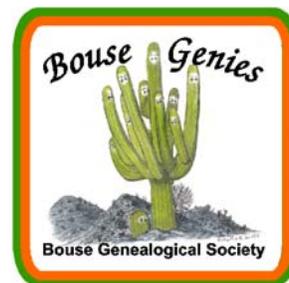


BOUSE GENIES



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TODAY'S HISTORICAL EVENTS WERE YESTERDAY'S CURRENT EVENTS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

We do not live in a vacuum. Throughout our lives external events impact the way we live and influence the decisions we make.

Natural catastrophes, several wars and sudden inconceivable events have affected our lives—the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the terrorist strikes of 11 September 2001. Evolutionary events have affected our lifestyle—large black and white television sets with rabbit ears are now flat screen TVs receiving HD broadcasts via satellite dishes; the computers that entered our homes with no installed memory and 5½” floppy disks have given way to i-pads and notebooks with hundreds of gigs of memory; and black rotary dial phones with “private lines” which sat in a place of honor in our homes have been replaced by cell phones which allow us to talk, text and send pictures from our RVs.

What we have experienced, what we see on the nightly news, what we think of as current events—will be considered historic events by our children, our grandchildren and future generations.

Our ancestors did not live in a vacuum either. What we consider historical events were their current events. World, national and local “news” influenced the decisions they made. Contemporary ethics, industrialization, technological advances and climate conditions impacted the way they lived their lives.

TIME TRAVEL IS A COMPONENT IN RESEARCHING OUR FAMILY HISTORY.

Just as we are the products of our environment, so were our ancestors. Their's was a different time, but we tend to imagine their lives based on our experiences. Instead, we need to put them in the proper context by taking a trip back in time and studying their total environment.

There are many resources at our disposal for our trip into the past. The first stop is right here in the *BouseGenies Newsletter*. This issue is the first of four that will be examining historical events. In this issue we have: an in-depth account of the operations of Orphan Trains; delightful stories about an ancestor who was a witch, ancestors who were hard-working immigrants and ancestors who were caught up in the westward expansion; synopses on a few historical events that had major impacts on many of our ancestors; an overview of inventions that significantly changed lifestyles; several articles on research techniques; and, naturally, websites and books to help further your study of historical events.

Join us as we start our journey into historical events—or should we say yesterday's current events. 📖

[Editor's Note: The name of the newsletter was changed to fit this publication.]

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.

The Bouse Genies Website is
<http://bousegenies.weebly.com>

From the Computer Desk -



LOCATING BOOK SOURCE INFORMATION ONLINE by Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

As I have been inputting my family information into my Legacy Family Tree genealogy computer program using the program's new Source Writer capability, I find that I am missing some information that I need to cite my sources. In most cases, I wrote the name of the book and the author down when I copied the source, if I did not make a copy of the title page of the book.

Now I am trying to cite those books as my sources, and I need a way to find the correct citation information (when, where and by what company the book was published). Then I realized that I can get this information very easily using the same system used at our local library to record their holdings in their online catalog.

Log on to the Library of Congress at <www.loc.gov>. Click on the button at the top of the screen for the *Library Catalog*. On the next screen click on *Basic Search*, then enter the title of the book and click *Begin Search*. Information concerning the book will be displayed. Usually several other books will also appear, so you will need to make sure you have the right one. Click on *Full Title* for the book you want, and all of the details needed to cite your source correctly will appear. 📖



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

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

WEBSITES THAT WILL AID IN UNDERSTANDING HISTORICAL EVENTS

History Channel: This Day in History	http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history
<i>Pick any date on the side bar: "What happened on your birthday?" It doesn't have to be your birthday. ☺</i>	
Timelines of History	http://timelines.ws/
US State History Timelines	www.e-referencedesk.com/resources/state-history-timeline/
NARA: Photographs of Historic Events	www.flickr.com/photos/usnationalarchives/
Library of Congress: Historical Images	www.loc.gov/pictures
Library of Congress: American Memory	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html
American History Sources/Links	http://americanhistory.suite101.com/
European History Sources/Links	http://guides.lib.washington.edu/europe
Denver Library: Western History Images	http://history.denverlibrary.org/images/index.html
New York Library: Picture Collection	http://digital.nypl.org/mmpco/
Google: Advanced Search	www.google.com/advanced_search?hl=en

If you want to know about any event in history Google it using the Advanced Search for text and for images. You may need to try different combinations in the various search fields. Be creative.

A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots.

SAY WHAT? WORDS DESCRIBING HISTORICAL EVENTS



[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

CONSUMPTION: An old name for tuberculosis (TB), it accurately describes how the illness wastes away or consumes its victims. In the two decades immediately preceding and following the beginning of the 20th century, 12% of the death certificates recorded in our country attributed death to tuberculosis. In those days there was only one method of treatment—relocate to an area with a warm, dry climate. Many of those who migrated to the southwestern United States in the early 1900s did so because one of their family members had consumption. Some families stayed and others returned to their original hometown.

DUST BOWL: Throughout the 1930s the southern part of the Great Plains—southeastern Colorado, southwest Kansas and the panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas—experienced a severe drought. After decades of wheat farming and cattle raising, the fine soil was no longer protected by natural prairie grasses, so that when the strong winds common to the area began to blow, tons of topsoil were blown off barren fields creating large storm-like clouds of dust. The sky was often dark, children wore dust masks, mothers hung wet sheets over windows to limit the amount of dust in the home, and fathers watched helplessly as crops blew away. Farms were completely ruined. Many families abandoned their homesteads and moved west to become migrant farm workers. Those who stayed may have applied for federal aid.

GREAT WHITE HURRICANE: Between 11 and 14 March 1888, a huge blizzard paralyzed the entire northeastern United States, from Virginia to Maine. As much as five feet of snow was dumped in some areas with drifts completely covering houses, disrupting road and rail traffic and shutting down the infrastructure of the largest cities in the country. More than 400 people died in what the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) calls “the blizzard by which all others are measured.”

SCHOOLHOUSE BLIZZARD: On 12 January 1888, a fast-moving storm first hit Montana in the early hours, swept through Dakota Territory from mid-morning to early afternoon, reached eastern Nebraska in the mid-afternoon, and struck southwestern Wisconsin that night. Thousands of people were caught in the blizzard and about 500 people died of hypothermia. It earned its name because it hit during work/school hours, and many children were stranded in their one-room schools.

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO: Signed on 2 February 1848, the treaty ended the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and ceded to the United States the lands comprising the present-day states of California, Texas, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona and New Mexico, western and southern Colorado, the Oklahoma panhandle and southern Wyoming—about two-thirds of Mexico’s national territory. Those living in the area automatically became American citizens.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: A vast informal network of abolitionist sympathizers helped fugitive slaves escape to the northern states and to Canada in the 1800s via secret convoluted routes. At night the runaways would travel 10 to 20 miles between safe houses where they would hide in basements, attics or barns during the day. Although most traveled by foot or wagon, railroad terminology was used as code words in order to maintain secrecy—“stations” were private homes or businesses where the fugitives were hidden, fed and provided a place to sleep; “conductors” lead the runaways from station to station; and “stockholders” provided funds to “station masters” for supplies.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD: One of the most famous disasters in our history occurred on 31 May 1889 when almost five billion gallons of water came rushing through the southeastern Pennsylvania towns of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale, East Conemaugh and Johnstown. Upstream from the towns, rain-swollen Lake Conemaugh pushed against the poorly maintained South Fork Dam causing it to collapse and sending a wall of water through the valley killing over 2,200 people and carrying away hundreds more who were never found. Support for the victims came from all over the United States and many foreign countries in the form of money, food, clothing and medical assistance. It was the first major disaster relief effort handled by the new American Red Cross, and Clara BARTON was among the relief workers who arrived in Johnstown five days after the flood.

WAGON TRAIN: Before the 1860s when railroads crisscrossed the great American West, individuals who traveled across the plains banded together for mutual assistance in groups of 20 to 40 covered wagons.

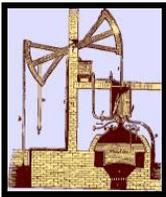
Known as wagon trains, many started in western Missouri. Membership in wagon trains was generally fluid, and wagons frequently joined or left trains depending on the needs and wishes of their owners. Many who started the journey never made it to their destination and are interred in graves whose wooden markers have long since disappeared. It is estimated over 300,000 people moved west on a wagon train. First-hand stories of the challenges they faced and the hardships they endured were recorded in diaries and journals—many which have survived. 📖

HISTORICAL EVENTS: TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

The invention and further developments of the automobile, airplane and the computer have changed mankind's lives more than anything since the invention of the wheel. But there were many advances in technology through the ages that have impacted the quality of life for all future generations. These are just a few of those historic inventions.



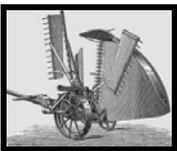
PRINTING PRESS (1440): In Germany, Johannes GUTENBERG invented a mechanical way of printing books by making a wooden press which used uniformly shaped pieces of metal, each with a different letter of the alphabet on its face, that could be endlessly rearranged to form new text. It gave the common man access to literature and encouraged record keeping that we, as genealogists, so deeply appreciate.



STEAM ENGINE (1698): The first steam engine was invented by Thomas SAVERY to pump water out of coal mines. It consisted of a closed vessel filled with water into which steam, under pressure, was introduced. This forced the water upwards and out of the mine shaft. Then a cold water sprinkler was used to condense the steam. This created a vacuum which sucked more water out of the mine shaft through the bottom valve. Thomas NEWCOMEN improved the design in 1712 by pumping the steam into a cylinder. In 1769, James WATT patented a separate condenser connected to a cylinder by a valve. The condenser could be cooled while the cylinder was hot. Watt's engine soon became the dominant design for all modern steam engines and helped bring about the Industrial Revolution.



COTTON GIN (1794): The cotton gin was in use as early as the 5th century in Asia. The modern version of the cotton gin, patented by Eli WHITNEY, used a brush-like component instrumental in separating the seed from the cotton fibers. Before this time, the process was done by hand. The invention of the cotton gin caused massive growth in the production of cotton in the US, mostly in the South. This increased cotton production led to a requirement for more slaves. By 1860 the Southern United States was providing eighty percent of Great Britain's cotton and two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton.



REAPER (1831): Developed to replace the manual cutting of crops, the horse-drawn reaper could harvest more grain than five men using sickles and scythes. It cut standing grain with a revolving reel, swept it onto a canvas belt that carried it to two men who bundled it. It was the first mechanical device used in farming and started the transition from small independent family farms to the big business it is today.



BARBED WIRE (1873): In settling the Great Plains, wooden fences were expensive and hard to acquire. Single-strand wire fencing was easily broken by cattle. The introduction of barbs locked into double-strand wire mass-produced by machinery and rolled on large spools solved both problems, but radically altered the nomadic life of Native Americans. Later it was used to protect military units in the time of war, to confine prisoners and mark territorial boundaries.



IRON LUNG (1928): The "Drinker Respirator" (aka Iron Lung) was used to assist people with Infantile Paralysis, the old name for Poliomyelitis (aka Polio) to breathe. Polio is a viral disease that can affect nerves and can lead to partial or full paralysis. This machine enabled a person to breathe when normal muscle control had been lost or the work of breathing exceeded the person's ability. It was a negative pressure medical ventilator. It has since been replaced by a positive pressure ventilation system. Polio was rampant in the early 1900s and was almost eliminated in America after 1952, when Jonas SALK tested the first Polio vaccine. 📖

THE ORPHAN TRAIN MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1854 TO 1929

by Glen A. and Cheryl F. Longshore

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]



THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT

Between 1854 and 1929, the Orphan Train Movement placed almost 30,000 homeless children from New York City each year to foster homes throughout the United States. Over the 75-year life of the movement, the Children's Aid Society of New York City and the New York Foundling Hospital placed an estimated 200,000 homeless, abandoned or unwanted children with caring families.

Beginning in 1841, a surge of immigrants started to come from Europe in hope of finding work and a fresh start on life. Most were fleeing poverty, war or starvation in their native countries. Steamship companies and railroads enticed them with the promise of free land and boundless opportunities in a land of milk and honey, and the people came by the millions. Many of them spent their only money for ship passage to New York City and could not move elsewhere. The City thus became overcrowded with such people looking desperately for work.

People frequently lived in crowded tenements with 10 people to each small room. Disease spread rapidly in such conditions and many died. Others who found work were forced to take dangerous jobs, which resulted in further deaths. All too frequently the death of the man of the family, the "breadwinner", left the rest with no hope at all. And because few families came with their extended family of grandparents, siblings, aunts and uncles, the resulting orphaned children had nowhere to turn. In their struggle to survive, other desperate families unable to find work abandoned their children to fend for themselves. By 1854, there were an estimated 30,000 orphaned and abandoned children living on the streets of New York City.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY

In 1854, the Children's Aid Society of New York City was founded to deal with the problem. Their solution was to use the rapidly-expanding railroad system of the country to move the unwanted children to foster homes throughout the nation, usually on farms. Local societies were formed in small towns along the railroad lines to facilitate the transfer of children and to monitor the placements. Often the local committee was composed of a town doctor, clergymen and local business leaders. Families were selected and invited to a meeting. After determining how many children could be placed, word was sent to the Society in New York City with the "order". Children traveled by rail in groups of 20 to 40, under the supervision of an adult.

Each family signed a contract that promised that they would house, feed, educate and generally care for the child until they reached the age of 18 years. Most placements were made as foster care arrangements. Adoption was also an option, at the discretion of the family. Children judged to be unsuitable for any reason could be returned to the Society with no cost to the family.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

In 1869, the New York Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity was incorporated as a Catholic charity to also address the problem of unwanted children in New York City. At the start it acted mainly as a foundling home, but later developed a training school for older children. Soon the foundling home was filled to capacity and second, third and fourth homes were opened. The seemingly endless supply of orphaned and abandoned children led the Asylum to also start transporting children to caring families throughout the country. Their placement system was different from that of the Children's Aid Society.

In countless small towns along railway lines, local Catholic priests determined the placement capacity of their area. Children were offered for placement and the prospective families were given the option of specifying the hair and eye color of the child. An order was then sent to the Asylum in New York City for so many blond-haired and blue-eyed children, brown-haired and brown-eyed, black-haired and blue-eyed and so on. One farmer requested a red-haired and blue-eyed boy because he had four red-haired and blue-eyed daughters, but no son. The boy he received was as he had ordered. The farmer was obviously very pleased because the boy was legally adopted by the farmer and later inherited the family farm.

THE END OF THE ORPHAN TRAIN MOVEMENT

By the late 1880s the individual states began to pass laws to regulate the flow of orphaned and abandoned children into their territory. They were often aimed at keeping out undesirable or troublesome children. Michigan was the first state to institute such a law in 1887 and by 1895 had added a new law that required that a bond be given for each child. Other states passed similar laws of their own, further limiting the number of states that would accept Orphan Trains. The federal government began to take an official interest in immigration in 1917, when the law required that anyone entering the country who was 16 years of age or over must be able to read and write in at least one language. By 1921, federal immigration quotas were in place, which drastically limited the flow. In 1907 a record number of 1,285,349 immigrants entered the United States; by 1921 only 357,000 were allowed in and by 1923 the quota was down to 150,000. Because the source had been drastically reduced by the early 1920s, the Orphan Train Movement eventually ran out of orphans to move. In 1929, the last official train ran to Texas.

OUR EXPERIENCE

In the PAXTON family Bible we found a note in the births: "Frank LEWIS came to us January 19, 1901," born May 21, 1898. Frank was "taken in" by William and Mary PAXTON.

The PAXTONs lived on a farm outside of Mound City, Missouri. They had two daughters, but no son. The daughters, Stella (Glen's maternal grandmother) and Madge, were in their mid-teens at the time of the placement. A local newspaper article indicated that William PAXTON had been in town on the day of the child placement meeting and went in to observe. After all the children had been taken by various families only one two-and-a-half year old boy remained unclaimed. William agreed to take him. There is no record that Frank was formally adopted. This seems to be corroborated by the fact that Frank kept the LEWIS surname throughout his life.

Glen had been told by his grandmother that Frank had served during World War I aboard the USS Chester and that he had died sometime after that, but she didn't remember when or the circumstances of his death. We later found a letter written by him to his foster mother, Mary, in 1926, so we knew he was alive in that year. Glen's grandmother did not think he had been married or had children.

Searches of US census and California death records did not reveal anything that could be identified as "our" Frank LEWIS. Even though he was listed as Frank LEWIS, not Frank PAXTON, in the 1910 census, we searched for both names.

In 2009, we visited Mound City, Missouri, where the PAXTON family lived before moving to California. The county genealogy society there had a card file index to the local newspaper. One card indicated Frank died in 1928 and had the obituary affixed to it, which was credited to the town newspaper in California where the PAXTONs then lived. It indicated that he had died after being struck by an automobile while changing a flat tire on the side of a California roadway. Another card led us to an article about the orphan train that had come to Mound City in 1901 from New York City. The names of the orphans were listed along with the families who chose them. It indicated that Frank LEWIS was the last child to be chosen and that William PAXTON had said that he would take him. Since the PAXTONs were not Catholic, it appears that Frank came on one of the orphan trains from the Children's Aid Society of New York City.

An additional source was "Orphan Train Riders: Their Own Stories", also printed in the local Mound City newspaper, with information about the orphan trains that came to Mound City along with some narratives written by the orphans about their experiences. One narrative was by a woman who had been Frank's best friend. Her family lived on a nearby farm and both families went to the same church. She wrote of being saddened to learn of his death.

After finding this information, we searched for Frank in the 1900 census, hoping to find him with his birth parents or in an orphanage in New York. There were no obvious matches.

WHAT WE LEARNED

We never knew that Frank had been an orphan or that he had come west on an orphan train. We assumed that he was an orphan from the town where the PAXTONs lived. The lesson learned is to ask questions and to keep on searching through local, state and national sources.

ASK YOURSELF . . .

“Why is this child an orphan?”

“Did a parent or parents die in a census year?” (If you’re lucky!)

“Why was the child not placed with a family member?”

“Are there persons with that surname in the census of the locality in question?”

“Are there alternate spellings to a name, in this case, ‘Louis’ instead of ‘Lewis’?”

The census often identifies persons such as these as persons with “other than a direct relationship.” After 1900, newspaper articles, especially from small town papers, may provide valuable clues.

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORPHAN TRAIN MOVEMENT, TRY THESE WEBSITES . . .

<<http://www.42explore2.com/orphan.htm>> Many of the links on this page are not good.

<<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/orphan/>> Includes a brief description of the American Experience episode on Orphan Trains. This site has a good bibliography for further reading.

<<http://www.orphantraindepot.com/OrphanTrainHistory.html>> You can register or request research on this site if you suspect an orphan train rider in your ancestry. There is an excellent FAQs about orphan trains.

<<http://www.uoregon.edu/~adoption/topics/orphan.html>>

If you google “orphan trains” you will find many other sites.

[Editors Note: This article was written and researched by Glen A. Longshore, M.S.Ed., M.L.S. and Cheryl F. Longshore, M.L.S.] 

***GENEALOGISTS' FAVORITE HISTORICAL EVENT***

by Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

A major historical event that happens only once every 10 years happened just three months ago—the US Federal Census. The rallying cry for the 2010 census was: WE CAN'T MOVE FORWARD UNTIL YOU MAIL IT BACK. Hopefully, everyone did mail it back. And now that the 2010 census is in our rear view mirrors, we are looking forward to another major historical event—the public release of the population schedules of the 1940 Federal Census.

Yes, we have to wait a couple of years, but according to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) “Digital images will be accessible at NARA facilities nationwide through our public access computers as well as on personal computers via the internet,” on 2 April 2012. How wonderful is that!

NARA is also helping genealogists prepare for that auspicious day. Go to this special page on their website <www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/1940/index.html>. After you smile at the count-down clock clicking off the minutes and seconds until the release of the census, scroll down the page to read about the questions asked and the symbols used on the population schedule, print out a template of the 1940 population schedule, use NARA’s checklist of things you can do to start your 1940 census research, get links to indexes and finding aids, and even watch the films created by the US Census Bureau to train the 1940 enumerators.

On 1 April 2010 we participated in an historic event and now it is time to prepare for the next planned one. Only one year and nine months—but who’s counting? I am! 

TIP: Depending on your age, you have probably participated in several US Censuses. Did you keep a copy of each one so your descendants do not have to wait the 72 years since they were taken until they are made available to the public? If not, then check out IPUMS (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series) <<http://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/tEnumForm.shtml>>, you’ll find the questions asked in each census year. Using those, be your own enumerator and reconstruct your household for each census year. Store your answers in your files with a note indicating the date that you filled out the form, with an explanation of what you’ve done. 



CAUGHT UP IN THE FERVOR

by Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

Most of us have at least one ancestor we can associate with some big event in our country's history. My husband Sid is no exception. During my research for Sid's ancestors I came across an unpublished document on the COX Family.

The document made great connections to information I had already gathered on his 4th great-grandfather, Solomon COX. There was a statement in it that said, "Solomon had died in 1849 on the Plains of Gilroy, California." From this document I knew the names of Solomon's children and their spouses. It also showed that his daughter, Martha (aka Patsa) had married Lidgard FINE, Jr.

Solomon had been born in Virginia in 1788 and had moved to Dover, Missouri about 1817. When looking at a map you will notice that Dover is very close to Independence, Missouri, and is on the road heading west which the wagon trains were taking. Solomon was watching all of the traffic going by his home, and he and his sons were feeling the pull to go with them.

My first thought was that he had gotten caught up in the fervor of the times and had gone to California to hunt for gold. But why was he in Gilroy, not anywhere near Placerville with the other men hunting gold?

While traveling around California we regularly stop in Morgan Hill, the small town next to Gilroy, because there is a Thousand Trails park there, and we are members. On one trip I decided to see if I could find any record of Solomon's death there. I visited the Gilroy Historical Society, which has a very small building in town. The first thing I asked the attendant was "*if there are any records for Gilroy in 1849?*" The answer was "*no*", as Gilroy was not a town until 1852. As I was looking around very dejectedly, I noticed a genealogy chart on the wall. At the top of that chart were Lidgard FINE and Patsa COX, daughter of Solomon COX. The chart showed several generations of FINE descendants.

When I asked the lady about the chart, she informed me that it had only arrived a few days before I showed up, and that there was an accompanying document called *The Fine Line* with it. The story in the document was that Lidgard, his brother, Patsa's father Solomon, and three of her brothers had come to California, not for gold, but for land. They knew that some of the men coming for gold would stay in California and would want to buy land. So they went to where the good land was.

Patsa's father Solomon died on the trip, but Lidgard, his brother and Patsa's brothers went back to Missouri to report his death. Lidgard gathered his family, and they returned to Gilroy and bought a lot of land in the area where Gilroy was later incorporated. They became the founders of Gilroy, California.

As I was researching Solomon's will and other documents created at the time of his death, I found something interesting. Solomon had left each of his eight living children large plots of land in Missouri. It became quite obvious that while in Missouri Solomon had purchased a lot of land in various counties in the western part of the state. Solomon was not a gold hunter, as were most other men at that time, he was a land baron. It seems that he taught his family well as they all owned a lot of land. Using the BLM website <www.glorerecords.blm.gov> I was able to get copies of the land grants for his Missouri properties.

Land was really important to so many of the early settlers, so look for the land records to put your family history together. 📖

TIP:

Is the weather on a certain date mentioned in family journals or on an historical document? *Today in Weather History* website is a good source for finding significant weather information for any date. It does not have every tornado, hurricane, flood, heat wave or snowstorm, but if the weather was bad enough to be recorded in a source document, it may be described on *Today in Weather History* at <www.weatherforyou.com/history>. 📖

Understanding history makes our ancestors come alive for us.

RESEARCHING THE WITCHCRAFT TRIALS OF 1692

by Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]



In 1981 while living in Oakland, California, I had the opportunity to visit the Sutro Library in San Francisco several times. There I was able to connect my HUTCHINSON family to several New England families. During this research, I found information in the book *Bradbury Memorial* by William Berry LAPHAM. It states my 8th great-grandmother Mary (PERKINS) BRADBURY was tried for witchcraft at Salisbury, Massachusetts near Salem in 1692.

Mary was the wife of Captain Thomas BRADBURY, who was a Salisbury magistrate and militia leader. She had been charged with witchcraft and was held from June to September, 1692. Interestingly, she was one of seven individuals accused of witchcraft who was not hanged.

She was accused of tormenting Timothy SWAN. Additionally, Richard CARR accused her of turning herself into a "blue boar" which attacked his and his father's horses some years earlier. More accusations continued when James CARR, brother of Richard, accused her of making him strangely ill for nine months after a courtship visit to the young widow, Rebecca WHEELWRIGHT MAVERICK. James told the jury that Mary's son, William BRADBURY, was at the widow's home also to court Mrs. MAVERICK. James believed that Mary BRADBURY bewitched him so Rebecca would marry her son, William. Rebecca did marry William BRADBURY.

One of my distant cousins, author Mary Beth NORTON, did an in-depth study of the trials and wrote the book *In the Devil's Snare*. Mary Beth is also descended from Mary BRADBURY.

Mary Beth states that "James drove home his point by informing the jury that a doctor pronounced him 'behaged' because medications did not appear to improve his condition." After James identified Mistress BRADBURY as a suspect, the doctor exclaims that "he did believe that mis BRADBURY was a great deal worse then goody [Susannah] MERTIN." Not until after James successfully struck a spectral cat that appeared in his bedroom one night did his health improve. "I believe in my hart," he concluded, "that mis BRADBURY the prisoner att the bar has often affected me by acts of witchcraft." [Spelling and punctuation are as they appear in the documents.]

Another author, Marion L. STARKEY in *The Devil in Massachusetts* states that: "Mary BRADBURY was one of the best-loved members of her community. Ninety-three neighbours had signed a statement that in half a century they had never known her to make trouble. Robert PIKE and the Reverend James ALLEN testified to her charity and piety. Her husband Thomas, to whom she had been married fifty years and had borne eleven children, said that she was "of a cheerful spirit, liberal and charitable,"-but now that she was old," weak and grieved under her affliction, may not be able to speak much for herself, not being so free of speech as others may be." [Spelling and punctuation are as they appear in the documents.]

"The woman even haunted ships at sea; Samuel ENDICOTT had caught her at it. By bad luck his captain had bought two firkins of butter from her. and these had spoiled, not too surprisingly since the ship was bound for the Barbados and ill equipped with refrigeration. The spoiling of the butter was, however, only the beginning of Mrs BRADBURY's display of malefic powers. Soon after the Barbados. the ship ran into a storm. lost a mainmast, and sprang a leak which ruined several tons of salt. At this point Mrs BRADBURY, gloating over her accomplishment, could not resist the temptation to show off. On a bright moonlit night ENDICOTT looked up and there she sat on the windlass, neat and composed in her white cap and neckcloth as she had ever been at meeting in Salisbury." [Spelling and punctuation are as they appear in the documents.]

Both of the aforementioned books also provide information on my 7th and 8th great-grandfathers: Benjamin HUTCHINSON, born, 26 September 1668 in Salem Village, and Joseph HUTCHINSON, born in 1633 in England. Joseph came to America with his parents, Richard and Alice (BOSWORTH) HUTCHINSON, in 1634. Richard was granted 140 acres of land as being the possessor and introducer of the first plow brought into this country. This land was later left to his son, Joseph, who gave some of it to the Salem Church.

Joseph married three times. He had four children by his first wife, Abigail GEDNEY. When she died he married Bethia CLARK, the mother of Benjamin, who probably died in childbirth. He later married Lydia BUXTON, by whom he had six children. When Benjamin HUTCHINSON was a baby he was adopted by Deacon Nathaniel INGERSOLL, Joseph's next door neighbor, whose only child had died. Deacon INGERSOLL owned the ordinary (inn) where many of the trial hearings took place. The INGERSOLLS did not change Benjamin's last name when they adopted him, making it much easier for me to identify his parents. When Benjamin grew up, Mr. INGERSOLL gave him land on the other side of the inn, indicating that Joseph and Benjamin stayed very close to each other throughout their lives. They obviously knew everything going on during the course of the trials.

Benjamin got caught up in the fever of the times, and the following is recorded in the book, *The Devil in Massachusetts* by Marion L. STARKEY.

"There had been a sitting of a spectral minister by young Abigail WILLIAMS just outside the INGERSOLL's ordinary. "There he stands!" yelled the child, and Benjamin HUTCHINSON struck out where she pointed. Once he hurled a pitchfork into the road and evidently hit his mark, for Abigail heard the minister's greatcoat tear."

"When Abigail went into the ordinary, into the great chamber where good people were assembling for the Lecture Day sermon, the minister had the effrontery to follow her. Fortunately for the child, so did HUTCHINSON. The latter slashed about with his rapier at Abigail's bidding, and again had the satisfaction of hitting home. Abigail saw the Shape of the minister dwindle into a grey cat, and then saw Goody GOOD swoop in to gather the cat in her arms before any other could see it."

"Once the metamorphosis and flight of the godless minister had taken place, the Lecture Day service followed its decent course, but afterward the room filled up with Shapes coming in through the windows as thick as horse-flies. Abigail, joined now by Mary WALCOTT, saw the HOBBSes, an unidentified Indian, and all manner of Things. Eleazur PUTNAM helped HUTCHINSON fight them off. Between them they killed "a great black woman of Stonington and an Indian who came with her" and another. The floor ran with blood, but it was spectral blood, and as such invisible to the killers, as were the corpses. Indeed the latter were quickly removed. Looking out the window the girls saw the witches assemble to mourn their dead." [Spelling and punctuation are as they appear in the book.]

After further research I have determined that my family was involved in several of the incidents related to the infamous Salem Witch trials. Looking at the marriages of other members of my HUTCHINSON family I find that they intermarried with the PUTNAMs, LEACHes, NURSEs and other accused and accusers involved in these trials.

Just reading Mary BRADBURY's story indicates how ridiculous the whole episode was. Finding out about my various ancestors' involvement in the trials puts another slant on my family history.

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LAPHAM, William Berry, *Bradbury Memorial*, Portland, Maine; Brown Thurston & Co., 1890

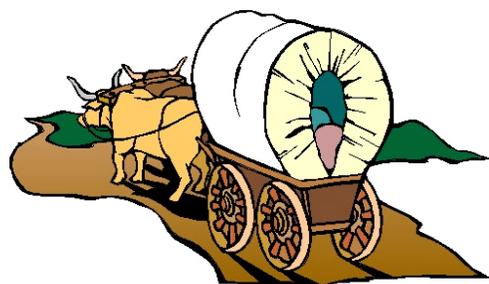
NORTON, Mary Beth, *In the Devil's Snare, The Salem Witchcraft Crisis of 1692*, New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002

STARKEY, Marion L., *The Devil in Massachusetts*, New York, New York: Anchor Books, A Division of Random House, Inc., 1949

Website:

Salem Witchcraft Trials 1692: <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/salem/SALEM.HTM> 

Genealogy is like playing hide and seek: They hide. . . I seek!



GREAT JOURNEYS INTO THE PAST

FROM THE AZORES TO THE UNITED STATES: A MAJOR EPISODE IN MY FAMILY HISTORY

by Shirley Taylor

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]

I am 3/4 Portuguese, and my ancestors came from the Azores Islands. I have read several books on the Portuguese and their migration. They came to the California coast and the Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts areas as whalers. As the industry slowed, they became farmers in California and started moving inland to the Bay Area and San Joaquin Valley. Because the Azores Islands had hard soil to farm, they developed methods to improve the soil and brought those to California. While in Massachusetts, they worked in the textile mills.

Many left the islands because the islands were becoming overcrowded and could not sustain the population. If a young man wanted to leave via ship, he would signal the ship by using a mirror reflecting the sun's light toward the ship. Upon the captain's acceptance, the teenager (always an excellent swimmer) would dive into the ocean, swim to the ship, and climb the anchor chain. Accepting these boys was as beneficial to the ship's captain as it was to the boys. The captain had another mate on board to share the ship's duties, and the teenager was able to escape his country.

My paternal grandfather and great grandfather both did this. My great-great-grandfather, Lucio Joseph SIQUEIRA (1841-1902), was a whaler/fisherman. He learned the trade from his father. He began fishing and whaling off the coasts of New Zealand, Australia, Siberia and the Bering Straits and went around the world on two of his fishing expeditions. During his last voyage, he was shipwrecked off the Atlantic coast of the United States. Fortunately, all of the crew was rescued and then taken into the harbor at Boston, Massachusetts. While in Boston in 1862, he married and then went west to California. He changed his occupation and raised grain for two years in Contra Costa County, later taking up a claim of 300 acres in Solano County in 1874. In 1876, he purchased 160 acres of public lands from the State of California; by 1885 he had acquired 480 acres. The 480-acre ranch in the Wildhorse Valley of Napa is still in the family, although it is in litigation for division or to be sold. His daughter, Maria, was my great grandmother.

My great grandfather, Manuel Antone DOS REIS (1864-1943), was born in St. Jorge, Azores, Portugal. Knowing it was mandatory for all boys to enter the military service of Portugal when they reached the age of 18, Manuel had decided he didn't want to do so. Because of the forced induction, it was illegal for boys over the age of 16 to leave Portugal. Therefore, signaling the freighters became quite common during that era.

At the age of 17, Manuel left the Azores without telling even his family. When the ship slowed to a stop, he swam the 300 yards to the ship's anchor chain and climbed aboard with only the clothes on his back. Thirty-eight days after boarding that freighter, it dropped anchor in the harbor of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It took him 14 days by train to arrive in San Francisco in May 1881. He headed to the rural countryside and began working on a dairy. He saved his earnings and purchased property in Solano County. In 1893, his brother and wife came to the United States. Later Manuel purchased his own property and the two brothers joined forces, naming their business 'DOS REIS Brothers'. Milk from their two dairies was shipped to their creamery, 'American Creamery', in Oakland. In 1890, Manuel married Maria SIQUEIRA. Their daughter is my grandmother, Anna (1894-1985).

My grandfather, Henrique "Henry" Alvernaz SILVEIRA (1889-1983), left Pico, Azores, Portugal at the age of 13. At that time a young boy could not leave the country between the ages of 14 and 21. Henry, not wanting to join the military and having at that time a brother living in Hawaii and two brothers and an uncle living in the United States, decided to leave Pico. He was the youngest of 10 living children and was living with his sister who had married the same year Henry was born. Henry stowed away on a freighter in 1903. In California, his brother-in-law had told him that he would be sent to school for two years. That was not to be the case. For seven months he worked at the dairy and received only his meals. Wanting to go to school, he walked the

three miles to school to meet with the teacher. He could not attend school and work on the dairy, so arrangements were made with the teacher that she would teach him English after school.

My grandfather used to tell us stories about watching San Francisco burn after the earthquake of 1906. He was milking cows at the time in Sausalito, and when they finished milking they would sit on the hillside and watch the fires. I have found on the Internet this grandfather and his family going back 10 generations to the 1600s on the Island of Pico. Henry married Anna DOS REIS.

Several years ago I visited Silver City, Idaho, where I knew my grandfather had visited his brother in about 1904. I found out that his brother had started out as a gold miner on the Snake River and later purchased mining claims in Silver City and bottled soda water from Soda Springs at his bottling works. He was known locally as "Soda Water Johnny." John had used the name John OLIVEIRA, his mother's last name, and then shortened it to John OLIVER.

Joao Jose Alvernas SILVEIRA and his wife Maria Emilio OLIVEIRA came to visit their three sons who lived in the San Joaquin Valley in 1926. He was 83 at the time and died three months later. He is buried in California. Maria did not like it in California and left for Brazil to be with her daughter. My grandfather lost track of her.

My father, Albert SILVEIRA, visited the Azores about 30 years ago and found the house my grandfather was born in and was able to speak with an old man who remembered my grandfather when they were children.

My maternal great-great-grandparents, John CABRAL and Anna PEDRO, immigrated to the United States in 1875. Three passages were paid for by their older son who was in the States. It was thought that John, Jr. (1861-1930), would serve as a cabin boy to the captain. It was the custom for the captain to have a cabin boy who worked on the ship as payment for his passage. In this instance, the captain chose another to be his cabin boy and left the CABRAL family in a dilemma. To avoid disappointing Jose PERRIA, who eagerly awaited the family's arrival, the family spirited young John aboard the sailing ship and hid him until the ship was well out to sea. When the family arrived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Jose PERRIA was there to greet them and he generously paid for John's passage. While living in Fall River, Massachusetts with his family, young John worked in a cloth factory. When the family moved to Watsonville, California in 1877, John worked on the family ranch until age 17 when he left to work as a sheepherder in the hills behind Hollister, California. He married Marianna das Neves DE MORAES (1869-1952). She was a picture bride. Her older sister had come to California a year or two ahead of her as a picture bride and was not allowed to leave the Azores until she married her husband. Marianna did not marry until after she arrived in California in 1895.

It is a long way from the Azores to the United States—not only in distance, but in size, culture, lifestyle and opportunities. I'm glad my ancestors made that journey. Studying the history of the area and the culture of my ancestors has given me a stronger sense of belonging. It has been a journey well worth the effort. 📖



Just like our great-grandparents would have no idea what cyberspace or microwave mean, there are words and terminology of previous generations that are foreign to us. But we have help. Check out these resources:

Drake, Paul. *What Did They Mean by That?: A Dictionary of Historical and Genealogical Terms Old and New*. Bowie, Md: Heritage Books, 2003.

Drake, Paul. *More What Did They Mean by That?: A Dictionary of Historical and Genealogical Terms Old and New*. Westminster, Md: Heritage Books, 2006. 📖



"This 'telephone' has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication. The device is, inherently, of no value." -- Western Union internal memo, 1876.

"I think there is a world market for, maybe, five computers." – Thomas Watson, chairman of IBM, 1943.

"We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out." – Decca Recording Co., rejecting the Beatles, 1962. 📖

TIMELINES: CHEAT-SHEETS OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

by Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]



Timelines are linear representations of significant events occurring in a specific location displayed in chronological order—in short, cheat-sheets of historical events.

A LINEAR REPRESENTATION COULD BE A GRAPHIC OR A TEXT CHART.

A graphic display is appropriate for publications and makes for great visual enhancements when writing a family history. Examples of three of the many graphic styles of timelines are on the following page. Timelines often used in magazines are displayed with a horizontal or vertical line of dates with the event alongside (example 1). On websites there are interactive timelines that reflect events that took place over a period of time on a horizontal continuum (example 2), but data can also be arranged vertically (example 3). An Excel timeline template using an XY chart is at <www.vertex42.com/ExcelArticles/create-a-timeline.html>.

By far the most practical linear representation for collecting and analyzing data is straight text arranged on a spreadsheet or table. It is also an effective way to show a snapshot of historical information in publications—as we have on page 4 and in past issues of the *SKP Genies Newsletter* (Spring 2010 and Mar/Apr 2006). Two software applications that are naturals for creating timelines are spreadsheets and the table function of word processing software. In addition to making it easy to add and subtract data and data fields, they allow for sorting on various columns, color coding and using different font attributes.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS ARE MORE THAN JUST BMD.

There is so much more to your ancestors than where and when they were born, married and died. Where did they live at various times during their lives? What kind of education did they have? Did they serve in the military? What was their trade or profession? Were they affiliated with any religion? Gathering this information is important, but it is just the beginning.

It is important to understand your ancestors' individual events in order to know what external events would affect them. What was going on around them in their community, in their state, in their country? What political, social, economic and technological events were affecting their lifestyle? A timeline of the various events where they lived will: provide vital clues for identifying and locating source documents; give an understanding of your ancestors' lives and the effects current events, Mother Nature and technology had on them; and impart an appreciation of the decisions your ancestors made.

DEVELOPING TIMELINES IS NOT DIFFICULT.

First, don't reinvent the wheel—find existing timelines. Visit *Our Time Lines* website <www.ourtimelines.com> and create customized timelines by entering an ancestor's name, birth and death years and as much personal data as you wish, then click Generate Timeline. The timeline also has links to articles about the "canned" events. You can print the timeline or you can save it to your computer as an HTML.

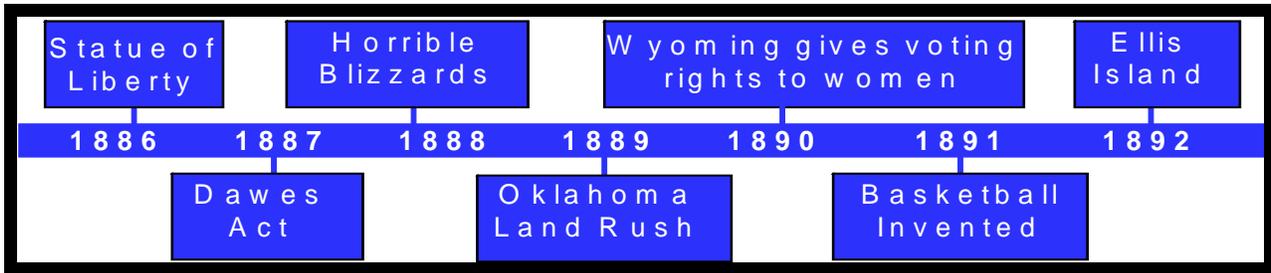
Second, check the Internet. Cyndi's List, the GenWeb Projects pages for your ancestor's county or country, state historical society websites, city newspapers' digital archives and national archives websites may have timelines just sitting there waiting for you to use them. Also, Google: TIMELINE + [LOCATION]. If you are interested in events of other countries, try both the English and the foreign language spelling of the location.

Third, research historical events to include on your timeline. Needless to say, you have personal knowledge of the most recent historical events. Other sources are printed and online encyclopedias, biographies of your ancestors' contemporaries, local history books, old newspapers, museums and local genealogy societies' periodicals. Don't discount county histories, television programs, historical novels and period movies. Be careful of literary license—use these as clues to find primary source documents.

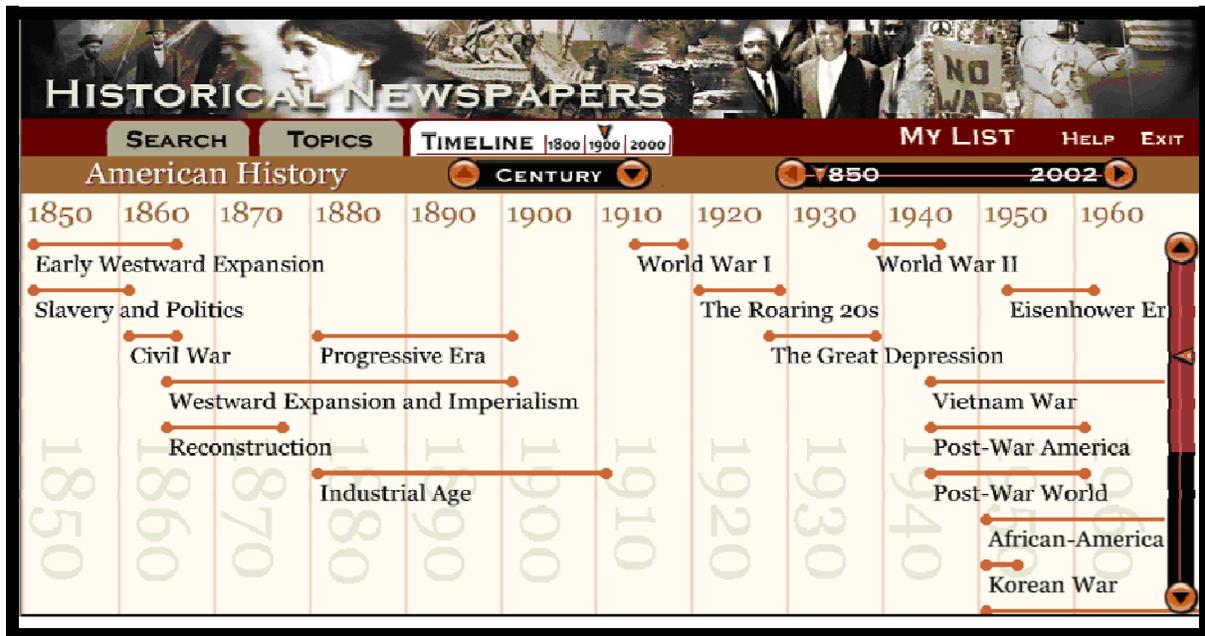
Concurrently, design a straight text spreadsheet or word processing table to record the historical events as you discover them. Don't forget a column to cite your sources. Tip: Making separate columns for the year, month and day will insure accurate sorting, because there will be times when you will not have a full date.

Since there were so many different events that impacted your ancestors' lives, it is not cheating, it is smart to make and use timelines as part of your genealogy reference material.

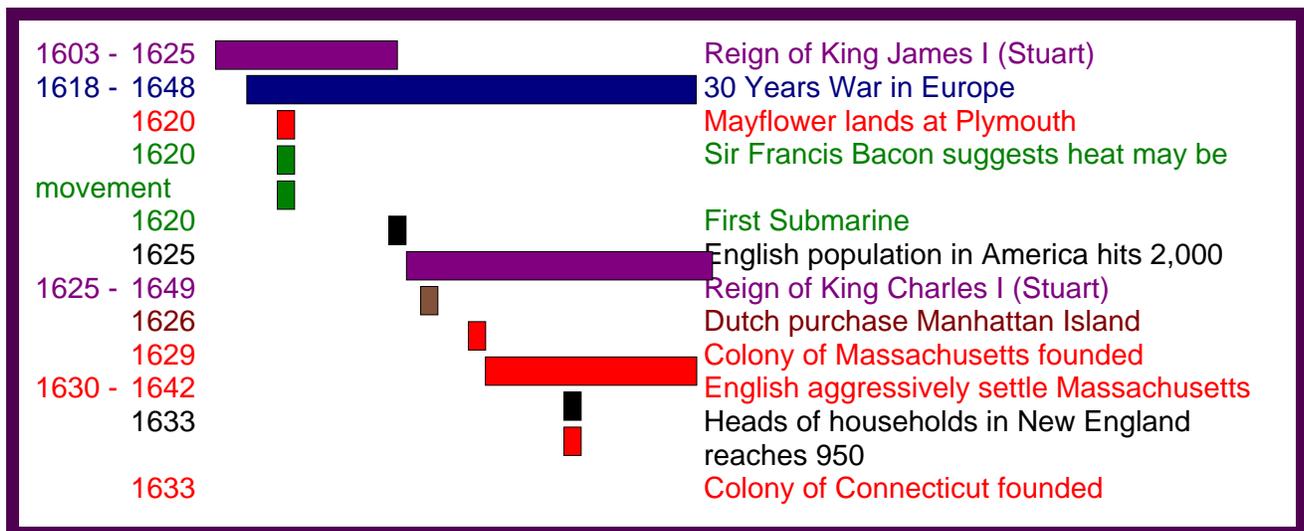
EXAMPLES OF GRAPHIC DISPLAYS OF TIMELINES



Example 1 - Homemade using PowerPoint.



Example 2 - Downloaded from ProQuest Website



Example 3 - Reproduction of an Our Time Lines generated timeline using a word processing software.

DEADLY HISTORICAL EVENTS

by Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2010]



Throughout history the human race has been ravaged by epidemics, pandemics and plagues. In some cases entire families have been wiped out and entire communities were decimated. It caused individuals to relocate, and we know of at least one mass migration—Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt. If you have “lost” some ancestors along the way, a deadly historical event may be the cause. There are several sources providing information about major diseases:

Epidemics in the United States: <http://jefferson.ilgenweb.net/epidemics.html>

Worst Epidemics in History: www.ehow.com/about_5086975_worst-epidemics-history.html

Plagues and Epidemics: www.theplumber.com/plague.html

History of Epidemics and Plagues: <http://uhavax.hartford.edu/bugl/histepi.htm>

Kohn, George Childs. *Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilence: From Ancient Times to the Present*. New York: Facts On File, 2007.

Bray, R. S. *Armies of Pestilence: The Effects of Pandemics on History*. Cambridge: Lutterworth, 1996.

Sherman, Irwin W. *Twelve Diseases That Changed Our World*. Washington, DC: ASM Press, 2007. 📖



In the old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot.

They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes the stew had food in it that had been there for quite awhile. Hence the rhyme, "peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with a high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning and death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous. 📖



Researching historical events during the life-span of your ancestors can explain a lot about why they made some of the decisions they did.

Knowing the timeline of events in history may lead your research in an entirely different direction.

Researching historical events during the life-span of your ancestors can explain a lot about why they made some of the decisions they did.

Knowing the timeline of events in history may lead your research in an entirely different direction. 📖

Genealogists don't die, they just lose their census.

Genealogists need to come to their census.

Your family is NEVER the first one listed in the Census!

ABCs

K - L - M - N

by Maryalice Gordon

[from the SKP Genies Newsletter Jan-Feb 2008]

K is for **KATHLEEN**, Katharine, Katherine, Kate, Kay, Kit, Kitty, Kathy, Cathy etc., all derivative of "Catherine" from the Greek meaning pure. So what has that to do with genealogy research? Don't get stuck on one spelling or one name. Be creative; your ancestors were!

L is for **LINEAGE** societies like: The Mayflower Society, Daughters (also Sons) of the American Revolution, Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Union, royal and noble societies. My favorite is "Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain". *The Genealogist's Address Book* (available at most libraries) has nine pages of various lineage and hereditary societies. You may be eligible and want to join with others to study a part of history.

M is for **MALE CENSUS**. The 1820 census has two over-lapping categories under "Free White males", ages 16-18 and 16-25. While this may be puzzling, the government used the data for information about potential soldiers. (Hint: Do not count these young men twice when calculating number of children.) Also remember that the young men counted were not necessarily part of your family. They may have been hired hands living in the same household.

N is for **NAMING PATTERNS**. Until more recently, first names had an inclination of coming down through generations. Be very careful that you have the correct "Phoebe Wooster" when connecting generations. She may be a cousin named for the same grandmother as your ancestor. Please don't ask how I figured that one out! 

HOW TO LOCATE AN ANCESTORS BIRTHPLACE

One of the big problems in doing genealogy is locating the place where an ancestor was born. Following is a list of places to start your search.

1. Obituaries or death notices (check several newspapers in the area)
2. Census records (usually only show state, but some do show city or county)
3. Funeral home records
4. Probate records
5. Gravestones
6. Newspaper marriage announcements
7. Local newspaper stories
8. Community histories (city, county and state)
9. Immigration and Naturalization records
10. Ships passenger lists
11. Assisted Immigration lists (did someone or some organization help pay your ancestors transportation fees)
12. Child Immigrant schemes (Orphan lists)

If you can't find information on your direct ancestor, check the same records for all of that individuals siblings, aunts and uncles. 

BOUSE GENIES 2010 MEETING SCHEDULE

July 16, 2010
 August 13, 2010
 September 10 & 24, 2010

October 8 & 20, 2010
 November 5 & 19, 2010
 December 3 (meeting) & 10 (Conference), 2010

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

by Carolyn H. Brown - Chairman

Things for the group have been fairly quiet so far this summer as we are having only one meeting a month. We will begin our regular schedule of meetings every other Friday in September.

Until then, some work is still being done by the membership. The summer meetings will be a sack lunch gathering. We will have a short meeting, then spend the rest of the time discussing genealogy and enjoying each others company. We will have an action packed winter season with the conference, residents luncheons, and classes. If in your travels you meet someone who would be a good speaker for us, please let Carol know.

GENEALOGICAL HELPER MAGAZINES

We had a work party on 4 June to go through the five boxes of Genealogical Helpers donated by new member Candy Christensen some time ago. Nikki Mackey, Marilyn Walker-Vollmer, Gloria Freemon and Carol Brown went through each issue and saved all articles pertaining to genealogical research. Marilyn purchased binders and protector sheets so that these articles can be made available to our members in the genealogic section of the Bouse Public Library. Some of the books had water damage, and there was mold on some of the pages. Marilyn is making copies of the damaged pages for the binders to ensure that no other items in the library will be contaminated.

GENEALOGY TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

Work is continuing on advertising for the conference on 10 December 2010. The Jensens' have been very active distributing flyers in their area. Carol Brown has sent flyers out to Legacy to post on their website, the Arizona Genealogical Advisory Board (AZGAB) and FGS. As a new member to the AZGAB the Bouse Genealogical Society was mentioned on the front page of their May 2010 newsletter, and our flyer appeared on page 34 of that issue.

We desperately need all members to do their part in helping us advertise the conference. If you are visiting a genealogical society anywhere in the country this summer, please pass out flyers. If you are in a library or anywhere else where we can get the word out about the conference, please leave some flyers. We currently have 10 people who have registered for the conference, but more registrations should be coming in once summer is over.

BOUSE RESIDENCE HISTORY PROJECT

We had our first pot luck luncheon for the project on 7 May. About 20 people attended. Harry Jensen, Nikki Mackey and Carol Brown brought their computer and scanners so those attending could have documents scanned. Harry brought his new very small hand held scanner and scanned a photo for Roberta Willis. The scan was exceptional, and could not be distinguished from what a scan would have been on a larger flatbed scanner. We all had a great time listening to the stories of the old time residents who attended. It was a really fun afternoon.

We consider this a dry-run for what we will be doing during the winter season at our next residents luncheon. We will spend time in the fall working on when to have the next event and what we need to change to make it better. We need a lot more advertising for the next event.

WINTER CLASSES

Carol Brown is making plans for more genealogy and some computer classes this winter. Unfortunately she will not be giving classes that require the use of the Internet because of the conflict with the library over charging for the classes. Carol will be looking at varying the genealogy topics for this next group of classes. Some will be basic repeats of past classes, however others will be new. Carol should have a schedule of classes after the summer is over.

FAMILY HISTORY EXPO IN MESA, ARIZONA

The Family History Expo in Mesa, Arizona is scheduled for 21-22 January 2011. Some of us will be going over to Mesa on Thursday for research in the Family History Center. On Thursday evening we will be meeting at 5:00 PM for pizza at the Organ Pipe Pizza. This is an excellent opportunity for you to get more specialized training. Information has not yet appeared on the Family History Expo website <www.fhexpos.com>. 



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

No matter where your summer travels may take you—North, South, East or West—you have an opportunity for a great learning experience. Check out these genealogy conferences happening near where you are parking your home.

Conference on Jewish Genealogy

11-16 July in Los Angeles, California

Info is at: www.jgsla2010.com

Germans From Russia Heritage Society

21-25 July in Bismarck, North Dakota

Info is at: www.grhs.org

BYU Conference on Family History

27-30 July in Provo, Utah

Info is at: <http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwgen/>

Genealogical Council of Oregon

31 July in Eugene, Oregon

Info is at: www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~orgco2/

FGS Annual Conference

18-21 August in Knoxville, Tennessee

Info is at: www.fgs.org/2010conference/

Washington State Genealogical Society

17-18 September in Chehalis, Washington

Info is at: www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wasgs

SKP Genies Magic in Fort Wayne

20-27 September in Fort Wayne, Indiana

Details and Registration Form are on:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/SKPGenies/files/>

2010 British Institute by ISBGFH

4-8 October in Salt Lake City, Utah

Info is at: www.isbgfh.org

Wisconsin State Genealogy Society

9 October in Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Info is at: <http://wsgs.wetpaint.com/>

New Mexico Genealogical Society

15-16 October in Albuquerque, New Mexico

Info is at: www.nmgs.org

Family History Expos

30-31 July in Kansas City, Missouri

27-28 August in Sandy, Utah

8-9 October in Pleasanton, California

12-13 November in Duluth, Georgia

Info for all is at: www.fhexpos.com/expos 

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

by Carolyn H. Brown

geniecarol@gmail.com



Have you done research on an historic event in which someone in your family was involved and you found information in a newspaper? Have you found your ancestors in an historical list? Did your ancestors own a business, or were they in what is now an almost obsolete occupation, like wheelwright? Tell us how you researched them and what you found.

IN THE NEXT FEW ISSUES WE WILL BE FOCUSING ON HISTORICAL EVENTS

Fall 2010: *Researching Historical Events Using Newspapers.* We are looking for articles on finding newspapers; the history of newspapers; how the layout and content has changed through the years; using obituaries as clues; and other articles that aid in our genealogy research. (Deadline is 1 September 2010).

Winter 2010: *RESEARCHING HISTORICAL LISTS.* We would like your articles on finding and using tax records; city directories; voter registration lists; orphanage records; church membership lists; society rosters (i.e., Masons, Elks, Woodmen of America, local fraternities and clubs). (Deadline is 1 December 2010.)

Spring 2011: *RESEARCHING HISTORICAL OCCUPATIONS AND BUSINESSES.* We are seeking articles on obsolete occupations; where to find and how to use company records and store records. (Deadline is 1 March 2011.)

WE HAVE A NEW RECURRING FEATURE: GREAT JOURNEYS INTO THE PAST

This is an excellent opportunity for you to share your family history and a successful research story. Your article need not follow the current newsletter theme. What great ideas do you have?

GET RE-ENERGIZED ABOUT YOUR FAMILY HISTORY!

Please share your experiences and research know-how with us. Don't worry about the layout and punctuation. We will work with you on that as we prepare your article for publication. Your articles are greatly appreciated by the editorial team, and your knowledge will help other Bouse Genies. It is easy to submit articles to me. Just send them to PO Box 625, Bouse AZ 85325 or to GenieCarol@gmail.com. 