish because that is our charter - the First Amendment in practice! We were not going to ever reveal the name of the author, but he has identified himself as the spouse of an Austin of the John of New Haven, CT line. We will forgive him, however, provided that he agree to buy yet another copy of THE BOOK.

Now Playing on Your Screen

Joy Davis, AFAOA Web Master invites you to visit the AFAOA web site at <http://www.afaoa.org/> Take advantage of the Query page or browse about for a while and feedback your comments to Joy.

What's in a Name?



From Cassell's Compact German Dictionary, Sasse, Horne, and Dixon, Compilers:

"Kaputt [ka' put], *adj.* broken, ruin, **done for.**"

(Thanks to Myron Foster)

<http://www.afaoa.org>



PRESIDENT'S CORNER

In the last newsletter I asked you to write down the stories and information you have collected about your Austin ancestors and to share them so that they can be preserved. In this issue I have included my attempt to do just that. Composing those miscellaneous facts and dates into a story with historical perspective makes the research more meaningful. I hope that you enjoy reading about Albert Bennett Austin, Sr.

Now it's your turn! Tell us about your interesting Austins.

Have a good summer. I hope to see you in Denver!

Alice Austin Martin

ALBERT BENNETT AUSTIN, SR.

Albert Bennett Austin was a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln, being exactly one year older. He was born February 12, 1808 in Durham, Greene County, New York, the son of James Austin and Ruby Bennett. Very little is known about his father, who moved westward into New York from Massachusetts as a young man and owned 36 acres in Greene County in 1813.

Albert's grandfather, Levi Austin, a blacksmith and soldier in the Revolutionary War, was an original proprietor of Richmond, Mass. and his great grandfather, Nathaniel Austin was a proprietor of Sheffield and a leader in the civic affairs of that town. Nathaniel's grandfather, Anthony Austin, originally from Charlestown, was an original proprietor of Suffield, where he served as town clerk for 27 years. Each generation moved a little further west.

Albert was already in public service, having been elected one of three Commissioners of Schools of Prattsville, New York, when he married Jane Elizabeth Hannah of Schenectady in 1832. They soon moved to Hudson, and in 1840 they were living in Schenectady, where he is listed in the city directory as a saddle and harness maker, having taken over his father-in-law's tannery on State Street.

In Schenectady he served as a Justice of the Peace and may have also served on the Board of Magistrates, two Justices who were empowered to attend to the relief of the poor

and to punish petty offenses. He was appointed as a Police Justice, an office created by the Legislature in 1842, and this was given as his occupation in the 1850 census.

A biographical sketch¹ states that during this time he was also head of the fire department and president of the school board and that when he left New York (to "move west" to Paris, Edgar Co., Illinois in 1852) the citizens presented him with a silver cup. This cup, which is now in the possession of his great granddaughter, Alice Austin Martin, is engraved: "Presented to A. B. Austin, a token of respect as a citizen & an officer."

"Why did Albert B. Austin, at the age of 44, leave the older civilization of the Hudson River Valley and relocate in an area then only 20 years removed from the absolute log-cabin period?"² Perhaps "moving west," to participate in the development of a rapidly expanding country, was in his blood. Perhaps he heard of opportunities there from his wife's brother who had relocated to Paris several years earlier. He purchased 240 acres of Public Domain land from the State of Illinois in 1852.

In Paris, Albert B. Austin was elected Judge of the County Court and to the office of Clerk twice. Thereafter he was always known as Judge Austin. He was involved in bringing about municipal improvements and in organizing the public schools. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and served as Deputy Grand Master of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He died May 22, 1878.

Albert B. and Jane Hannah Austin had ten children. Eight (six sons and two daughters) lived to adulthood and four continued the Austin migration west. William, who attended Columbia Medical College, settled first in Abilene, Kansas and later in Long Beach, California, where he built a home overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

James graduated from Union College and was an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, where he later became a judge. Archibald, who graduated from Yale College, joined James in the Kansas City law firm of Austin & Austin. Alanson, who served under Col. Ulysses Grant in the Civil War, was a merchant in Terre Haute, Indiana. Albert, Jr. was a watchmaker, owned a jewelry store in Paris and was on the Paris City Council, but died at age 36 of "acute cerebritis."

Wallace, who never married, lived in the family home in Paris for almost ninety years and traveled as a salesman for Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co. of Indianapolis.

Jane married Dr. D. C. Jones and lived in Topeka, Kansas. Adelia married James Harding of Paris. After the death of her husband Adelia and her young grandson, Albert Austin Harding, lived with her mother and brother in the Austin family home.

Please see "Albert Bennett", page 4



¹ *History Of Edgar County, Illinois*, (pub. 1879, Wm. LeBaron Jr. & Co., Chicago)

² *We're Loyal To You Illinois - The Story of The University of Illinois Bands Under Albert Austin Harding For 43 Years* (Cary Clive Burford, 1952).

Using the 1880 Federal Census

As some of you know, the LDS Church has come out with a set of CD's that covers the entire 1880 Federal Census. The price can't be beat, \$49 for a set of 53 CD's. I think they selected this census for this project for several reasons:

First, is that it has the poorest index of any of the early census records (1790-1880). It includes only heads of family with children 10 years old and younger. A Soundex system was also used for the first time. This limited index has been used to verify the ages of people who later applied for Social Security benefits.

Second, most of the 1890 Census was destroyed in a fire resulting in a 20 year gap in census records for genealogists.

Third, there were three questions asked that make this census very useful for genealogist.

One of the three questions required each person to list his or her relationship to the head of household. This made it possible to determine the relationships of people with different surnames, or large differences in age that sometime show up in a household.

Some of the common relationships that were used: wife, son, daughter, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, nephew, niece, grandson, granddaughter, etc. There were not many retirement homes back in 1880 as there are today, so the parents are usually living with one of their children or grandchildren.

The second and third question were about each person's father & mother and where they were born. This provides clues for verifying a family or tracing another generation back in time.

These last two questions seem to be the most error prone of the questions. Perhaps the enumerators did not take as much care with these questions, or perhaps the person responding did not understand the question or did not know the answer and gave his/her best guess.

Albert Bennett, Continued from page 3

Both Jane and Adelia died in 1901.

Austin grandchildren, who lived from coast to coast, included W. Horace Austin, architect, of Long Beach, California, Carolyn Austin Miller, artist, of Gainesville Florida and A. B. Austin III, banker, of Biloxi, Mississippi.

Albert Austin Harding, a great grandson of Albert B. Austin, became the Director of the Bands Department for the University of Illinois, a position he held from 1907 to 1948. John Philip Sousa was a great admirer of the University's band and

The CD's are in two groups: National Index, 20 disks, and region groups of states. The groups are: New England, Atlantic, Cumberland, Southern, Prairie, Great Lakes & Western States.

The table is an example of a 1880 census record for Randolph, Crawford Co., PA where these questions are very helpful. This is the record of Squire S. Sikes living with his wife Mary, two sons, one William who is married, daughter-in-law Hannah, and two granddaughters. Note the different spelling for Squire. We also know that Squire's father was born in New York and his mother was born in Vermont. His wife Mary M. Thompson (from other records) was born in Pennsylvania along

with both of her parents. The census was to reflect the households on June 1, 1880 so the birth year can be figured by $1880 - 57 = 1823$, so I would write "about 1823" or ca. 1823 or it could be written 1822-23.

After failing to find a record for Squire and finding too many Mary Sikes, I found this record with a search on William Sikes b. 1847. All names in the census are indexed. This flexibility of searching on any and all names is something that is not found in other indexes, and by including a birth year plus and minus 5 years I homed in on this William.

You can also qualify your search with birthplace and census place. This gives a lot of flexibility in searching. I even found a Smith in the national index; she was widow Cherill (Sikes) Smith daughter of Horace T. Sikes. She was living at her father-in-law's home, Joel J. Smith. I still don't know her husband's name. She had a son Winefred Smith, age 5. Cherill was a niece of Squire Sikes above and was also living in Randolph, PA. I look at the people living around the families that I find, often finding other members living nearby. This is another flexibility offered by this great resource.

Arthur M. Sikes

a close friend of Harding's.

The Austin home on West Court St., built in 1854, was razed in 1943. It was considered an excellent example of a style known as "Hudson River Gothic" and was included by John Drury of the Chicago Daily News in the 1941 newspaper series "Old Illinois Houses".

Alice Austin Martin

Austins and Lighthouses - A Longstanding Bi-coastal Partnership

Much has been written about the heroic Lighthouse Service on the east coast, where brave men and women led lonely lives maintaining their beacons in all kinds of weather. The name Austin is legendary along the outer banks of North Carolina, especially in the houses at Ocracoke, Cape Hatteras, and Corolla. An Austin and his family also served in the Point Fermin lighthouse, located at the very southern tip of Los Angeles on a rocky promontory jutting out into the Pacific.

It wasn't until the 1850's, during the Gold Rush, that California needed lighthouses. In the decades before, Spain had barred foreign ships from making landfall. But miners, politicians, prostitutes, and a goodly amount of supplies, coming 'round the Horn bound for San Francisco, were now becoming lost in a number of ship wrecks along the California coast.

William L. Austin, sea captain and cowpuncher, had previously kept lighthouses at Point Arena in Mendocino and at Point Conception near Santa Barbara. Neither of these houses had indoor plumbing.

His wife was the beautiful Martha Avila Bunce, a descendant of a prominent Spanish family from San Luis Obispo. Seeking a better education for their eight children, not to mention plumbing, the Austins moved to Point Fermin in 1917. Austin was paid \$750 per year, and Martha received \$300 per year as his helper.

The children disposed of kitchen garbage by tying a rope to one of the younger boys, who clutched an armload of trash, then lowering him about 100 feet below the cliff where he left the trash to be engulfed by the sea. As a joke, the boy once untied himself, and retied the rope to a bush, then watched as his siblings tugged vainly on the rope trying to pull him up.

In 1925, Martha died unexpectedly. Her husband, heartbroken, died three

months later.

Maintaining her family tradition as keeper of the light, 24-year old Thelma Austin applied for her father's job. "Why the sea and this lighthouse seem to me to be like a holy shrine," her letter of application stated. She got the job.

As her siblings grew up and went their own way, Thelma eventually ended up tending the light house by herself. She was alone there in 1926 when the steamer David C. Meyer went aground. She radioed for help, and no lives were lost.

In 1928, electricity arrived at the lighthouse, and Thelma's job was reduced to the flipping of a switch. Thelma supplemented her federal income by working at a dentist's office. Nothing further is known about Thelma, but a granddaughter of the family, Martha Austin McKinzie is working with a citizen's group to

preserve the now empty lighthouse.

After the World War II, the equipment was dismantled with the Fresnell lens later surfacing in the window of a Malibu real estate salesman, who, to this day, refuses to give it up.

1930 US Federal Census Images on Ancestry.com

Browse scanned 1930 U.S. Federal Census images by going to <http://www.ancestry.com> and clicking on 1930 Images (under "What's New"), choosing a state from the list below:

California, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Utah, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, District of Columbia, New Jersey.

Please note that this service, on Ancestry.com, requires a user subscription with attendant cost.

<http://www.afaoa.org>



Daughters of the American Revolution Library

If you plan to visit Washington, DC, you may want to include a few days for research at the very user friendly DAR library located at 1776 D St. In addition to the usual genealogical resources, there are some very special finding aids unavailable elsewhere.

The four-numbered drawer Analytical Index is a fabulous resource. It provides access to information in many older county histories as well as special book and file collections.

A twenty-three drawer index contains references to the names of individuals which appear in abstracts of some Revolutionary War pensions.

There are numerous smaller and separate card indices including an index to portions of the New York DAR set of Genealogical Records Committee Reports, and the library's great manuscript collection.

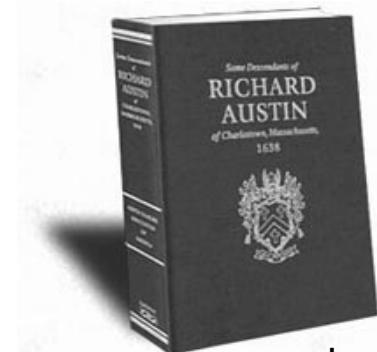
The family histories and genealogies are either arranged in alphabetical order by the main surname in the title, or else by contents. There are cross-references in the card catalog to provide access to other surnames found in each volume.

An outstanding feature for research is the file collection which contains materials submitted with applications for membership. In this file, it is possible to find copies of wills, burials records, birth, marriage and death records, tombstone photographs, personal correspondence and newspaper obituaries.

The Seimes microfilm center contains many valuable research materials where it is possible to review DAR membership applications, Federal census records, and numerous other special collections.

Betty Shelhamer

"THE BOOK"



does exist!



*AUSTIN QUERIES - Please send all new queries to the following addresses. In responding to any of the following queries, please write directly to the submitter, **also sending copies to:***

Jan Austin Untener (Northern Austins)
11307 Harborview Dr.
Cleveland, OH 44102

Liz Austin Carlin (Southern Austins)
23725 Community St.
West Hills, CA 91304-3004

Q12-2,1 - Harriet Rockwell - hrockwell@earthlink.net
I'm searching for information about Azro Orlando Austin, born 1832. Robert L. Bacon's Register of persons buried in the cemeteries of the town of Thetford, Vermont, 1768-1976 gives Azro, parents as Azro Austin and Achsa. Two other children of Azro and Achsa are buried there: David Erskine Austin 1860-1890 and Mary A. Austin 1862-1879. The 1870 census shows Azro Orlando, David and Mary living with Thomas Austin and Eliza A. Wiley. I'm wondering what the relationship was between Thomas, said to be the son of Nathan Austin and Sarah Brown, and Azro, David and Mary.

Q12-2,2 - Floyd Austin - floydaustin@hotmail.com
I am seeking any information about my GG-Grandfather Kyle Austin (family tradition gives his full name as Henry Kyle Austin) and his wife, my GG-Grandmother, Sarah Godsey. He was a Confederate soldier. Their son, William Franklin Austin, was born Jan 1869. Kyle died in Greenlee, (Natural Bridge Station) VA, sometime between 1905 and 1915.

Q12-2,3 - Jeanie Reynolds - donjeanie@hotmail.com
I am looking for information on ancestors of William Luther Austin born MO Aug 1888 and married to Mary Blackwell also born in MO 1888. They had 5 children: Golda, William (Bill), Warren G. (my father) and twin boys Floyd and Lloyd who died as infants. Warren G. and the twin boys were born in Alicia, AR 1921 and 1925. Golda had 2 children — Austin Lee and Patricia Ann Young. Bill had 3 children (Lola Lee who died as a teen), Sue, & Sam Austin. Warren had twin girls (Jean Austin Reynolds and Jane Austin Wright). Any info would be appreciated.

THE BETTER THE QUERY.....

The AFAOA genealogists and compilers are eager to help family researchers. However, we need good information to help us provide good answers. Here are some guidelines to follow in submitting a query.

1. Tell us who you are and if you have contacted AFAOA or AOAGS in the past about your family line. Include the names of the people from these organizations you have corresponded with. It can be frustrating to search our records only to find previous correspondence or queries from the same person that includes more information than currently given. If we know what has been done in the past, we can be more effective in our searches.

2. Give us some idea of the extent of your research findings on your Austin line. Let us know if you are new to genealogy research or have been working on your line for some time. This information gives us direction in how we search for your ancestor. If you are a beginner, it also lets us give you some direction in doing your own research.

3. Provide names that are as complete as possible; include initials or middle names if you have them. Give a woman's maiden name and previous married names if you know them. Austin is a very common name. A middle name or initial may help in sorting through the thousands of, for example, "Thomas Austins." A wife's maiden name is important because many times information on an Austin line can be found in her family references. It is quite possible that a researcher working on our Thomas Austin's wife's family has access to a family bible that contains Thomas' parents names.

4. Provide dates – any/every date you have, such as birth, death or marriage. Dates are another tool we use to sort through the many Austins that have the same name. It is ideal if these have day and month, but the year or approximate year is most important. If that is not available, provide a guess based on other information you may have.

5. Provide as much location information as possible. The town, county and state are very important in trying to locate a specific Austin. Many records are organized by state. The state information gives us clues as to how successful we will be in finding information about an Austin who has not found his/her place in our databases. The New England States have great records, New York poor records until the 1900's, and the Southern States relatively few or incomplete old records. Within a state, records are usually organized by county. If you only know the town and state, we can find the county. We can do this more easily if we also know the approximate date of the ancestor's event (birth, marriage, etc.). Often a state creates new counties from the old, and during its history a town may have been in several counties without ever moving! The name of the town may have changed over time as well. Provide the information you have; let us deal with name changes.

Many of our records are organized by the relevant Austin line, other records are organized by state. Some records, like Edith Austin Moore's notebooks, have been computerized and are easily searched by the AFAOA researchers if they have adequate data. However, there is a large amount of information supplied by family researchers that is not indexed or computerized and the genealogist must search through large quantities of "paper" data. The more information you can provide, the greater the chance we can find the answer to your questions.

Jan Untener

2002 NATIONAL AUSTIN CONVENTION
Registration Form
HOLIDAY INN DENVER DOWNTOWN
Denver, Colorado - 12, 13, 14 July 2002

NAME: _____
[Please write names as you wish them to appear on name tags.]

ADDITIONAL REGISTRANT(S) WITH SAME ADDRESS:

MAILING ADDRESS: (Street) _____

(City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip) _____

TELEPHONE _____ E-MAIL _____

EARLIEST KNOWN AUSTIN ANCESTORS (WITH PLACE AND DATE):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The Convention Registration Fee is \$50 per person. This fee covers convention meetings and materials and the Sunday banquet. Family or friends who wish to only attend the banquet may pay a Banquet Fee of \$30.

(# of people) _____ x \$50 = \$ _____

(# of people) _____ x \$30 = \$ _____

Enclosed is my check, payable to "Austin Convention", for \$ _____

I expect to arrive in Denver on (date) _____ about (time) _____ by Car ___ Plane ___ Other ___

I am planning to stay at Holiday Inn Downtown. Yes? ___ No? ___

[Don't forget to make your hotel reservations **before June 19**. Call 1-800-423-5128]

I am interested in a visit to the Denver Library on Friday afternoon. Yes? ___ No? ___

I expect to be staying after the convention for research: Yes ___? No? ___

When using computers I consider my level to be: Novice ___ Intermediate ___ Experienced ___

Additional comments: _____

Please send this form and your check to the Convention Registrar:

Lois W. Cody
336 Pleasant Hill Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45215-2040.

<http://www.afaoa.org>

PLEASE NOTICE THE RENEWAL DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL. YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES OF \$15 PER YEAR SHOULD BE SENT TO LOIS CODY, 336 PLEASANT HILL DR., CINCINNATI, OH 45215-4231

AUSTIN FAMILIES ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
336 Pleasant Hill Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45215-4231
<http://www.afaoa.org/>



Address Service Requested

2002 NATIONAL

AUGUST

CONVENTION

DENVER, COLORADO

Friday 12 July

to

Sunday 14 July

Jointly sponsored by the

Austin Families Association of America

and the

Austins of America Genealogical Society

IT'S NOT TOO LATE! Register today to attend the National Austin Convention. Get personal assistance with your research. Bring your notebooks and charts to share. Bring your pictures to be scanned. Have fun meeting and greeting your Austin "cousins". Denver is a great place to visit! See our website, www.afaoa.org, for more information on Denver attractions and research opportunities.

Please tear off this last page of the Newsletter, turn it over, and fill out the registration form that you will find there waiting for your pen! Remember, the last chance to reserve hotel rooms at the guaranteed convention rate of **\$92/room (NOT PERSON)** will be 19 June 2002. Thank you.

<http://www.afaoa.org>