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# ◊ Heritage Library News ◊

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## 17th Annual Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Thomas Heyward, Jr.

On Saturday, July 5th, local citizens, historians, members of the Paul Hamilton Chapter SAR, and Thomas Heyward, Jr. NSDAR, Beaufort, along with members of the Dr. George Mosse Chapter SAR, and Captain William Hilton Chapter NSDAR, Hilton Head Island and members of the Hilton Head Island Children of the American Revolution (C.A.R.) attended the annual pilgrimage honoring Thomas Heyward, Jr. to mark the 4th of July Independence Day weekend. Also attending this event were three direct descendants of Thomas Heyward, Jr.

Thomas Heyward, Jr. was a local planter and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The site of “Old House Plantation” is located close to Ridgeland near the intersection of Routes 336 and 462.

Thomas Heyward, Jr. was born in South Carolina in 1746 in St. Luke’s Parish and represented the State in the Continental Congress. He received a classical education at home followed by legal studies. Heyward served his country in command of a Militia force during the siege of Charleston and was taken prisoner by the British. He resumed his Judgeship following the war, and retired in 1798. He died in March of 1809 at the age of sixty four.

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## 2003 GALA EVENT

“Celebrating our Heritage — The Early Days” is the theme for this years GALA set for Sunday, November 2, 2003. Our plan is to use “Celebrating Our Heritage” as an annual theme with a different emphasis each year. Plans are underway to make this a special occasion so mark your calendars now.

This event, with the Silent Auction, continues to be the major fund raising occasion for the library each year. In order to make the auction even better we are asking for your suggestions as well as your contributions. It goes without saying that we welcome any volunteers to work with the committee on this event. We are sure that those of you attending similar events throughout the year have noticed things we might try. The following ideas have been suggested for consideration — A “Second Time Around” section; hand knit sweaters for babies and small children (any volunteer knitters?); home baked cake or pie at the time chosen by the winner (baker’s specialty of course). Put on your thinking caps and send your ideas to the GALA Committee at the library or to Norma Harberger, gnharb2@aol.com or to Pam Bredin, pbredin@hargray.com. More to come in the next issue of the newsletter.

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## *From the President*

by *Bill Altstaetter*

I am often asked, “*What’s the Heritage Library all about?*” The next one after that, if the questioner is not truly “a genealogy nut” is “*Why should I care or support such a place, here on Hilton Head Island?*” Here is what I try to tell them.

Genealogy is just a fancy word to describe *your own family’s story.*

And, “*Why,*” you might ask, “*should I care about all those old dead people?*”

Once upon a time, “all those old dead people” were vibrant and alive with all the hopes, desires, and dreams which motivate us. They wanted as we want, “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” They wanted and strove for a long and healthy life, many beautiful children, a safe place to bring them up, a good job, modest wealth, freedom and love.

They were faced by the same insecurities, fears, and dangers we face in the world today.

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Many if not all at one time or another gathered what few belongings they possessed and struck out over great distances, over land and water, overcoming many dangers and at no small cost in search of that dream. Not all of them came willingly, some were forced, one way or another. But they came and persevered, and we live in a great nation as a result.

Their sacrifices and triumphs will live as long as we remember. As long as one person remembers, they still live.

The purpose of The Heritage Library is to REMEMBER, to preserve and protect their memory, to make it shine brightly and to pass it on to future generations, lest they forget.

The history of the nation and of its culture is the sum total of the histories of its individual people. It cannot be separated and packaged in neat little boxes. It is all wrapped up in one big living jumble. A puzzle which when unraveled presents a roadmap for living. The Heritage Library seeks to collect and make available to the researcher information on every facet of the national life and its people. There are contemporary family histories written as recently as last week side by side with others written more than a hundred years ago. There are reminiscences of World War II bomber pilots together with those of the men who marched with “Stonewall” Jackson. There are stories of slave trade and the auction blocks in Savannah and Charleston together with the trials of the Irish in Boston and New York, of the potato famine in Ireland and religious persecutions throughout Europe and the Americas. There are stories of Penn’s landing in Pennsylvania and Leif Eriksson in Newfoundland, of the Goves in New Hampshire, the Holcombes in Connecticut and the Carolinas, of the McLouths in Ohio and the Barnwells and the Heywards in the Lowcountry.

At the Heritage Library you can learn of the “Trail of Tears” and of “Wounded Knee” and so very much more. 25, 000 books on line, the complete United States Census, 1790-1930 and millions of family pedigrees on line and CDs.

*Why should you care?*

Because it is your heritage, that’s why.

*(Continued on page 3)*



## ing the CD Roms in the Heritage Library

### Details of Information on the CD ROMs in the Library's Collection

To search our CD ROM holdings, go to our On-Line catalog and search by Keyword, Author or Title. In the catalog details, you will find the file number of the CD ROM listed either as a Call Number, or listed in the Summary Information. Once you have the file number, if the catalog does not yet provide sufficient detailed information as to what is on the CD ROM (the work is in progress), click on one of the sequences below.

These listings are in numerical order in four sequences:

- The first sequence of numbers are those that Broderbund assigned, as the publisher of the Family Archive series, generally using the format "CD # 001, CD# 002, CD# 003, etc." for most of their collected data.
- The second sequence of numbers are those Broderbund assigned for their collection called "World Family Tree". These use the format "Vol.1, Vol. 2, Vol. 3 etc" -or the format "Vol. E1, Vol. E2, Vol.E3, etc for European data.
- The third sequence of numbers are those our Heritage Library has arbitrarily assigned to all CD ROMs published by the Latter Day Saints (LDS). These use the format LDS CD# 001, LDS CD# 002, etc. (The LDS has another more elaborate number designation for their CD ROM publications which our Library has not chosen to use.) Most of this information is now available on the [LDS Website](#), except for the Pedigree Resource files which are now on our server.
- The fourth sequence is of numbers our Heritage Library has arbitrarily assigned to all CD ROMs published by Various Publishers, and not by Broderbund or by the LDS. These are in the format HLCD #001, HLCD # 002, HLCD # 003 etc.

*President's Column  
(Continued from page 2)*

*If you do not know where you came from, how and why you are here, you won't really know where you are, or where you are going.*

"The Heritage Library" is not a musty old place with a lot of old folks poking around looking for dead people to claim as trophies. It is a living active place where the past is brought to life, in living color and sound to help today's people understand just what they are all about. Its role is help one learn from the past to prepare for the future while enjoying today.

There is a poem from my school days, the author of which I do not remember, which sums it up rather well:

"An old man going down life's highway  
came at evening cold and gray  
to a chasm vast and deep and wide.

"The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
the sullen stream had no fears for him.  
But he turned when he reach the farther side  
to build a bridge across the tide.

"Old man," said a pilgrim near, "You are  
wasting your strength in building here.  
You never again will come this way,  
your journey will end with the close of day.  
Why build a bridge across the tide?"

"Good friend, in the path I have come this day  
there follows after me, they say,  
a youth whose feet must pass this way.

"This stream, which has no fear for me,  
to that fair boy may a pitfall be.

He, too, must cross in the twilight dim.

"I am building this bridge, my friend, for him."

In the very near future the friends and members of the Heritage Library will be receiving the latest update on library plans and programs together with a request for support of the 2003 ANNUAL CAMPAIGN to provide both operating and capital funds aimed at keeping the Library alive and growing. When you receive your package, please give serious consideration to joining with those of us who are at work on this very special "bridge" and make as generous a contribution as circumstances will allow.

Of equal importance, if you are within easy driving distance, come join the Library Volunteers, be become one of the "Bridge Builders."

## PAPER DEGRADATION: HISTORY & PREVENTION

By R. Bruce Arnold

*Editors Note: We are pleased to present the following work by our member, Mr. Arnold, an expert in the field of paper and paper products. We thank him for taking the time to share his talent with our membership.*

### HISTORY

Early human produced papers have proven surprisingly permanent. Many papers made in Europe more than five hundred years ago are still in remarkably good condition. These papers were made almost exclusively from old linen rags. Cotton rags came into use in the eighteenth century. Because these particular materials were used (and not wool rags with their unsuitable fibers), the fibers were of virtually pure cellulose, a complicated organic chemical. Cotton, in the natural form, is about ninety percent pure cellulose, and flax from which linen is made contains approximately eighty percent pure cellulose. Cotton is an excellent fiber for paper. It is strong, flexible and in the right format, is highly stable to the effects of long term natural aging.

To partially seal the fiber network and to hold ink on the surface of the paper, these papers were treated with animal gelatins in a process called "sizing". Sizing is what is done today to seal a new "raw" wall before painting. Animal gelatins were not harmful to cellulose.

Very early papers were made by skilled craftsmen who formed the papers by hand. Frames containing a screen or sieve at their bottom surface, were dipped into a vat of flax or cotton fibers suspended in a large quantity of water. The fiber therein had been produced by beating old rags until they were reduced to individual fibers. As the frame was lifted through the "slurry" of fibers, they became deposited on the screen and a sheet of paper was formed. Subsequent pressing of these sheets between felt blankets caused excess water to be squeezed out of the paper. The sheets were then hung in a loft and permitted to fully dry. It goes without saying that paper was expensive in those times. Each sheet of paper was made individually, one at a time.

As society advanced and the benefits of paper for communication became increasingly clear, the demand for quantities of paper grew dramatically. As the industrial revolution progressed and machines came into being, it was inevitable that inventions would emerge for producing paper by machine. The first paper machine was invented in France by Nicholas-Louis Robert in 1799. This primitive invention was improved by the Fourdrinier brothers, London stationers who were in need of more paper. They financed construction of the first paper machine in England in 1803. From these first simple, continuous paper machines, the machines of today have become complex devices that can produce paper at speeds in excess of 7,000 feet per minute (nearly 80 miles per hour) and in widths as great as thirty feet or more.

As continuous papermaking expanded, the availability of animal gelatins to size printing and writing papers became an increasing problem. Thus, there was impetus to develop alternative approaches. In the year 1807, a German named Moritz Illig discovered that rosin from pine trees could be used successfully to size printing papers and thus to keep printing inks from "feathering" out into the fiber network. A requirement of the new invention was that the rosin be "fixed" onto the fibers. In order to achieve this, alum (aluminum sulphate) was used to "set" the rosin. Experimentation showed that a high percentage of rosin size was valueless unless there was a sufficient amount of alum present to react with the rosin. Because alum is dissolved in water before it is added to the papermaking mixture or "furnish," a chemical change occurs and acid is formed. This creates a condition of moderately strong acidity. When the alum/rosin sizing system is utilized, this acidity continually stays present in paper after its manufacture. It is mostly this condition of acidity that has caused the extensive degradation of papers made during the last 150 years or more. The acid keeps reacting with the cellulose fibers to cause them to break into small fragments. This continual attack makes the paper brittle, sometimes so extensively that it cannot be handled without breaking.

Another shift in the papermaking equation occurred in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century when the supply of rags became highly inadequate to meet the need for papermaking fiber. Even though materials such as grasses and bark had long been used as alternative materials for the making of paper, they were not as attractive a fiber source as wood. The first techniques for processing of wood were developed in Germany in the 1840's, and independently in Nova Scotia about the same time.

This first process involved mechanical grinding of logs after removal of their bark cover. Grinding was accomplished by pressing logs against a roughened rotating stone. Roughness of the surface was controlled such that a single layer of fibers was removed from the log during each pass of the stone. Fiber thus produced contained all ingredients of the wood. Some ninety-

*(Continued from page 4)*

eight percent of the initial wood remained at the end of the process. This “stone groundwood” fiber contains only about forty percent which is pure cellulose. An additional twenty to thirty percent of the material is the lignin, or the “glue” that holds fibers together in a tree to make the tree strong enough to remain erect. The balance is other materials such as hemi-celluloses and other organic chemical substances.

Lignin is a substance that is sensitive to light. Papers that contain lignin darken and become yellowed when exposed to light, a phenomenon that can be witnessed when the daily newspaper is left in the sun for several hours. Most of the fiber in newspapers is “groundwood.”

In 1851, the first chemical process for removing lignin and other non-cellulosic materials from wood was invented in England. It is known as the “soda” process. Sodium hydroxide is used to dissolve lignin. It is an alkaline process. Then, in 1877, came the “sulphite” process which was perfected in Sweden. This is an acidic process using sulfurous acid and other chemicals to dissolve lignin. Finally, the “sulfate” or “kraft” (a German word meaning strong) process was developed in Germany in 1889, by a chemist named Dahl. The kraft process is also alkaline. It uses sodium hydroxide to dissolve lignin, but gains additional benefits through use of sodium sulfide as a buffer. It produces much stronger pulp than the soda process.

Bleached chemical pulps have only forty-five to fifty-three percent of the initial wood remaining after lignin and other organic substances have been dissolved by the pulping process. A fully bleached chemical pulp contains about ninety percent pure cellulose, almost no lignin, and the remainder is hemi-cellulose and other minor organic chemical materials.

During the late 1800’s and the early part of this century, the sulphite (acidic) pulping method was the primary process in commercial application. Therefore, the acid nature of papers produced in that period was caused not only by acid sizing systems, but by the primary pulping process as well. Starting with the 1940’s, the kraft system came into increasing utilization because of its characteristic capability to recover almost 100 percent of the chemicals used in the manufacturing process. These chemicals are reused many times in this pulping technique. Originally, the shift to kraft pulping occurred for economic reasons. Later, the switch was strengthened by obvious environmental benefits. Much of the waste chemical from the sulphite process has to be discharged from manufacturing operations. Historically, this has been into rivers or other water resources, making the sulphite process less desirable than kraft. Modern waste treatment systems have now been designed that allow continued safe operation of the few remaining sulphite mills, but economics, environmental benefits, and pulp quality generally favor the kraft process.

In recent years, new pulping techniques have been developed to deliver some of the desirable properties of chemical pulps, while retaining the high wood yields of the mechanical groundwood process. Of particular note in this regard is a process known as bleached “chemithermomechanical” pulping, or BCTMP. In this process, from eighty to eighty-five percent of the original wood mass is retained in the bleached pulp. While some of the lignin has been removed, most of it is still present in the fibers at the end of the process.

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR GENEALOGISTS**

Paper that is acidic is the most worrisome issue for genealogists to confront. If you have an old document that is especially valuable to your data collection and it is acid, it will continue to become more and more brittle until it can no longer be handled without damage.

There are two ways to deal with acid documents. The least expensive is to purchase some acid-free (alkaline) copy paper. Each pair of pages of your old document should be interleaved with the alkaline paper and set aside in that form for several months. Over time, the acid ingredients in the old document will react with materials in the copy paper and the old document will become neutralized, thus stopping further degradation. It will not be possible to return the document to its original condition, but further damage can be prevented. The warmer the place of storage and the more humid it is, the more rapid will be the deacidification of the old document.

A more professional way to deacidify old documents is to use a chemical specifically developed for that purpose. A

*(Continued on page 7)*

**CAN YOU HELP US?**  
**By G. Norma Harberger**

You have probably noticed the dozens of 'bins' on the library shelves that hold periodicals and newsletters. Some of the periodicals are in large white notebooks. These all take up a lot of space and are not easy to keep tidy. When we can we like to have sets of these issues hard bound — providing a neater appearance to the shelf and easier handling. To do this properly we need to have complete yearly sets of the periodical being done. This is where we need your help. If you have any of the following issues and are willing to give them to the library we would greatly appreciate your doing so.

**The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography**

1971—#1, 2 & 4    1996 — #3  
 1972—#1    1997 — #1  
 1973-1977 — all    1998 — #1 & 2  
 1979—#1    2000 — #2, 3 & 4  
 1981 — #3    2001 — #2, 3 & 4

**Heritage Quest Magazine**

1989 — entire year  
 1991 — January thru August  
 1992 — September/October  
 2002 — November/December

**The DAR Magazine is another periodical waiting to be bound. There is not room here to list the issues that are missing. We have had requests for the Magazine of Ancestral Research by Holcomb and we are missing several issues. There is a list of missing volumes at the desk and the volunteer on duty will be happy to tell you what we need.**

**The cost of binding these periodicals is not great but our budget is tight. So if anyone would care to give a contribution toward this job we will give you a contribution receipt for tax purposes along with our gratitude.**

**CLUES IN RECEIPTS** *from Ancestry.com (7/11/2003)*

In the July 7 ADN, Carol Houghton reminded us to look for pertinent information in our elders' greeting cards. I have also been able to determine when my parents went on trips and where they went by looking through the tissue copies of their old credit card bills. My sister and I were going to dump them all when I spotted some receipts from Kenya and Calcutta and realized they could tell us more than we thought. Just by thumbing through some of the bills, we were able to pinpoint when they traveled and where they traveled. I have made a timeline for them from this information. I plan to print it out for our next family gathering because we are always guessing about when they went and where. Now, there will be no guessing. My mother also took a piece of stationery from each hotel room where they stayed. She kept them in a drawer at home and referred to them whenever discussing their trips. So now we also know where they stayed, not just when.

Thanks to Nan Wolf for today's Quick Tip! If you have a tip you would like to share with researchers, you can send it to: [ADNeditor@ancestry.com](mailto:ADNeditor@ancestry.com)

number of processes are commercially available. One of particular interest is the "Bookkeeper" process, sold by Preservation Technologies. It is the process chosen by the US Library of Congress for deacidification of acid documents in their very extensive collection. Preservation Technologies is located in Cranberry Township, PA and can be found on the Internet at [www.ptlp.com](http://www.ptlp.com). They offer a spray material that can be used with small, personal documents. It leaves no residue and makes essentially no change in the strength or appearance of the document.

A further issue for genealogists is the optical stability of documents. Papers that contain lignin will darken and become yellowed when exposed to light, as noted above. If your document contains color plates or other sections for which long term color fidelity is required, it should not be produced on lignin-containing paper. However, if it is important only that the document can be easily read in the future, the presence of lignin is not a problem. As long as the lignin-containing paper is alkaline, its strength will be excellent for the long term. Yellowing should not make the text so dark as to be unreadable, even after many years. The interesting thing about yellowed papers is that they can be processed through the xerographic process to deliver clear printed words on a white background. Xerography does not "see" yellow.

If lignin is an issue, your important document should be copied onto paper that does not contain lignin. If you are producing a new document, take care to ensure that your color sensitive pages are produced on lignin free paper. Ask your supplier what to buy.

When buying paper for the keeping of your important genealogical records, you should ask your supplier to inform you which papers are alkaline. If the store does not know, ask them to contact their headquarters, where the information should be available. If not available there, ask to have the headquarters office contact their paper suppliers who can certainly identify whether or not a particular paper is alkaline. The good news is that most of the paper produced today is now alkaline. A major conversion effort from acid to alkaline technology has been underway since the 1970s and is very well progressed.

For the long term stability of your important genealogical documents, the paper on which they are stored should always be alkaline.

A final word is in order. The shift to digital storage of information is dramatically underway. If you want future generations to have access to the records of your family you so carefully created, it is best to copy them onto good quality paper. Both the software and hardware of the digital world are changing so rapidly because of advances in technology, future generations may have no way to access your carefully stored information if it is only available on today's electronic storage media.

*R. Bruce Arnold had a career of over 45 years in the pulp and paper industry, 35 of which were with the Scott Paper Co. and the rest, operating his own consulting business. During the latter, he was commissioned to serve as chair of a major study of the aging of printing and writing papers under the auspices of ASTM (the American Society for Testing*

### WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

*By Gwen Altstaetter*

Welcome to the following new members of The Heritage Library Foundation. Antoinette Hershinger, who is working on transcribing the "Hannah" Letters which she donated to the library, joined in April. Also joining this past quarter were Carolyn and William Kelley, Barbara Stull, Frank Dietrick, Jeannette Gadson (from Brooklyn, NY), Brenda Frame, and Cornelius Coffey.

Tad Ryan, who joined last quarter, has begun volunteering on Friday mornings. A big thank you to him for helping us give our patrons the attention they need. We are always looking for help in the Library. Call Pam Bredin, Volunteer Coordinator, if you can give us some time.

If you find the Library to be helpful to you in your research - please spread the word! Memberships help us to stay in business. Remember, even if you are taking a break from your research we need your continuing support so we will be here when you are ready to search again. If you have any constructive comments regarding the Library we would appreciate your in-put.

We hope you enjoy receiving the quarterly Newsletter. As memberships expire we give a 2 month grace period before removing your name from the mailing list. Those with Life Memberships do not have an expiration date. In the future we are considering sending the Newsletter via e-mail. As a result we are updating our e-mail addresses. Please be sure we have your current address and if you change it at any time be sure to notify us.

## VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY

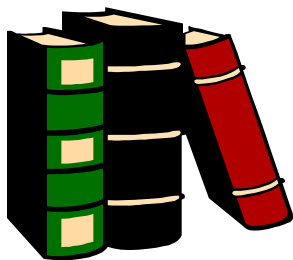
By G. Norma Harberger

When non-members come to the library for the first time we ask them to fill out a Visitors Survey form. We keep these forms, tallying them from time to time, and use some of the information on grant applications. Some interesting bits from the first half of 2003.

- 57 forms filled out (not everyone visiting fills out a form)
- 18 States represented from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska
- These visitors learned about our facility in 16 different ways: media sources, local store clerks, SCGS, and even one mother-in-law.
- Comments including “Thanks for the personal help — it feels like family here”; “Informative tour of a well organized library (from a librarian who resides in Florida); “I was impressed with the knowledge and expertise of the volunteers working the library. After working on my genealogy for 27 years I thought I knew a lot but I learned a few tips from them”, said a visitor from Beaufort; “Wish you had all of the *Magazine of Ancestral Research* (Brent Holcomb) see page6; and the very best response came from a visitor from Virginia — “The most welcoming and helpful I have found. We are considering coming this way to live and genealogy is my ‘disease’. So this place makes me willing.”

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### CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

July 19	NC Genealogical Society co- hosts Eastern Regional Summer Workshop featuring Helen F.M. Leary, Goldsboro, NC
September 3-6	Federation of Genealogical Society <i>Countdown to Discovery</i> — Orlando, FL
September 9	Hilton Head Island Genealogical Society — 10 a.m. at the Heritage Library
October 5	Heritage Library Open House
October 14	Hilton Head Island Genealogical Society — 10 a.m. at the Heritage Library
November 2	Heritage Library 2003 Gala — “Celebrating Our Heritage — The Early Days”