

BOUSE GENIES



MILITARY RECORDS: A SAD REASON—A GREAT RESOURCE

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

It all started in 1622 with the Powhatan Wars (Jamestown settlers clashed with the locals). Sadly, since then the people living in what is now the United States have been involved in one military action after another. They go by various names—rebellions, revolts, uprisings, insurrections, campaigns, hostilities, conflicts and wars. One was even called a “Tea Party”.

Because every generation has known war, it is very likely that each one of us will find that at least one direct-line or collateral-line ancestor served in the land, sea or air forces of our country. The world-wide and local military actions, the cold war and peacetime have produced an abundance of military records that are important source documents for genealogists. In fact, there are so many different records dealing with service in the Armed Forces that it is mind-boggling!

It is just the matter of knowing the who, what, where and why.

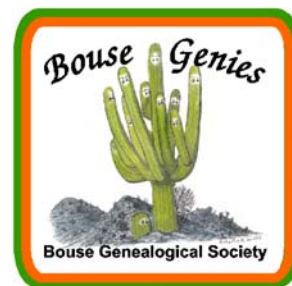
WHO of past generations was eligible for military service? Who served in a volunteer unit raised by a state during wartime? Who was in the “regular” forces? Who received a pension because of military service?

WHAT service and pension records are available? Are they accessible to the public? What information is in the various records? What records have been reconstructed because of loss due to fire? What do those strange military words and acronyms tell me about my ancestors?

WHERE are soldiers’, sailors’ and airmen’s records housed? Are they the originals? Can copies be ordered? Are they on microfiche or microfilm? Have they been digitalized?

WHY would I want to find these records? Will the information on them give me details about my ancestor? Why would I want to know about the military unit and military actions in which my ancestor was involved?

This issue should put you “at ease” by answering many of these questions. Naturally, there are some questions that only you can answer. However, the articles by the *SKP Genies Newsletter* Editorial Staff and Kirby Morgan pertaining to the various military records and pension records that are available to genealogists may provide you with the background to answer the “personal” questions about your ancestors.



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Bouse Genealogical Society

Electronic Newsletter

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The Bouse Genies meet every other Friday at the Bouse Community Building next to the Library. The schedule of meeting is posted in this newsletter.

From the Computer Desk -

NARA Has Online Databases and Source Documents

by **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

You'll want to bookmark this website: <http://aad.archives.gov/aad/>. This is the Access to Archival Databases (AAD) that was launched by NARA in 2003. It is through this site that you have access to over 50 million records or source documents created by over 20 federal agencies. Databases are being added all the time.



There are several series that are of interest to genealogists, such as: Records about Civil War Battle Sites; World War II Army Enlistment Records; Records of World War II Prisoners of War; Records for Passengers Who Arrived at the Port of New York During the Irish Famine; Data Files Relating to the Immigration of Germans to the United States (1850-1897); Data Files Relating to the Immigration of Italians to the United States (1855-1900).

When looking for World War II Army Enlistment Records you can search one field, such as surname, or several fields to narrow the search results. The results will give you a list of people with that surname; the serial number; person's full name; state and county of residence; place and year of enlistment; and year of birth. However, if you want to search by state of residence, you must select the code number assigned by NARA from a drop down screen—it is not the normal two-alpha designation we are accustomed to. When you click on VIEW RECORD, it is not a source document that one would expect. It is another database with additional information. Still it provides vital information—place of birth; education level; civilian occupation and marital status—that adds to the knowledge you have about your family member.

Tip: Most times there will be two date ranges following the database titles. The CREATED date refers to the time when the electronic file was produced. Look at the DOCUMENTING THE PERIOD XXXX-XXXX for the time period covered by the data.



WEBSITES THAT MAY AID YOU IN RESEARCHING MILITARY RECORDS

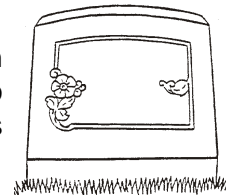
Websites come, move, and go on a regular basis. These URLs were current at the time of publication and are subject to unannounced changes.

NARA Research Guide	www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records
<i>The web version of the Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States</i>	
Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Index	www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss
<i>The National Park Service has an online index of American Civil War Soldiers and Sailors (CWSS)</i>	
Civil War Battle Summaries by State	www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/battles/bystate.htm
Union and Confederate Prisons	www.censusdiggins.com/civil_war_prisons.html
HeritageQuest (through libraries only)	www.HeritageQuestOnline.com
Footnote (paid subscription)	www.footnote.com
<i>Searchable database and digital images of a wide range of service, pension and military unit records</i>	



LOCATE VETERANS' GRAVESITES

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has made the gravesites of more than 6.7 million veterans easier to locate. Their new website <<http://m.va.gov/gravelocator>> can be used to locate the gravesite of any veteran buried in a national cemetery or any veterans whose graves are marked with a government headstone.



USING MILITARY RECORDS IN YOUR RESEARCH



by Kirby Morgan & Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

Military records can, in some instances, help you get over that brick wall and go around that dead end. Most military records provide very little general genealogical information, though they often have nuggets of value, and they do help you understand your ancestors better.

You must know the time frame and location in which your ancestor lived, and what wars were being fought during his lifetime. Would he have served as a foot soldier or would he have provided assistance to the war effort? There are a lot of websites to help you gather data that may help you find your ancestor during a war. Some are listed on page 2 of this newsletter. Use Google for further assistance locating applicable websites.

The Militia: Before the American Revolution most men were part of a local militia group in the county where they lived. They enrolled in these local militia units on a part-time basis and could be very unorganized. The militias were supposed to drill at occasional intervals. Prior to the Civil War, monthly training/socials were common. In California after the Civil War began, the meetings were held weekly by most groups and were serious training events. The Kentucky and Missouri units were just as serious about their training. After the Civil War the National Guard and State Guard—with serious training schedules—replaced the Militias. If you have a person listed as "colonel", "major" or "captain" in your ancestry, look for them as part of a militia group.

The Revolutionary War: Many Americans did not take part in the war, however if they supplied the army with food, armor or horses, they may be listed in the records. Men generally enlisted for three to six months at a time. Often during a specific battle a soldier may have served in several units at different ranks during the war. Therefore, finding all of a soldier's records can be difficult. Also, many records were lost over the years. The Daughters of the American Revolution may be able to help you in your research if someone has filed for membership through your ancestor.

Kentucky Colonels: The Kentucky governor and the secretary of state can grant a commission of "colonel" to anyone for their accomplishments and contributions to the commonwealth of Kentucky or to the United States as a whole. In August 2009, the Kentucky Governor commissioned four Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War members as Colonels. Colonel Sanders, of Fried Chicken fame, was a "Kentucky Colonel", so the social honor is still alive today.

The Civil War: The government has created a set of records entitled "Compiled Military Service Records" for each Union and Confederate soldier. These include entries from muster rolls, payrolls, hospital and pension registers. The records on an individual soldier may include letters, orders, receipts or other documents, however they probably will not contain every record the soldier had created during his service. Many records for Confederate soldiers are not available through the NARA and must be obtained through the state where he joined the Confederacy. There are many websites available for researching the Civil War and both the Union and Confederate armies.

Militias were very active during the Civil War and were often called Home Guard units. During Price's thrust in 1864, both Kentucky and Missouri Militia units were called into federal service for between 24-30 days. Some service records are available for them. Most militia records were kept at the state and county level, unless he was called to federal service. Many times members of militias can be found listed in special events covered in the newspapers.

Some units when called up never had a state or federal unit assigned, nor did they have a regimental number, though they were part of one. They just went by the town, county or organizer's name. Some of these are so named in Ancestry.com under state units.

At the beginning of the Civil War many soldiers were discharged for medical reasons. Then a year or more later after they had recovered they joined a militia, either in a state or federal unit. Obituaries and pension records may provide information on the service of these soldiers. A considerable number of Mexican War Veterans fought and were instructors during the Civil War and could have been filed under either war.

Spanish-American War: Though the Spanish-American War was only fought between April and December 1898 many of the same men also fought in the Philippines-American War which broke out on 4 February 1899 and lasted into 1902. As new men were enlisted, their records became intermixed with those from the Spanish-American War.

Chinese Relief Expedition or Boxer Rebellion: The military records for the men who fought in the Chinese Relief Expedition, or Boxer Rebellion, were not included with the Spanish-American War records, but their pensions were combined under the same act of Congress.

World War I: All men born between 1873 and 1900 had to register for the draft in 1917-1918, and their World War I Draft Registration cards are available online at Ancestry.com. Once you have the information on the draft card, you can request other records from NARA.

World War II: Unfortunately, a fire in 1973 destroyed a great part of the records from World War II and some of World War I. Due to privacy concerns, these records are restricted and available only to living veterans or the next-of-kin of deceased veterans.

The following chart may be used to help you determine the war your ancestor possibly fought in and the microfilm numbers where data can be found.

If your ancestor was born between these years:	Check military records. Your ancestor may have been involved in this war:	Dates of American involvement in the war:	Index on NARA Microfilm Number:	Index on FHL Microfilm Numbers:
1726 - 1767	Revolutionary War	1775 - 1783	M860	882,841 - 882,898
1762 - 1799	War of 1812	1812 - 1815	M602	882,519 - 882,752
1796 - 1831	Mexican War	1846 - 1848	M616	1,205,336 - 1,205,357
1811 - 1848	Civil War	1861 - 1865	Union by state Confederate M253	191,127 - 191,661
1848 - 1881	Spanish-American War	1898	M871	1,002,433 - 1,002,558
1849 - 1885	Philippine Insurrection	1899 - 1902	M872	1,002,559 - 1,002,582
1872 - 1900	World War I	1917 - 1918		
1877 - 1925	World War II	1941 - 1945	on the AAD*	
1900 - 1936	Korean War	1950 - 1953		
1914 - 1955	Vietnam War	1964 - 1972		

*AAD is the Access to Archival Databases on the National Archives Website

CAROL'S RAMBLINGS

Your great-great-grandfather fought for the Confederacy and signed the Oath of Allegiance to the Union three months before the end of the Civil War, so you can't join the Sons or Daughters of the Confederacy.

You finally got your great-great-grandfather's military pension record and can't read half of it.



MILITARY PENSION RECORDS

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]



Some of the most valuable military records for genealogists are the military pension records. These records may contain information not available anywhere else. To qualify for a pension the veteran or his widow would have to provide proof of service. In the case of the Revolutionary War, the pension record may be the only existing record to prove his service. Depending on the records submitted you may find a document listing their parents, siblings and children.

If the soldier did not have proof of his military service he had to go before a court and provide other means of proof such as a statement of someone who served with him, or others in his community who will state that they have known of his service. These statements provide information on the battles he fought in, where he was stationed during the war and other information pertaining to his service. You will find if he was wounded or imprisoned. He also needed to state his age, as well as his date and place of birth. These documents can contain pages from the family Bible and other legal documents that may help his case. Pension files may be the only place that you will find information provided long ago by the individual or copies of long-lost personal records.

Many of the pension records are available online at Footnote.com and HeritageQuest Online. Most of the Revolutionary War records have been digitized and are easy to access. If you have found the service record ID, you can skip the search by surname and go directly to the document set. Footnote has contracted with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to digitize their holdings. This process has just begun so it will be some time before all records are available. However, based on the cost of writing to the NARA for copies the wait may be worth it, or you can visit the Family History Library or any NARA Regional facility and have free access to Footnote.com.

I have personally gotten the Revolutionary War pension records for two individuals. One I got directly from the NARA and the other I downloaded from Footnote. In both cases I learned the birth date and place of the soldier, the battles he fought in and the places he had lived (state and city or county) since the war. With this information I have been able to search for deeds and other documents in the various places he resided over the years. In one case the information included his wife's birth information and their marriage date.

Civil War Pension cards contain all kinds of good information. You may be able to locate them on either Ancestry.com or Footnote.com. It is important to read them carefully. Most Confederate states offered pensions, and you will have to access those records at the state level.

Pension records for the Spanish-American War will also include the pension records for the Philippine-American War and the Boxer Rebellion as they were all issued under the same Act of Congress.

Widows had to prove their relationship to the veteran and they sent in their marriage certificates or pages out of the family Bible, as well as anything else they could find that might help prove their case. It is important to not overlook the women when searching for pension records.

Because of the extensive amount of information which might appear in these records, you may be able to climb that brick wall and head into greener pastures.



TIPS:

Want to know more about researching military records? Read back issues of genealogy magazines and quarterlies. Also join one or more of the war-related research societies with online access.

Looking for Civil War maps? The *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, a huge book of maps of the conflicts of the Civil War, is available from *Barnes and Noble* for \$29. In some cases, the maps even show the location of property by owner's name



PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS

by Kirby Morgan & Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

All of us have heard about the horrors of Andersonville, Georgia during the Civil War and the Hanoi Hilton during the Vietnam War. But have you ever tried to access military prisoner of war records? Probably not!

Many of our ancestors who were taken prisoner died in those prisons, especially in the earlier wars. The facilities, food supply and treatment were worse than most of us care to think about. It was a very grim, monotonous time with little food or shelter. Some POW survivors can attest to the brutal treatment they received. Senator John McCain's stories are an excellent example of this harsh treatment.

Before looking for POW records, you need to try to find your ancestor's general military service records. If these records indicate that he may have been taken prisoner, then go for the prisoner of war records. However, if you know your ancestor was a POW and do not know his unit, finding his POW documents could be a brick wall breaker. Many Civil War prisoners from both sides were in several different POW camps before being released.

The POW records for the Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, and the World Wars have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Ancestry.com and Footnote.com.

There are a lot of individual POW camp websites available providing more information. Use Google to access specific POW records by camp name or conflict. For more in-depth information, read about some of your research options in the *Family Chronicle Magazine* December 2008 issue, page 6.



UNDERSTANDING SOME MILITARY REGIMENT CODES

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]



There are several things that you should know before requesting military records. You will need to know the war in which the individual fought, where he joined, and as near as possible, the name he would have used when he joined the service. This is important as there are many people with the same name from the same state. It also helps if you know the company or regiment that he served in.

Understanding some of the military jargon is also helpful. For instance, the order of the wording on a document or tombstone will distinguish between the types of army organizations he may have served with. Please note that these distinctions will vary between states. The following example is for Virginia. The state in which you are researching may be different.

Did he serve with the "Virginia, 1st Infantry" or the "1st Virginia Infantry"? If the state name appears before the regiment, then he served with the volunteer regiment of that state. If he was in the "1st Virginia Infantry", then he was part of the US Infantry.

The different organizations may seem minor and confusing, but they actually refer to entirely different types of military units and require different search methods. The first group are the "regulars". These are federal troops in the Army's standing regiments. These regiments have been in existence since before the war and were in existence after the war. Even though this was an all-volunteer army the term "volunteer" in military terminology was not applied to them.

In a record or on a tombstone where no state is given in the regiment name and the "V" for "volunteers" is not present, the individual was probably in the regulars.

Knowing the distinction between the regiments can help you make sure you have the records for the right individual.





EARLY 19TH CENTURY SOURCE DOCUMENTS

by Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

The War of 1812—a.k.a. the Second War of Independence, the Forgotten War and Mr. Madison's War—was the source of the Star-Spangled Banner, nationalistic pride, and many documents that are valuable to genealogists.

Trouble had been brewing since our independence. English captains were hijacking American flag-carriers, confiscating their cargo, and impressing crew members under the guise that they were deserters from the Royal Navy. After years of dealing with Britain's complete disregard of American shipping rights, on the 18th of June 1812 the fledgling United States officially declared war on the powerful British Empire. The early battles were along the eastern Great Lakes, and at one point, the British invaded Washington, DC and attacked Fort McHenry near Baltimore, Maryland. However, the most famous was the Battle of New Orleans which took place the month following the negotiation of a peace treaty that was signed on 24 December 1814.

Most of the 60,000 US Army forces and the 470,000 volunteer troops and state militia members who fought in the war were in their 20s and 30s and only about 2,000 were killed. If your ancestor was born in the latter part of the 18th century, he may be on some of the unique source documents created during the War of 1812 and the decades leading up to it.

SEAMEN'S PROTECTION CERTIFICATES (SPCs) were identification papers issued to merchant seamen as proof that they were American citizens and not subject to service in the navies of other nations. The SPC listed the individual's name, age, place of birth, place of residence and physical description. Application for an SPC was voluntary and issued by the US Customs Department. About 50,000 seamen applied for SPCs between 1796 and 1861 at our Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Each applicant was required to present evidence of his birth, or baptism, or naturalization and may have included an affidavit by a knowledgeable person—a wife or blood relative. This is a great source document in the time before birth certificates.

SPCs were carried by the individual, so most have been lost through the generations. Lucky for us, registers were kept by the issuing office and are now housed in the regional branches of NARA (Record Group 26). The columnar registers contain the same information as the SPC, as well as how the seaman's citizenship was granted—by birth or naturalization. Indexes have been published by Ruth Priest Dixon. The Family History Library has the two-volume set *Index to Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications, Port of Philadelphia*. And Allen County Public Library has the book *Indexes to Seamen's Protection Certificate Applications and Proofs of Citizenship, Ports of New Orleans, LA; New Haven, CT; and Bath, ME. Additional Ports of Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island*. Also, check WORLDCAT to find other libraries that have these books among their holdings.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN RECORDS—a multitude of various documents, lists, indexes, correspondences and personal accounts created between 1793 and 1814—are housed at the National Archives and have been microfilmed. Detailed descriptions of *Registers of Applications for the Release of Impressed Seamen and Related Indexes* (NARA M2025 or FHL Film 2,229,921) and *Miscellaneous Lists and Papers Regarding Impressed Seamen* (NARA M1839) are at <www.archives.gov/genealogy/military/1812/impressed-seamen-1793-to-1814.html>.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES were issued to soldiers of the regular army and state the day and reason for discharge. Often the certificates gave other vital details and a physical description about the soldier to prevent use by others should it be stolen. The Archives film M1856 *Discharge Certificates and Miscellaneous Records Relating to the Discharge of Soldiers from the Regular Army* is not available through the Family History Library. However, every NARA regional facility has a copy of the film. For more information about the certificates and government registers go to <www.archives.gov/genealogy/military/1812/discharge-certificates.html>.

OTHER SOURCE DOCUMENTS—Military Service Records, Compiled Military Service Records, Pension Applications and Bounty Land Warrant Applications—may also contain valuable information about your ancestor. Plus, as we draw nearer to the 200th anniversary of the start of the war, we may see searchable databases coming online and more emphasis placed on the records created during the early 19th century.



CIVIL WAR PENSION INDEX CARDS AND FILES 1861 - 1934

by Kirby Morgan [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

There are two sets of pension card records available. Ancestry.com has the original Federal application papers which are labeled *Civil War Pension Index Cards*. Footnote has an index card that appears to be from an established pension file as it is in a slightly different format. It also has a line for recording the death of the individual. Only a limited number of pension termination slips/cards list a death date. A researcher told me his results were only about 20% in this latter file; still, that is better than zero. I am going to comment on the Ancestry.com pension card as it is the one I have used the most.

The Federal pension card can have some great information, if you have an idea of how to read them. About 75% of Union veterans after 1900 had applied for a pension. Another 20% often had pension applications filed by their widow or a minor.

NAME OF SOLDIER: It is followed with corrections, different spellings of names, other names and/or aliases. What a brick wall breaker this one line can be. If you could not find him in the unit and company his obituary said he served in, you might find he was using a different name for a variety of reasons. Sometimes they simply changed the spelling, a clerk wrote phonetically, or they took on a different name during or after the war.

NAME OF DEPENDENTS: The name of the widow helps separate common names of soldiers and if it is blank, may indicate that she died before him. This entry usually has a middle name or initial. Under Widow is a line for Minor. This line will give any minor children's names and initials and sometimes will show an appointed guardian's name.

SERVICE: The thing to remember about any entry here is there was most often some type of documentation for it. Federal markers found in the cemetery could only list one unit. I have found up to seven units identified in which the veteran had served. This allows you to backtrack him through the various enlistments, discharges and promotions. Some had a medical discharge early in the war and came back later when they had recovered, sometimes from another state or directly into a Federal unit.

The fourth entry is the line for pension application details which are discussed below by column:

DATE OF FILING: For the invalid this could be years before the pension was granted and on a couple I have seen double entries. For the widow this is usually within six months of her husband's death and generally helps establish year of death for the husband. Beware, there are exceptions. For the minor it is generally close to the father's death date or after the mother's death. The date is written as year, month and date, which is often crowded and hard to read.

APPLICATION: This number is usually left off by genealogists. However, it is a key that tells you there is an application file with information which is most often added into the certificate file, if issued. Some have application numbers and the process is stopped because the applicant died or can not prove some small detail the government wanted explained to their satisfaction. In the case of a widow, she often remarried or died before the pension was granted. This is where one of those glitches comes about from time to time. The widow remarries, loses her second husband and files for a pension under her first husband, years after his death. Minors often have the same problem of proving lineage or service of father, and about 50% are never certified. They are usually women, and I suspect many married and became ineligible. However, the minor has left a document file in the government's hands which is usually overlooked by researchers.

CERTIFICATE: This is the most used number by researchers as often there are records in the family. However, what do you do when the number is not legible in some manner? You fall back to the application number. There was a certificate issued and each quarter when the soldiers went in to pick up their pension checks they had to show the certificate. You could not get a check without the certificate in hand. Some veterans and widows left the certificate with the authorized disbursement officer and some of these have shown up in local government, historical and genealogical society holdings.



STATE FROM WHICH FILED: For veteran's applications prior to 1900 this is often left blank. Many were filed by legal people and did not represent the state the person was living in. It might not have been considered important in the beginning. The veteran could file from the state he was living in or from the state he served in while living elsewhere. After 1900, generally it was the state of current residency. The widow is a bit more interesting. A few are left blank, but most have a state listed. However, that is often far away from the place of death of her husband. Some went to live with children in other states; others returned to family or support groups in other states, often where they grew up. For instance, the veteran husband filed, died in, and was buried in California, yet the widow may file from New Jersey.

I generally record the information in an abbreviated format: 1891June21 982,476/1,026,240CA (instead of writing, Date of Application 1891 June 21, Application number 982476, Certificate number 1,026,240, Filed in the state of California) presuming the veteran's name is elsewhere on the information sheet. For the widow I do it slightly different: W; Terry, Nangie J. 1919June3 1,133,812/886,602LA (instead of writing, Widow, Name Terry, Nangie J., Date of application 1919 June 3, Application number 1,133,812, Certificate number 886,602, Filed in the state of Louisiana).

If you know the Civil War veteran had a pension this is a good place to start your military search before going to NARA. Pension cards of veterans of other wars will also be helpful in breaking down brick walls. I hope this information puts a sledge hammer in your hands to attack some of your family brick walls.



NARA PROPOSES NEW PUBLIC RESEARCHER RULE

Excerpted from the NARA website [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

"The proposed rule will require researchers using original records, NARA microfilm, and public use computers at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, to obtain a researcher identification card. Researchers at regional archives are also required to obtain a researcher identification card when there is no separate research room for the use of microfilm and public access computers. The proposed rule also updates our regulations to reflect changes in available technology and research room practices, such as abolishing the three-hour time limit for using microfilm readers. This proposed rule will affect the public."



NEW CIVIL WAR REFERENCE BOOK AVAILABLE



[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

One of the most compelling eras in the history of the United States is the U. S. Civil War. Many of us had at least one ancestor who fought in this war, and some of us have ancestors on both sides of the conflict. Their individual stories can be reconstructed through research into their service records and pensions. We can study histories of the regiments in the many books which have been written about this terrible war.

Genealogical Resources of the Civil War Era: Online and Published Military or Civilian Name Lists, 1861-1869, and Post War Veterans Lists written by William Dollarhide has recently been published to assist us in our research. This is becoming the definitive guide to what is now available to us as researchers and tells us where the resources can be found.



Photographs of a family member in his or her service uniform may provide enough information to help you locate that individual's service records. However, not all uniforms were related to military service. Many other occupations used uniforms that may look similar to military uniforms.

UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU!

Draft Registration Cards of the First World War

by **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]



The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914, triggered the “Great War” that quickly engulfed all of Europe. Although some Americans volunteered in the armed forces of other nations, it wasn’t until 6 April 1917 that the United States entered the war. A month later Congress passed the Selective Service Act and the first draft took place just a few weeks later.

The new Selective Service System was not part of the War Department, and technically the draft registration cards are not military records—although they are often categorized as such. The Provost Marshal General in Washington was responsible for formulating policy and the state and territorial governors were responsible for implementing the registration process.

THE DRAFT

Unlike the current draft registration requirements where a man registers on his 18th birthday, there were three draft registrations held during this war. Every male US citizen and resident alien in a particular age bracket— whether they were rich or poor; single, married or a single parent; even blind or handicapped—was required to report to the local draft board and register on a certain day. Only those already in the military of the United States or an allied country were exempt. Information was recorded on a 5 ¾ inch x 4 ½ inch two-sided card.

The 24.2 million draft registration cards that resulted from this law provide loads of information that may fill in many blanks about your male ancestors who were born in the latter part of the 19th century.

World War I Draft Registrations	Age of Men to Register:	Men born between these dates:	Information on Registration Cards:
1 st Registration: 5 June 1917	21 - 31	5 June 1886 - 5 June 1896	Name; address; birth date; age; race; citizenship status; birth place; occupation; place of employment; employer’s name; dependent relative; marital status; height; build; eye color; hair color.
2 nd Registration: 5 June 1918	21	5 June 1896 - 5 June 1897	Name; address; birth date; age; race; citizenship status; birth place; place of employment; employer’s name; father’s birthplace; name and address of nearest relative; height; build; eye color; hair color.
Supplemental: 24 August 1918	21	5 June 1897 - 24 August 1897	Same information as collected on the registration of 5 June 1918.
3 rd Registration: 12 September 1918	18 - 21 and 31 - 45	12 September 1897 - 12 September 1900 and 12 September 1873 - 12 September 1887	Name; address; birth date; age; race; citizenship status; occupation; place of employment; employer’s name; name and address of nearest relative; height; build; eye color; hair color.
If the applicant was of African descent, the bottom left corner was clipped off.			

The “Great War” ended on 11 November 1918, just two months after the last draft registration. Most of the millions of men who registered for the draft were never actually drafted.

FINDING DRAFT CARDS

There were 4,648 local draft boards involved in the process of registering, classifying and inducting men into military service during the months the United States was involved in the war. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has the original cards.

In recent years, locating draft registration cards has become a matter of "mouse clicking." The subscription side of Ancestry.com has a database that contains a nationwide index as well as the images of the draft registration cards. The digital images are from NARA microfilm number M1509, not from the original cards. Therefore, most are difficult to read. And if the indexer could not read the card with accuracy, then you may have to revert to techniques used before digitalization.

Both NARA and the FHL have microfilms of the cards. To determine the NARA roll number download the list <www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1509.pdf>. To find the FHL film, on the online catalogue do a Place Search: [YOUR STATE] and click on MILITARY RECORDS - WORLD WAR, 1914-1918 to select your draft board.

The original cards and the microfilm of those cards are in alphabetical order by draft board. Therefore, the researcher needs to know the residence of their individuals of interest on the date they had to report to the draft board.

If the registrant lived in a rural area there was only one draft board in place for the entire county, so the search is not difficult. However, the populated areas listed below had multiple draft boards and you will need to know a street address to start your search.

Albany, NY	Cincinnati, OH	Louisville, KY	New York City, NY	Saint Paul, MN
Atlanta, GA	Cleveland, OH	Luzerne County, PA	Philadelphia, PA	San Francisco, CA
Baltimore, MD	Indianapolis, IN	Milwaukee, WI	Pittsburgh, PA	Seattle, WA
Boston, MA	Jersey City, NJ	Minneapolis, MN	Providence, RI	Syracuse, NY
Buffalo, NY	Kansas City, MO	Newark, NJ	Saint Louis, MO	Washington, DC
Chicago, IL	Los Angeles, CA	New Orleans, LA		

If you do not have the addresses of your urbanite ancestors there are several sources that may give you that much needed street name and house number. If his address was the same in the 1910 and the 1920 censuses, you have a quick answer. Another source is the city directory for 1917 or 1918. If it hasn't been digitalized and posted online, contact the local library. They may have copies of old city directories and if they will not do a look-up for you, ask the local genealogy society if a member could do a look-up for you. Next identify the draft board responsible for that neighborhood by using the *World War One Draft Board Maps* (FHL Film 1,498,803) or the newspapers of the days before the registration for a list of reporting locations.

TIPS: Draft boards interpreted the directive to alphabetize the cards in different ways. Most of the boards filed the cards in one alphabetical file composed of the cards of all three registrations. Some boards filed their cards in a single alphabetical file, but separated the cards under each letter of the alphabet by registrations. And other boards made three alphabetical files of their cards, one for each of the registrations.

When looking at the microfilm of the cards, check at the end of the Zs for cards that had been misplaced or not filed correctly.

Although the originals of the cards are housed in the NARA Southeast Regional Branch in Marrow, Georgia, each of the NARA regional branches has the microfilm for the World War I draft registrations for the states under their area of coverage.

You may be able to get a more legible copy of the card by placing an online order with the National Archives at <www.archives.gov/genealogy/military/ww1/draft-registration/>.

The Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana has a large selection of city directories from around the country that will aid you in finding street addresses.



THE "OLD MAN'S DRAFT"

Draft Registration Cards of the Second World War

by **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]



What has become known as the Second World War started with the invasion of Poland by German forces on 1 September 1939. The US managed to stay out of the conflicts until that quiet Sunday morning in early December 1941 when we were thrust full force into the war. By the end of World War II more than 10 million men of the 16 million men and women in the armed forces had been drafted.

A year after the start of the war in the European theater, the US Congress passed the first peacetime conscription in our history, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. It required all men living in the United States between certain ages—whether native born, naturalized or resident alien—to register with local draft boards. Between 1940 and 1943, approximately 45 million men

registered for the draft during seven registration periods: 16 October 1940; 1 July 1941; 16 February 1942; 27 April 1942; 30 June 1942; 10 through 31 December 1942; and 16 November through 31 December 1943. The process was conducted by 6443 local boards.

Due to privacy issues, the public does not yet have access to the majority of the draft cards. But the 6 million or so cards completed on 27 April 1942 are available. On this date, men born on or between 28 April 1877 and 16 February 1897 who were not already in the military were required to register at the local draft board. It has become known as the "Old Man's Draft," and because of the age of the registrants the cards are available through the Freedom of Information Act.

What a wonderful resource they are. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilmed the cards by state and alphabetically within a state (NARA Record Group 147). It is not necessary to know any registration districts to do a search. The Family History Library (FHL) has copies of many of these microfilms. Check the FHL catalogue: [STATE] - MILITARY RECORDS - WORLD WAR, 1939-1945. Recently the registration cards have been indexed and digitized by Ancestry.com, so you don't even have to know the state.

There are many clues that you can get from examining the "Old Man's Draft" cards. Because they were filled out personally by the man, you will have information as he knew it. Besides learning that my grandfather didn't die in the late 1930s as Mom told me and getting a "picture" of what he looked like, I also gleaned many clues to follow up. He said he was a "Sr" so that means he had a son with the same name; his second wife's given name was Marie; he was unemployed; and he may have been a getting disability pension.

Hopefully, in the future, the other World War II draft registration cards will become available to us. Until then, this is a start for finding out about some of our "old men" ancestors.



REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER U 2090 **1. NAME (Print)** NICKOLAS HOME SCHOBERS Sr. **ORDER NUMBER**

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 2110 Bissell **City** Chicago **State** Illinois

3. PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL

4. TELEPHONE 4148 **5. AGE IN YEARS** 48 **6. PLACE OF BIRTH** Chicago, Illinois

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Marie Schobers - 2110 Bissell

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS none

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS none

10. SIGNATURE Nicholas Schobers Sr.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

RACE	DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT		
	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	57 8/16 in	170	Brown
	EYES	HAIR	
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy
	Gray	Red	Dark
Oriental	Hazel	Brown	Freckled
	Brown	Black	Light brown
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown
		Black	Black
Philippine			

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification:
Amputated left right middle fingers talons on both arms

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Anna A. Goodville
 Registrar for Local Board 66 Chicago, Illinois

Date of registration: *April 27 1942*

Local Board No. 66 Chicago City 731 066
 563 Diversey Parkway R. 6
 STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD



NARA IS RECONSTRUCTING LOST WWII MILITARY RECORDS

by **Jeanette Fisher** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

In the early morning hours of 12 July 1973, the Fire Department was called to a fire at the Military Personnel Records Center, now known as the National Personnel Records Center, in St. Louis. The first fire trucks arrived within four minutes of the call, but the fire destroyed the entire 6th floor of the building which contained some 16-18 million files.

The exact cause of the fire was never fully determined, but it was thought that a combination of very high temperatures and the brittle and dry records caused them to spontaneously combust.

To add fuel to the fire (no pun intended), none of the records had been indexed, copied or transferred to microfilm, and millions of records had been loaned to the Veterans Administration which made it difficult to determine which records were lost.

Luckily, the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) began a huge reconstruction effort in 1974 to attempt to restore the military service records which were destroyed. This effort is continuing today. When a veteran learns that his/her file may have been lost in the fire, he or she may send in photocopies of any documents in their possession to aid in the reconstruction process. NPRC's goal is to be able to reconstruct basic service information such as military date of entry, date of discharge, character of service, and final rank.

THE MILITARY RECORDS LOST INCLUDE:

- ◆ About 80% of U.S. Army personnel discharged between 1 November 1912 and 1 January 1960.
- ◆ About 75% of U.S. Air Force personnel discharged between 25 September 1947 and 1 January 1964, specifically for surnames listed alphabetically after Hubbard and the letter Z.
- ◆ And some of the U.S. Army Reserve personnel who performed their initial active duty training in the late 1950s, but who received final discharge as late as 1964.

RECONSTRUCTED RECORDS:

Alternate sources of military service data are used to create "partially" reconstructed files. Some of these sources are records from the Department of Veterans Affairs, payroll and military orders, in addition to records available from the State Adjutant General and other state veterans service offices.

Even though your ancestor's records may have been burned in the 1973 fire, you may request a copy of the reconstructed file by submitting Standard Form 180 which is available on the NARA website [at <www.archives.gov/research/order/standard-form-180.pdf>](http://www.archives.gov/research/order/standard-form-180.pdf).



REQUESTING MILITARY RECORDS

by **Kirby Morgan; Carolyn H. Brown & Barbara A. H. Nuehring**

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]



The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the responsible agency for maintaining the records of military personnel who served in all branches of the armed forces.

The records are held in two NARA facilities. Generally, military and pension records up to the beginning of the First World War are at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. Records of veterans who served from the First World War through the current conflicts are in the custody of the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis, Missouri. Due to privacy issues, the more recent records are less accessible to the public than older records. The records have been microfilmed by NARA and the Family History Library has copies of those films. In recent years some commercial website companies have been adding searchable databases and digital images of various pre-World War I military and pension records to their offerings.

Ordering Records From NARA & NPRC

Copies of military records held in the Washington, D.C. facility can be ordered online or by mail. You can place orders for bounty land warrant applications before 1856, as well as military service records and federal military pension applications from the time of the American Revolution up to the years just prior to the First World War. You can have your order sent to you in paper format or as a PDF on a CD/DVD.

When requesting copies of an ancestor's military records use NAFT Form 86. There are certain items you must include with your request: his name, the state where he enlisted, the war he fought in, and if available, his regiment. Any additional information—birth date and place, death date and place, and spouse's name(s)—will insure that you receive the paperwork of the "right" individual.

When requesting copies of an ancestor's federal pension record use NAFT Form 85. Keep in mind that not all pension files contain the same types of documents. Contents of the packets vary greatly. When you purchase the documents from NARA you can get the first eight pages in the packet for \$25. Up to 100 pages costs \$75 plus \$0.65 per page thereafter. When ordering the packets, make sure you get the entire file (or at least the 100 pages) as the information you are seeking may be a few pages down from the basic packet.

Access to Military Service Records held at the NPRC are limited. Copies can be ordered by using a Standard Form 180 (SF-180) that can be downloaded from the NARA website, but first read about what information can be released to genealogists who are not next-of-kin to the military member at: www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/public/general-public.html. For information on how to request Military Service Records go to: www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html.

There is a trick to ordering the records and that is knowing the name he used when he enlisted. If you are unsure of a middle name omit it. If you submit a middle initial like "L" and his initial on enlistment was "I", then you will get a reply from NARA that the record was not found. If there is a possibility that the last name had a variant spelling, submit two forms.

Locating Records Online

Unless you are flush with funds it is recommended that you try online databases first. NARA may have the military or pension record you need for your research, but it is important to know that you have the right individual and unit before ordering records from them. Online you have a chance to try various different spellings of his name, as well as searching with and without the middle initial. If you find several sources that agree on the name spelling, you are more likely to get the NARA documents you want.

The National Park Service has an online index of American Civil War Soldiers and Sailors (CWS&S) at: www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/. You can search by surname alone. The results will generally give you the name of every regiment and company your ancestor served in, his ranks, and the NARA film number containing the military record. It will also give you a short history of the regiment. Like all of these database entries, there are holes in the system and you do not always get all of the information from CWS&S.

Ancestry.com is also a good source for Civil War Soldier Service Records for State Units which are mostly based on the State Adjutant Reports. Pension card images are available on Ancestry.com and Footnote.com that can have important information on them. See the article about *NARA's Access to Archival Databases (AAD)* on page 2. Remember, databases may have a few holes in the information listed.

Don't let this opportunity to learn more about your ancestor's life pass you by.



After the treaty formally ending the Revolutionary War, both the US and Great Britain provided means whereby "Loyalists" could be compensated for property losses and records pertaining to these claims have been preserved. The FHL has a microfilm of *American Loyalist's Claims, Series "I"* (FHL US/CAN Film 1,698,293). Several volumes of published material relating to Loyalists can also be found on FHL shelves.

Even if your ancestor did not fight in the Revolutionary War, they may be listed as providing support to the cause in local county court records.

ATTEN-HUT! WORDS YOU MAY FIND WHEN RESEARCHING MILITARY RECORDS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

BREVET: A temporary promotion of an officer with an increase in responsibility and accorded the respect of that rank but without an increase in pay. First used during the Revolutionary War. It was a very common practice during the last years of the Civil War because of the large number of casualties in the command structures of both the Union and Confederate armies. Career officers in the Regular Army were often given temporary promotions during the two World Wars when the army was made up of large numbers of volunteers.



CENOTAPH: A cemetery marker or tombstone inscription on a “grave” of a person who is not actually buried there—such as for sailors lost at sea or for soldiers missing in action and declared dead.

GALVANIZED YANKEES: Confederate prisoners of war who donned the Yankee uniform in exchange for freedom. Prior to the end of the Civil War they were sent west for duty against the Indians.

GAR: Grand Army of the Republic was a fraternal organization of Union Army veterans from 1866 to 1956. Organizationally the GAR was divided into “Departments” at the state level and into “Posts” at the local level. GAR headquarters was in Chicago, Illinois and national “encampments” were regularly held. Upon its dissolution, GAR property was given to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW); its flags/banners/seals/ badges were given to the Smithsonian Institution; and its records were transferred to the Library of Congress <www.loc.gov/rr/main/gar/>.

REGULAR SERVICE: An enlistment for a specific period of time, regardless of whether it's during peacetime or during a conflict.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE: Military service only for the duration of a particular war or conflict.



BEGINNERS' PITFALLS FALLS

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2009]

I DON'T NEED TO TAKE NOTES - I HAVE AN EXCELLENT MEMORY

You might think you have an excellent memory, but in this hobby you will be gathering hundreds or even thousands of names, dates and geographic names. You will eventually forget, especially as your research progresses.

Clear and precise notes are a necessity to ensure a smooth progression into your family's past. Record every resource you have found—even if it did not contain information on your family. This will insure that you do not repeat searching in a document you have already seen.

If you find something in a book or document, copy the pages of interest as well as the cover page and copyright page. Record all of the information you will need to cite it as a source. Also note the library or facility where you located the document. You just might need to find that document again for further research.

If you find something on a website, print the page or do a “screen capture” and save it to your hard drive. Include the entire URL and the date that you captured the page. Websites change all the time. It is likely that in the future, only the copy you made will exist.



ABCs

C - D - E - F

by Maryalice Gordon [from the SKP Genies Newsletter Mar / Apr 2007]

C is for **COUSIN**. A cousin is a collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister, but descended from a common ancestor. In other words, a "cousin" descends from the same ancestor but is in a different line. Relationships and their designations (cousin, aunt, great-uncle, etc.) can really be confusing for the beginner and even the experienced researcher. Fortunately a genealogy computer program will figure it out for you!

D is for **DAUGHTER**. The oldest daughter in the family often received the family Bible and many of the heirlooms of the family, such as quilts, photographs, and other memorabilia. Remember that the daughter usually married and therefore her last name will be different. Watch for all those daughters' married names in county histories and research. Often a child of one of the daughter's line will have the information you need.

E is for **EXPAND** your thinking beyond the immediate ancestors, and learn about the brothers and sisters of every set of your great-grandparents. If your direct ancestor is difficult to locate, another family member may help as families often moved to a new location together.

F is for **FLOOR**, the place for storing your priceless genealogy records! I'm teasing! Keep your genealogy records safe by using archival safe paper, page protectors, tape, etc. Some of your papers and pictures may be all that is left of your family records. Your descendants will appreciate your diligence.



TIPS:

If you believe an ancestor may have fought in the Revolutionary War, check out the DAR Patriot Index <www.dar.org>. If he appears there, get a copy of *all* DAR applications for that ancestor. These documents may lead you to others researching the same family.

In some cases, you may find the age of an individual and reference to involvement in a war from county court records. This will give you an approximate date of birth.

At the end of the Civil War there was a draft requirement at the county level for some states. No Federal records were made of these draft records, but County records may be available in the state archives.

State militia and National Guard unit records are not federal records. They are in the custody of state repositories. There are directories of State Archives at <www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/state-archives.html>.

Could your ancestor have served in the military of a European country before the family immigrated? Check the back issues of the *SKP Genies Newsletter* for the *Routes to our Roots* article of your ancestral country for information about the accessibility of military records.

When cleaning out a family member's home, be sure to keep all references to any military service. These records may lead you to additional information about that individual.

Read old letters for information on a family member's military service. Also note the postmark if the letter was from a soldier. It will tell you where he was at the time the letter was written, and help you identify a battle he was involved in.



Any family tree produces some lemons, some nuts and a few bad apples...

Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

Carolyn H. Brown - Chairman

Please note that we changed our name in December to the **Bouse Genealogical Society**, though we will still be calling ourselves the Bouse Genies.

Family History Expo - Mesa, AZ on 22-23 Jan 2010

Some of us will be going over early Thursday morning so we can have the afternoon to research in the Family History Center in Mesa. At 5:00 p.m. we will be meeting for dinner at the Organ Stop Pizza, 1149 East Southern Avenue, Mesa, AZ 85204-5011, (480) 813-5700. If you are interested in attending this conference you can register on line at:<www.fhexpos.com>.

Family History Expo has their Banquet for \$28.50 posted online. Make your reservations early to insure a place at the table.

Genies In The Desert Conference & Workshop - Bouse, AZ on 28 - 29 Jan 2010

If you are planning on attending the seminars please get your registration fee in. If you are not a member of the Escapees you are a non-member.

Those working the morning coffee or the Bouse Genies table, please be there a little early.

Thursday 28 Jan 2010

8:00-8:50 Registration, Meet and Greet, Coffee and Pastries

8:50-9:00 Welcome and Introduction of Speakers

9:00-10:15 **Genealogy on the Road** by Connie Bradish

10:15-10:30 Break, Stretch, Visit Vendors and Door Prizes

10:30-12:00 **Genealogical Proof Standard Simplified** by Peter Bradish

12:00-1:00 Lunch – Salad Buffet

1:00-2:15 **In Deed** by Connie Bradish

2:15-2:30 Break, Stretch, Visit Vendors and Door Prizes

2:30-4:00 **Documents: Scanning and Taking Digital Pictures** by Peter Bradish

4:00-4:30 Wrap Up, What is Happening Tomorrow and Evaluation Forms

Friday 29 Jan 2010

8:30-9:00 Registration, Meet and Greet, Coffee and Pastries

9:00-10:00 **Using Ancestry.com** by Connie and Peter Bradish - Seminar to be held in the library

10:00-10:10 Break, Stretch, Door Prizes and Introduction of Assistants

10:10-12:00 Open Session. Personal use of Ancestry.com

Help with using Ancestry.com if needed.

One-on-one consultations with experienced genealogists.

12:00-1:00 Lunch – Sandwich Buffet

1:00-2:00 **Using Animap 3.0** by Carol Brown

2:00-4:00 Open Session. Personal use of Ancestry.com

Help with using Ancestry.com if needed.

One-on-one consultations with experienced genealogists.

4:00-4:30 Workshop Wrap Up and Evaluation Forms

On Friday the library will be open for attendees to use the libraries computers, or they can access Ancestry.com with their own computers. Ancestry.com is not available in the Community Building. They will also be free to use our books while in the library. The library will be closed to the public.

As Bouse Genies our only real involvement in this event is to provide the food, which the SKP Genies are paying us for. We will also have a Bouse Genies sales table. All of our members will have to register and pay admission to attend. It would help if our members pitched in to help with setup and take down to make sure the tables are arranged as needed.

The Bouse Genies sales table can have lots of items on it to help us make money. We can sell, cookies and drinks in the afternoon. We can also sell our extra magazines, and other used or new genealogy related books. Any other new items that you may wish to donate to the cause will be accepted. We will discuss this at our upcoming meetings.



Genealogy Classes 2010 Schedule

The genealogy classes start at 10:00 and end at 12:00 noon, unless the attendees chose to modify the start and stop time. They will be held in the Bouse Community Building. Please sign up at our meetings or in the Library.

Cost per class will be \$5 per person. All proceeds go to the Bouse Genies. Cost for all handouts will be taken from the class income.

Class 3 is on Census Records and Social Security Records was scheduled for November 13, 2009, however it was postponed until **Tuesday, January 5, 2010** at 1:00 p.m..

January 8 - Class 5 - Immigration and Migration Patterns

February 5 - Class 6 - Over Coming Dead Ends

February 19 - Class 7 - Preponderance of Evidence

March 5 - Class 8 - Researching in Military Records

March 19 - Class 9 - Sharing Your Family History

April 2 - Class 10 - Using Genealogical Societies and Magazines

For more information contact Carolyn Brown <geniecarol@gmail.com>.



Blessed are the elderly for they remember what we never knew.

We shall find no ancestor before his time.

Bouse Genies 2010 Meeting Schedule

January 15, 2010

February 12 & 26, 2010

March 12 & 26, 2010

April 9 & 23, 2010

May 7 & 21, 2010

June 4 & 18, 2010



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

by Carolyn H. Brown

geniecarol@gmail.com



Starting with this issue the newsletter will be on a quarterly basis rather than bi-monthly.

APR-MAY-JUN 2010 - *Researching in Colonial Records* with articles on what records were created, what records still exist; where to find them; societies that have sources: i.e., DAR, SAR, Mayflower, and NEHGS (deadline 1 Mar 2010)

Jul-Aug-Sep 2010 - *Researching Historical Events* includes articles about time lines; calendars; recording dates; strange events (witchcraft trials, etc.) and alternatives when historical records had been stored in a burned building (deadline 1 Jun 2010)

OCT-NOV-DEC 2010 - *Researching Historical Events Using Newspapers* with articles on finding newspapers; the history of newspapers; how the layout and content has changed through the years; using obituaries as clues; and other news that aids in our genealogy research.