

BOUSE GENIES

HISTORICAL LISTS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

Haven't we always made lists?

It started when we were very young with our list for Santa. And in time it was followed by lists from teachers with school supply requirements; lists of friends' telephone numbers; lists of required courses for our degree objective; lists of steps for a perfect wedding; lists of baby names; lists of the children's school and sports events; and on and on and on and on. Now it is lists of missing ancestors; research to-do lists; lists of repositories; lists of microfilms and books to check; lists of websites worth visiting; lists of campgrounds; and "bucket lists."



Making lists is in our genes. Humans have always made lists. If we could go back far enough in time, we would probably find pictograph lists of who was responsible for keeping the fire going; who was assigned to the group going out to slay the mammoth; and who was tasked to scout out the next campground.

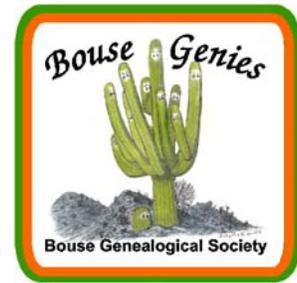
In reality, there are lists still in existence today with names of people going back to the 1500s. It is just a matter of knowing what kinds of lists were created in the time and location our ancestors lived; and knowing where those lists or digital copies are currently housed.

Of course, the most famous lists for genealogical research are the enumeration schedules of censuses. They give us names, relationships and dates that lead us to vital records of direct ancestors and collateral lines. They give us a place to look for land records, wills, probates and even more lists. However, since the subject of using the census is such an involved topic, we are saving it for a future edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter*.

IN THIS EDITION OF THE NEWSLETTER

We are examining many of the lists created by governments and secular and religious organizations during the past 500-something years. In all likelihood your ancestors appeared on many of these lists. True, some lists will only have limited information about the individual, but from those lists you can start chipping away at your brick walls by placing your ancestors in a particular location, harvesting bits of data about their lives and predicting where you may find all sorts of records.

Lists created by past generations are great source documents! Historical lists will shorten your list of missing ancestors. Add the lists your ancestors may be on to your to-do list, then make a list of microfilms, digital images and publications that have those lists. Soon you will be listing ancestors, dates, locations and events on your lineage database. 



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Contents

ABC's of Genealogy	14
Beginners' Pitfalls	8
Bits & Bytes	2
Bouse Genies News	16
Find Your Ancestors in City Directories	9
From the Computer Desk	2
From the Editor's Desk	15
Genealogy Pox	4
Great Journeys into the Past	13
Hints	8,12
Lighting Up Your Holiday	14
Meeting Schedule	15
Special Use of Online Lists	12
The Elusive Ancestor	11
Tip	2
Using Membership Lists	8
Way Back	12
What's Happening	15
Words in Historical Lists	3
Working with Tax Lists	4
Ya' Gotta Love Those Indexes	6
Yearbook a Historical Lists	5

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Electronic Newsletter

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Please send all general correspondence to:

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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

ADOBE FLASH PLAYER

By Carolyn H. Brown



[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

In the last issue of this newsletter there was a website link at the bottom of the "From the Computer Desk" article which accessed a PDF file. I could not access that file until I installed *Adobe Flash Player* on my system. I am sure I had it on my computer before I lost everything on my "C" drive last year, but found I had not installed this add-on program when I reinstalled all of my programs.

I personally dislike using add-on programs as they tend to clog up my system and sometimes I can't remember why I added them. But *Adobe Flash Player* is used by a lot of websites to help make their sites function better. If you don't have it installed on your computer, you may not be able to access those sites.

As *Adobe* states on their website about *Adobe Flash Player*, it provides "support for multitouch, gestures, mobile input models, and accelerometer input—bringing unprecedented creative control and expressiveness to the mobile browsing experience. Engage users with highly innovative, cinematic experiences using custom filters and effects created with *Adobe Pixel Bender*® technology, as well as native 3D transformation and animation. Bring print-quality publishing to the web to create new types of publications using an advanced text engine, typographic control, and new layout options."

So many websites offer add-ons that you need to be very careful about what you add to your system. They can contain malware (malicious software) or some form of virus or tracking device. Only download add-on programs from sites you trust. With add-ons it is best to use the "KISS" method of "keep it simple, stupid" and limit what you download. 📌



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 Winter 2010]

WEBSITES WITH LISTS HELPFUL FOR FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCHERS

Social Security Death Index

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

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Websites

www.cyndislist.com

Information You Can Trust

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

features a searchable, subject-categorized directory of authoritative websites; links to online texts, newspapers, ...

John's List of Genealogy Forums/Mailing Lists

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jfuller/gen_mail.html

List of Repositories of Primary Sources

www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/special-collections/iil.htm

List of Public Libraries in the USA

www.public-libraries.org/

List of Genealogy Libraries in the USA

www.gwest.org/gen_libs.htm

List of State and Territorial Archives

www.statearchivists.org/states.htm

List of Communities with Features and Facilities

www.epodunk.com

List of Given Names with Origins and Meanings

www.behindthename.com/

TIP:

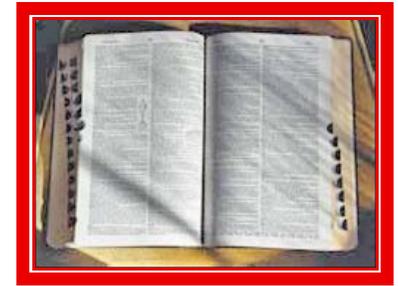
International Genealogy Index (a.k.a. IGI) is a good road map to source documents that contain our ancestors' information. Even with the newer Family Search capabilities, sometimes we still need to do it the "old-fashioned way", well, the 1990s way, and search the IGI. Remember the IGI refers the user to more than just original source documents. It also lists names that appear on the pedigrees and documents submitted by Mormons to fulfill some of their

religious requirements such as Sealings and Endowments for the Dead. Before adding film/fiche numbers you find on the IGI to your research plan, go to the FHL catalog and do a search on the film/fiche number to read the description of the contents. 📌

A LIST OF WORDS ABOUT HISTORICAL LISTS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS: A priceless source of information about our ancestors, voter registrations prove residency in the intervening years between censuses. These lists vary significantly by location and even by year, but generally provide details such as legal name, age, length of residence in the state/territory, county, and community, place of birth, naturalization data of foreign-born voters, party affiliation, ward/precinct number, and the date the individual became eligible to vote. Other great tidbits of information that may be found in these lists are occupation, employer, marital status and previous addresses. After the ratification of the 19th Amendment to our Constitution which granted women's suffrage, gender was also listed. The Family History Library (FHL) has filmed many voter registration lists.



GREAT REGISTERS: Another term for Voter Registration Lists in California and Arizona, these bound publications are by year and state/territory or county. Usually held by the State Archives, many have been microfilmed, and some genealogy societies are indexing and publishing them. The FHL has a large selection on film.

COMPILED LISTS: For well over a hundred years ambitious genealogists have been creating and publishing lists of data extracted from a variety of sources. There are lists on many different subjects which will further our research—soldiers in military units, local pioneers, institutional residents, early settlers of specific locales, and the always popular “Who’s Who of...” Search the catalogs of the FHL, genealogy repositories, state archives, local libraries, regional historical societies and the genealogical society’s library.

CUSTOMS PASSENGER LISTS: Since 1819 American law required the keeping of passenger lists. Until 1891 the Bureau of Customs was responsible for collecting the lists which were created by the captain during the voyage. Mandated information was the name, age, gender, occupation, nationality and destination of each passenger, but some include more details. Surviving lists have been filmed by NARA and are in the drawers at the FHL. Some lists are now on CDs. Except for New York, which is incomplete, lists have been indexed. For New York arrival lists do a search on the Castle Garden website <www.castlegarden.org/searcher.php>.

IMMIGRATION PASSENGER LISTS: When immigration became a federal responsibility in 1891, laws were periodically enacted requiring an increase in the amount of information about arriving individuals, whether they were US citizens or aliens. By 1907 data gathered included marital status, last residence, place of birth, physical description, and the name and address of nearest relative in the native country. Typically, these lists were completed by the steamship lines on forms provided by the Bureau of Immigration. Surviving lists have been filmed by NARA and are available at the FHL. Also check the book, *One-Step by Stephen P. Morse* at <www.stevemorse.org>.

PHONE BOOKS: Alphabetical listings of telephone subscribers in a specific area have been published for over 130 years. The first one, published on 21 February 1878, was called a telephone directory and was only a single page listing the 50 subscribers in New Haven, Connecticut. The first classified phone directory listing businesses by category or type of service—a.k.a. the yellow pages—was published in Chicago, Illinois, in 1886. However, tradition tells us the concept of “Yellow Pages” came about three years earlier, when a Cheyenne, Wyoming printer ran out of white paper and used yellow paper to complete his phone book. Surviving old phone books will probably be housed in a local repository or a state archives.

SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX (SSDI): If an individual was issued a Social Security Number (SSN); and if the person died after 1962; and if the individual’s death was reported to the Social Security Administration; and if the family claimed any death benefits, then the deceased will be on the SSDI. Those are a lot of “and ifs” which means not everyone appears on the list, but it pays to look nonetheless. It is updated every few months and contains the SSN, name, date of birth, date of death, last residence of record (not the place of death), and the state where the SSN was issued. The list is available free of charge through several different organizations’ websites and you can now order a copy of the original application on line for \$27.00. 📄

WORKING WITH TAX LISTS



By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

Tax lists are one of the harder sets of records to research, since they are not indexed. Most of these lists are exactly as they were recorded when the individuals went to the courthouse to pay taxes. Therefore, it requires a page-by-page, line-by-line study and most will be found on microfilm, not in book form.

The United States did not collect taxes until 1782. At that time there was no formal format for record keeping. Each state and county recorded information they collected differently. For example, in Charles City County, Virginia in 1782-1785 the names of all white males over 18 and all slaves were recorded. After that only the name of the person paying the tax was recorded. They did record some form of identification for the land being taxed, (i.e., real estate tax) and then a list of the personal property taxable items. They have been known to tax horses, carriages, cattle, windows, radios and more. The quantity and type of these items may indicate the wealth of the individual.

The tax record that will yield the most benefit is the real estate tax. Many times land changed hands without a deed, especially if the land remained in the family. When the husband or parent died there may not have been a deed of transfer, so this is the only record you will find.

When working with tax records, record every person with the surname of the family you are researching, and if you know the families they married into follow those as well. Record every name and the related land description. Be especially aware of entries for the "Estate of" an individual. The first time this designation appears it indicates that the land holder died within the year, providing a time frame for researching will and probate records. Also record how many years the land appeared as part of the estate, as there may be court records available in the last listed year also.

When a person drops off the list, try to figure out who received the land from the individual or estate. Many times it is someone in the family. Or it could mean that the family moved to another location. If a person moved before the land was sold, there may be a deed that indicates where the person was living at the time of the sale.

I have had a couple of cases where the land was recorded in the wife's name when her husband died, and then in a child's name when she died; thus helping to prove relationships.

Tax lists are wonderful historical documents which may provide great results. By following the taxing of personal property and real estate you may gain interesting insight into your family's economic status and prove physical location. 📌

GENEALOGIST'S POX

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]



WARNING: Very contagious to adults.

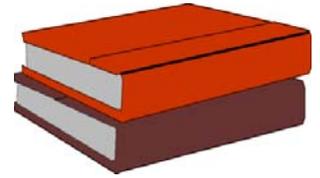
SYMPTOMS: Continual complaint as to need for names, dates and places. Patient has a blank expression, sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Swears at mailman when he doesn't leave mail. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries; ruins; and remote, desolate country areas. Makes secret night calls, hides phone bills from spouse and mumbles to self. Has a strange, faraway look in eyes.

No KNOWN CURE.

TREATMENT: Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend genealogy workshops, subscribe to genealogical magazines and be given a quiet corner in the house where he or she can be alone.

REMARKS: The unusual nature of this disease is—the sicker the patient gets, the more he or she enjoys it! 📌

YEARBOOKS: HISTORIC LISTS WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND MORE!



By **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

More than just a list of names, high school and college yearbooks provide a wonderful source of information for those researching their family history.

Yearbooks generally consist of several sections:

-  Individual portraits are alphabetically arranged by surname, then given name(s) within the grade or class or academic department.
-  Group photos with captions of members of sports teams, organizations/clubs, special events and other extracurricular activities.
-  A special or expanded section of the seniors listing awards, class standings, degree earned, future career or educational plans and “insider quips” about the individual’s personality.
-  Portraits or group photos of the faculty, coaches and staff members.
-  At times there will be a memorial page eulogizing students or faculty members who died during the year. Usually included will be a picture of the deceased and a short biography.
-  Index by surname listing all pages/photos the individual is on.

Many times there is an extra bonus in yearbooks—sentiments and autographs of friends. If you have a yearbook that belonged to an ancestor it will give you insight into the ancestor’s social circle, early love interests and activities outside of the school environment. A nickname used in school may later appear on census enumerations and legal documents.

Yearbooks also provide historical context for an ancestor’s life. Current fashion/hairstyles, popular activities, degree options, gender and ethnic makeup of the student body, school facilities and university housing all help to “flesh out the bones” of previous generations.

Typically, the title of the yearbook relates in some manner to the name of the school or its mascot or its school colors, but there may be cases where it doesn’t. It may relate to a local plant (cactus), popular mineral (copper nuggets), native artifacts (pictographs), a building (lighthouse) or a geographical feature (summit).

Nearly all American and Canadian high schools, most colleges and many elementary and middle schools publish yearbooks with photos of every student. However, in other countries, yearbooks may only contain the graduating class.

WHERE TO FIND HISTORIC YEARBOOKS

Check the bookshelves of living relatives. Just like family bibles, heirlooms and important legal papers, yearbooks may have been handed down to the next generation, and the next generation, and on and on. So yearbooks may be in the hands of very distant cousins. Yearbooks may also have been stored in the attic of the family homestead, tucked away for safe keeping and then forgotten.

Contact the school or college administration or the alumni group. They may have them in their library or know of a local company or person who has been collecting them through the years. If the school no longer exists, contact the local school board or district. Many schools and colleges have a website. Check them.

Visit the local Family History Center, city or county library, historical society, state archives and regional genealogical repositories. These organizations just love saving historical publications of the local area. Don’t just browse their stacks, yearbooks may be in a Special Collection.

Digital reproductions of yearbooks are constantly appearing online. Periodically check E-Yearbook <www.e-yearbook.com>, World Vital Records <www.worldvitalrecords.com>, and Ancestry <www.ancestry.com>. The latter two have a subscription fee in order to see and download the image.

Go on line to the GenWeb Project for the county. If digital images are not available, perhaps someone has transcribed or scanned the index of your yearbook of interest. Then contact the individual to find out where the yearbook is located.

Contact the local genealogy society or post a message on a forum, bulletin board or mailing list of the city/county/state requesting anyone with a specific yearbook to contact you.

Google or use your favorite search engine and search on ["school name"] + yearbook + [year].

DON'T BYPASS THESE HISTORICAL LISTS

School yearbooks were published annually. This means that there are at least four opportunities for you to find out more about family members of previous generations.

But it isn't just educational institutions that published yearbooks. US Navy warships often compiled a yearbook-style publication, called "cruise books," at the end of long deployments. Philanthropical, social and sports organizations may publish an annual membership roster with photos, short biographies and awards in yearbook format.

Yearbooks were published to commemorate a special time in an individual's life. Use them in your research to memorialize their achievements and document their life events. 📖

YA GOTTA LOVE THOSE INDEXES!

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

Microsoft's Encarta Dictionary says:

in·dex [ín dèks]

NOUN (plural in·dex·es or in·di·ces [índi s z])

1. ALPHABETICAL REFERENCE LIST: an alphabetical list of topics, people, or titles, giving the location of where they are mentioned in a text
2. CATALOG: a list of items in a set or collection such as the books in a library, usually including details of where to find them
3. PUBLICATION LISTING ARTICLES: a periodical or book that lists published work alphabetically by subject, title, or author

Indexes are all that and so much more to a genealogist. And today indexes are often searchable databases. These lists are indispensable when it comes to finding our ancestors. In fact, if it wasn't for indexes most of us wouldn't be as far along as we are in locating our family members of previous generations.

There are surname indexes hundreds of years old, and there are new ones being compiled even as you read this edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter*.

- ♥ The volunteers of the ongoing Family Search Indexing Project have indexed nearly 400 million records. Several million are added each week. These indexes are posted on <<http://beta.familysearch.org/>> as searchable databases and some have links to a digital image of the original record. The indexes cover various types of documents—census, vital records, military records, land transfers, pension records—in countries around the world.
- ♥ Before computers—in the days of typewriters, offset printing and commercially published histories—indexes in the back of the book listed the page the individual was on. Multi-volume tomes may have one index at the end of the series, or there might be an index in each book. There are even books of just indexes, such as *The Württemberg Emigration Index* series and the *Index to the 1800 Census of New York*. Indexes were also created on cards which allowed for sorting after the data was extracted, such as the *General Index to Vital Records of Vermont, Early to 1870*.
- ♥ Further back in history, before typewriters, when vital records and land records were handwritten in large ledger books, indexes were created chronologically by the first letter of the surname. Thus the researcher must scan down the index pages of the letter to find all the surnames. For instance, on a church register for deaths in 1682 the names are listed in this order: GREBER, GOTTESABEND, GEIGER, GRAIL, GOETHE, GEIGER, GEIBEL, GRAIL.

LOVEABLE IN SPITE OF THEIR FAULTS

Whether created with a keyboard or with a quill, indexes are susceptible to a wide variety of errors. When using indexes to advance your research you may encounter some of their faults.

If there are spelling errors in the original document and the indexer was accurate, those errors are going to appear in the index. Don't forget, spelling wasn't standardized until the end of the 1800s and many times names were spelled phonetically. My BUDE line occasionally appears in documents and indexes as BUTY.

Typographical errors are common—letters or numbers are transposed, a space between words is missing, or the referenced location is inaccurate.

Poor or fancy penmanship and look-alike letters can result in errors in the index. Letters scrunched together may result in lowercase "iv" read by the indexer as "w." In days gone by, the handwritten uppercase "L" and uppercase "S" looked very much alike, and you may find your SAWYER family is on the index as LAWYER. Sloppy letter formation can really cause problems, such as uppercase "R" and "K" and lowercase "a", "o" and "u." Then couple individual handwriting styles with the old English style or the Central European Gothic style and the margin of error is more than doubled.

If your ancestor had a first or middle name that is a recognizable surname, they may appear in an index under their first name. Think of Clark KENT or is it Kent CLARK? Our own Carol BROWN has this situation. She has a Freeman WALKER in her line, so if her ancestor is not indexed as "WALKER, Freeman" then she searches for "FREEMAN, Walker."

Place names and surnames with prefixes may require you to look in several places in the index. For instance, Robert ST. CLAIR could be indexed as "ST. CLAIR, Robert" or "SAINT CLAIR, Robert" or "ST CLAIR, Robert" or "CLAIR, Robert St." Then, of course, there are variations on the spelling of Clair.

Surnames with prefixes such as "O", "Mc" and "Mac" could be alphabetized in several different ways. At times "Mac" and "Mc" may be listed separately. In other indexes they are alphabetical within the "Ms." In indexes that are electronic databases, spaces affect the sorting of names. For instance, O REILLY will sort to the top of the "Os" because there is no letter immediately following it. However, if it is recorded with no space or a punctuation mark they would sort alphabetically—OREILLY then O'REILLY. Another variable is the prefix was not indexed as part of the surname. Daniel O'REILLY may be indexed as "REILLY, Daniel O."

Foreign names may have letters with diacritical marks which when transcribed into English affect the alphabetical order. As an example, the German "ü" is correctly replaced in English with "ue", but in some cases it has been replaced with "eu" or just a plain "u."

If you are working with foreign language indexes, learn the rules as to where the letters with diacritical marks are listed. For instance, in French diacritical marks do not affect alphabetical order. However, in Norwegian the extra letters ("æ", "ø" and "å") are alphabetized after the letter "Z."

Some indexes were created using cards, such as Soundex cards or grave registration cards. If the card having your ancestor's name is not exactly where it should be, check at the end of the section of the letter or at the end of the card set. It may have just been "stuck" there by a less than conscientious clerk. If they have been microfilmed, then they would be in the same order as the actual cards.

There may be more than one index that needs exploring. Some indexes are broken down by month or quarter. Some events may generate more than one index, such as marriage licenses that have an index by the groom's surname and an index by the bride's surname.

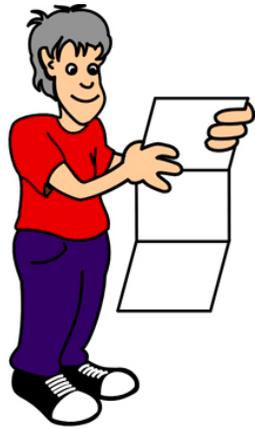
The pages allotted for a particular letter in handwritten indexes might be insufficient for the number of entries. Look at the end of the index or pages of unused letters. For instance, I have found my GEIGERs listed on a page designated for surnames beginning with "Q" as there were no surnames beginning with that letter.

If your ancestor isn't listed in the index, it only means they are not in the index. You should never assume that she/he is not in the document, register or book. Omissions happen.

LOVEABLE, BUT AN INDEX IS NOT A SOURCE

Be it handwritten, typed or an electronic database, an index is only an index. It is not a citable source. Nor is it a substitute for the record. It is where you found the clue which will lead you to the source. Don't stop with finding your ancestors on an index—go get the document and cite it appropriately.

Regardless of their imperfections, shortcomings and faults, you still gotta love those indexes! 📖



USING MEMBERSHIP LISTS TO TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

Did your ancestor belong to a fraternal organization, American Legion, VFW, or other type of organization where the national membership is passed from one location to another when they moved? If so, this is an excellent resource to help you follow their path. Their member lists often contain the date they joined and the date they were removed. If they transferred their membership to another town, it was often recorded where and when the membership was moved.

I was researching my husband, Sid's, great-grandfather, James WINN. I knew he lived in Lafayette County, Missouri when he died and that he had been born in Howard County, Missouri. I also knew he lived much of his life someplace in between those two places, based on the records I had found. An article in the *Young's History of Lafayette County, Missouri* showed that he was a member of the Masons.

Missouri showed that he was a member of the Masons.

I wrote to the Masonic Lodge of Missouri to see if they had any information about him. All I could get was a list of where he was a member and his membership degree. They also listed every time he had transferred his membership. This list was enough for me to gather records from the other counties to piece his life together. I knew exactly when he left one county and went to the next, which helped pinpoint the dates to be searched in each county.

Church membership lists often identify when a person joined or left the church. They may also identify when a female member married and changed her name, as well as when a member died.

Though these lists may seem unimportant, they can help shed lots of light on an individual's life and whereabouts. 📖

BEGINNERS' PITFALLS FALLS

THIS BOOK DOESN'T HAVE AN INDEX, SO WHY WASTE MY TIME?

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

I have heard this complaint so many times from those just beginning their research. Even more experienced genealogists have gotten so used to using indexes found in most of the newer publications, that we don't want to waste time scanning or reading a book that does not have an index.

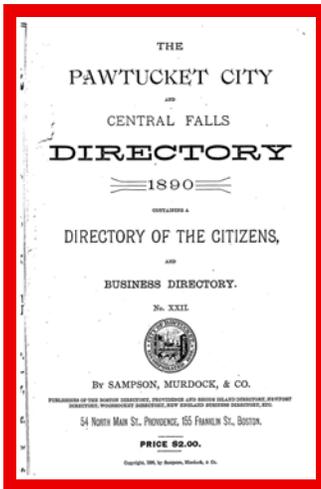
In my personal experience, if I had not stopped and taken the time to scan or read a book that is not indexed, I would have missed some of the data I was seeking, and some of the most compelling tidbits of information about the family I was researching.

Unfortunately, many of the books published over 50 years ago may not be indexed, but don't forget to look on line to see if the book is available there. Some older books have been indexed in a separate volume that is usually located on the shelf next to the larger volume.

We tend to forget that in genealogy research we should take time to "stop and smell the roses" and leaf through the pages to find those hidden gems. 📖

HINT:

Remember that some indexers didn't realize that when the "calendar year" was changed from March-February (Julian Calendar) to January-December (Gregorian Calendar) the abbreviations of the months used in birth, marriage and death columnar registers did not change and the date on an index or database may be off by three months. For instance, a month originally recorded as 8ber is not August, but October. 📖



FIND YOUR ANCESTORS IN A US CITY DIRECTORY CASE STUDY: FINDING THE BARTONS

By Gary Barton [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

One of the real delights in researching your family history is to find your ancestor in a city directory. It makes them real; shows who their neighbors were (ever wonder where a given or middle name came from?); often reveals an occupation; sometimes even a business address as well as the residence address. With address information you may even be able to find a photograph of the building, then and now, using Google Earth!

The first residential listing for an American city is believed to be for Baltimore, Maryland, in 1752. The first telephone directory was published over a hundred years later in 1878. The Library of Congress maintains the largest archive of historical US telephone and city directories with over 124,000 items in the collection.

How do you get started looking for the right city directory? First, I recommend that you learn about the topic by going to the Learning Center at www.ancestry.com, click on Understanding Records, and then Directories and Member Lists at <http://learn.ancestry.com/FindAnswers/FindAnswers.aspx?id=12976>. Note: You do not have to be an Ancestry member/subscriber—it's available to everyone and is very informative!

Barbara NUEHRING, who is a frequent speaker at genealogical conferences, gives us these clues:

- 1) A city directory is not a primary source, but one of the best clues genealogists can use that will lead them to good solid evidence.
- 2) If a person was listed as an owner, then there should be a record of when the property was purchased and/or sold in the county courthouse.
- 3) Occupational data can open up new sources of records and can help to prove relationships or separate the identities of persons with the same names or initials.
- 4) Use the "reverse" street directory. That is where streets are listed alphabetically and numerically, with family head or business named for each address.
 - a) These can be used to identify other members of the family at the same address who had different surnames.
 - b) Census Enumeration Districts may go down the middle of the street, but city directories will list people by address that alternates on either side. Family members may be living across the street!
- 5) Use the city maps in the directories. They show the town at the time of our ancestors and some of those streets and locations may not exist today. Ward boundaries will help determine census enumeration districts for those federal and state censuses that are not indexed.
- 6) When the names of a street changed, the next year's directory listed the change—an important aid when trying to prove that a family is the same family despite a different address.
- 7) Local libraries, historical societies and state archives have rather extensive collections of their own in-state directories; some have directories of other major cities. Many older city directories are available in microform and can be accessed through the Family History Library. The Allen County Library Genealogy Department in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has one of the largest collections of originals and those on microform from across the country. Their goal is to "get them all."
- 8) Google it! "city directory" + [year] + [city].

Of course, not all digital repositories hold the same records, so you will need to check multiple sources. For instance, at www.ancestry.com I found the city directories for Pawtucket, Rhode Island for 1890, 1891, and 1892, while at www.footnote.com I find only 1894.

There are several sources of city directories on line and each has their own system for searching for your ancestors.

ANCESTRY. Here's a good starting place: *Locating and Searching City Directories on Ancestry.com* by Juliana SMITH, 05 June 2009 <<http://learn.ancestry.com/LearnMore/Article.aspx?id=14390>>. At the Home page, scroll down to Directories & Member Lists, click on US City Directories, and then enter your search parameters. After you find your ancestor some programs will have you select Printable Ready to select a transcript of the record (the scanned original image is not available).

Name:	George Barton
City:	Boulder
State:	MT
Occupation:	miner
Year:	1891
Location 2:	w s Monroe near Third avenue

*Extracted from the Helena, Montana,
1891 City Directory*

While others will show original scanned images:

BARTON JAMES, shipsmith, City wharf, h. 90 County

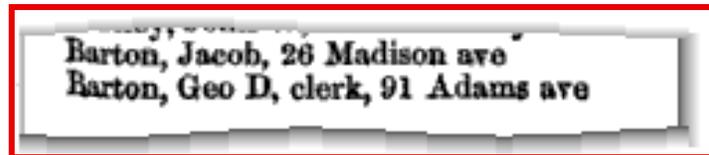
*New Bedford, Connecticut, 1869-1870 City Directory
W. P. Greenough, Jr., Publisher*

FOOTNOTE. At the Home page click on Browse, then News & Town Records. In the Category column click on City Directories. Finally, make your selection from the State column. The results will be original scanned images which can be saved as .JPG images:

PAWTUCKET AND [B] CENTRAL FALLS.	55
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS at the Lowest Prices, at The David Harley Co. 286 and 288 MAIN STREET.	
Barton Charles F. driver, 402 High, C. F. house 36 Wash. do. " George W. laborer, boards 194 Washington, C. F. " Harvey E. packer, 88 East av. house 92 do. " Horace H. section hand, house 79 Pleasant av. " John, clerk, house 747 North Main " William, operative, house 46 Fenner " William A. weaver, house 194 Washington, C. F.	

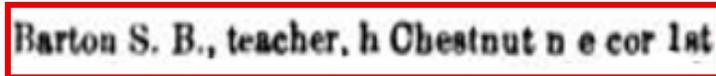
Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 1894 City Directory

GOOGLE BOOKS. At <<http://books.google.com>>—use Advanced Book Search. Enter “city directory” (without the quotes) in Title. Clicking on Full View will return those that are fully viewable and downloadable in PDF format. After you have gone to the appropriate book, by using the Select tool you can save a portion of the page image (a snippet) in My Notebook which can later be viewed and downloaded separately.



Polk's 1855 City Directory for Detroit, Michigan

CYNDI'S LIST. Of course we should never overlook Cyndi's List at <www.cyndislist.com/citydir.htm> when setting out on a new project. Her Locality Specific listing provides links to other websites which show transcriptions of dozens of directories. A few link to original scanned images:



Louisville, Kentucky, 1859 City Directory, page 26

OTHER SOURCES

While the huge US Library of Congress (LOC) collection of city directories is not available for viewing on line, it is available at the LOC in the *Local History and Genealogy Reading Room*. Go to <<http://memory.loc.gov>>, click List All Collections, then Search All Collections for "city directories" (without the quotes). As of this writing a list of 240 city directories is returned. For city directories, enter the search term "[Geographical location]-Directories" (without the quotes).

Barbara B. WALSH, Reference Specialist, has written the brief but complete *Research Guide No. 42* which is available at:<www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/bib_guid/telephon.html>.

You will also want to review *U.S. City Directories on Microfilm in the Microform Reading Room* at <<http://www.loc.gov/rr/microform/uscity/>>.

For information ranging from mundane to truly enlightening, listings in City Directories are a wonderful aid and valuable research tool that can help guide you in your quest to find your ancestors. 📖

THE ELUSIVE ANCESTOR

By Merrell Kentworthy [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

I went searching for an ancestor, I cannot find him still.
 He moved around from place to place and did not leave a will.
 He married where a courthouse burned, he mended all his fences.
 He avoided any man who came to take the U.S. Census.
 He always kept his luggage packed, this man who had no fame,
 And every 20 years or so, this rascal changed his name.
 His parents came from Europe, they should be upon a list
 Of passengers to USA, but somehow they got missed.
 And no one else in this world is searching for this man;
 So I play genesolitaire to find him if I can.
 I'm told he's buried in a plot, with tombstone he was blessed;
 But the weather took engraving and some vandals took the rest.
 He died before the county clerks decided to keep records,
 No Family Bible has emerged in spite of all my efforts.
 To top it off this ancestor, who caused me many groans,
 Just to give me one more pain, betrothed a girl named Jones. 📖

SPECIAL USE OF ONLINE LISTS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

There are thousands, maybe even millions, of online lists available to the genealogical researcher today. We have been taught all of the unique ways to research in these databases. but that makes the assumption we are using the right name or a variation thereof.

Many years ago I obtained a copy of my husband's 2nd great-grandfather James Monroe WINN's death certificate from Lafayette County, Missouri. He had died 28 October 1928 and his wife was listed as Mrs. Georgia Ann WINN. I have been looking for Georgia Ann (HAMPTON) WINN's death certificate for 25+ years. I found where they both are buried and have visited the Dover, Missouri cemetery. From her tombstone I know she died 21 March 1930, most probably in Lafayette County, Missouri.

She was called "Georgie", so I tried every variation I could imagine in the three letters I sent to the state at various times. Needless to say, I got nothing. My next thought was she may have died in another county or state. I still found nothing.

Last week I received the current issue (Oct/Nov 2010) of *Internet Genealogy* in the mail, and as usual, I read it cover to cover. There on page 20 was a listing for "Missouri Digital Heritage Collection (state)". The listing reported that they had pre-1910 birth and death records and death certificates created after 1910 and over 50 years old. Of course I jumped on the chance to search for Georgia's death record as well as for others in the family that had died in Missouri.

I tried spelling Georgia and WINN every way I could think of. I even tried looking for her under her maiden name, HAMPTON, with no luck whatsoever. Then, in frustration, I just entered the last name WINN. There was a very long list of WINNs, but no George, Georgia, Georgie or anything close. I kept scrolling down the page and, lo and behold, I found her. She was listed as Mrs. James WINN. I was able to download a copy of her death certificate. Her birth date and father's name are correct, but her mother's maiden surname is wrong. It was listed as FOX instead of COX.

While working the file I located the death certificate of Georgia's sister, Joanna Hampton WINN, who had married James' brother, Taylor B. WINN. I had previously found a record that indicated Georgia and Joanna's father, Joseph J. HAMPTON, was from Trenton, New Jersey. I never found anything at all for Joseph in Trenton. Joanna's certificate said he was from Salem, New Jersey. With this new information I now have to start my New Jersey research all over again.

I also noticed that all of the death certificates for this family indicate they used the same funeral home. Maybe I can find more by contacting them.

Never would I have thought to look for a woman's death record using her husband's name. I also noticed others in the file recorded this way. Don't overlook the many possible ways to research online lists. The answer you are seeking may be hidden in one, as it was for me. 📌



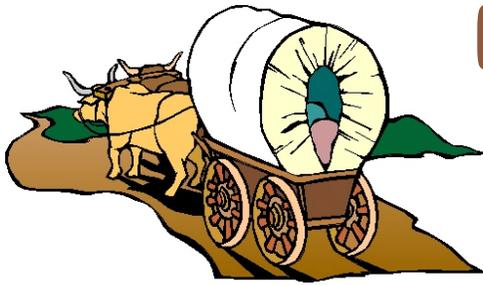
Way Back

"Computers, in the future, may weigh no more than 1.5 tons." — *Popular Mechanics*, forecasting the relentless march of science, 1949.

"I have traveled the length and breadth of this country, and talked with the best people, and I can assure you that data processing is a fad that won't last out the year." — The editor in charge of business books for Prentice Hall. 📌

HINT:

Whenever you write your family history, even if it is only intended for the family, it is important to include an index. You don't want your book subject to the Beginners' Pitfall discussed above. For rules on indexing, see the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition, pages 846 to 849. or visit the e-How website at <www.ehow.com/how_4678548_index-a-book.html>. 📌



GREAT JOURNEYS INTO THE PAST

TRACKS TO THE PAST

By Jeanette Fisher

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

Englewood, Colorado is located just south of the Denver City Limits along Santa Fe Drive. There, at the intersection of a dirt lane stood a very small store—what today would be called a convenience store. About a quarter mile west on the lane was where my grandparents and their two sons lived in a rented three-room farmhouse during the 1950s.

My guess is that this white, clapboard house was built in the 1920s. The entrance faced south. One entered directly into the kitchen, which was, of course, the heart of the house. There you would often find my grandmother cooking on an old, black wood-fired stove. In Spanish, we called this stove an “estufa.” This stove had no burners like the stoves of today, but instead a flat top with “holes” in various spots where a special tool could be inserted to lift sections of the top. One of these sections contained a tank for hot water.

There was also one sink in the kitchen, unlike the two or more in modern-day kitchens, so dishes had to be washed in a small tub which had been placed in the sink, rinsed in a second tub that had been filled with hot water from the tank in the stove and then dried. There was one water spigot feeding into that sink—cold water only.

Just off the kitchen to the north was the one room in the house that was separated by a door. It was very small with enough space for only two twin beds with an aisle between them. This is where my two uncles slept.

The east wall of the kitchen contained a large entryway into the living room, which was used only when visitors were present. In the northwest corner of this room stood a potbellied four-legged, cast iron, wood-burning stove. I failed to mention that although my ancestors have been in this country since the 1700s, my grandparents still spoke Spanish, so we referred to this particular stove as a “fogon” in Spanish. It was used to heat the living room and my grandparents’ bedroom. This bedroom was entered through a large entryway in the north wall of the living room. The chamber pot, or (in Spanish) the “vacine” was kept under the bed.

Which brings us to the outhouse—jokingly called a two-holer. Since I was a child at this time, I can’t remember much about it. I took it in stride that at grandma’s house we used the outhouse except just before bed or just after rising on cold winter mornings.

Outdoors to the south was an old, dilapidated garage with a chicken coop beside it. Sometimes my grandmother would send me out to collect eggs the hens had laid. When my grandfather worked the owner’s garden in the summer, he would allow my older cousin and me to play in the irrigation ditch. I’ll never forget the feeling of the soft, cool mud squishing between my toes as we ran and played in that ditch.

Weekdays my grandmother performed the laborious tasks of keeping the family fed and all that goes along with keeping a warm, comfortable house, and my grandfather went off to work. From my young person’s perspective, he didn’t require much care-taking by my grandmother or others. Perhaps he gained some of his survival skills from 20 years working as a laborer on the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad in the years spanning 1916–1965.

Now you, the “reader,” know about as much as I knew when I began my genealogy research into my maternal ancestors in 1996. As a newbie I learned the first thing to do in your quest was to start with yourself. I dutifully wrote my name, birth date, etc., on a pedigree chart, filled in my mother’s information, then moved on to her parents quickly realizing I didn’t know much beyond their birth and death dates. I had no idea where or when they married, although I did know they had once lived in a small village about 30 miles east of Santa Fe, New Mexico called Rowe. But I had no idea how or where to search for more information.

Reflecting on my grandfather’s life, though, brought back a memory: he had worked for the railroad. Although I didn’t know what to expect, I decided to write to the Railroad Retirement Board. The records I received a few weeks later led me a great distance down the tracks. I’ve since found seven generations in this line. One of the

forms included in the packet of information I received was an “Application for Employee Annuity Under the Railroad Retirement Act.” To my great surprise and delight, it contained my grandparent’s marriage date. But I hit the jackpot when I came upon another form entitled, “Description and Certification as to Acceptability of Evidence Submitted.” This form contained the following paragraph:

“Certificate of Baptism, St. Anthony Church, Pecos, New Mexico. Was Baptized on the 13th day of Januray 1900 According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Curch by the Rev. M. Mayenx, the Sponsors being Jose Ma Ortiz and Juliana Archuleta. As appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church. Certificate dated May 18, 1946 and signed by Rev. Jos. Charemiz, Asst. Pastor. Church Seal.”

“Applicant states he never uses the first name ‘Jose’.” [Spelling and punctuation are as they appear in the original document.]

It took some doing for a newbie, but by accessing a list of records held by the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, I was able to view microfilm records of the St. Anthony Church Baptisms where I found both my grandfather’s and grandmother’s baptism and, eventually, marriage records. But no good deed goes unpunished! These records were in Spanish, so I translated the words I knew, then used a Spanish-English Dictionary to fill in the blanks.

Following the tracks from the clapboard farm house in Colorado to the old missions in New Mexico has been a thrilling ride into the past. What an adventure! 📖

ABCs

THE A-B-Cs OF GENEALOGY S - T - U - V

By Maryalice Gordon [From the SKP Genies Newsletter May Jun 2008]

S is for **SIBLINGS**. Siblings are important characters in your family research. They have the same parents and grandparents that you have unless they (or you) were adopted. The information that these brothers and sisters have may be different than yours, but may lead to new information about your ancestors. Even adopted siblings may have stories about their life with your ancestors.

T is for **THE** Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, aka Mormons. Some people are leery of genealogy because of the Mormons, but actually there is no problem. They are willing to share what data they have and do not care whether you share your data or not.

U is for **UNRAVEL** your genealogy. At least once (and probably more) times you will find your genealogy so tangled that it will not make any sense. Not to worry. Take one little piece at a time and prove beyond a doubt if it is true or false, then work on the next section. Often getting one piece straightened will make more information fall into place.

V is for **VERIFY**. Sometimes verification of family information can be a challenge! A sister will tell one story, but her brother tells another. Along that same line - what you read in the newspaper (or someone’s genealogy records) may not always be 100% fact. Be flexible.



Lighting Up Your Holiday

It is not the most desirable time of the year—weather-wise—to visit northern Utah, but if you ever have the chance to go to Salt Lake City between Thanksgiving and the Epiphany, (6 January) you will see the most beautiful display of Christmas lights in the world, along with a truly magnificent life-size Nativity Scene surrounding the reflecting pool. Sparkling lights of traditional Christmas colors as well as every imaginable color—pink, salmon, turquoise, cream—are not just draped on the trees in Temple Square, but actually line each branch from the trunk to the topmost twig. It is a very crowded place up through Christmas, but afterwards, the lights are just as bright, the grounds are just as pristine and the number of people enjoying the crisp winter’s eves are significantly less. Another benefit of visiting Salt Lake City at this time of the year, the FHL is a lot less crowded. 📖

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown

As you can see from our list of great ideas for the coming year, we are continuing our themes for each issue. If you have had an experience that you would like to share on any of your genealogical research please pass it along to us. We have a great staff of editors that can help you share your experiences in our publication.



We are also looking for articles that are outside the themes for our "Journeys into the Past" feature article. Your submission will be greatly appreciated.

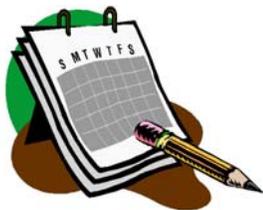
Is there a topic you would like to see covered in the Beginners' Pitfalls article? Is there a theme that we have not covered that you are interested in? If so, let me know at <geniecarol@gmail.com>.

FOCUS OF FUTURE ISSUES

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

JUL/AUG/SEP 2011: *MAPS FOR GENEALOGISTS:* We are looking for articles about maps such as Sanborn Maps, county plat maps, using mapping programs such as AniMap and Deed Mapper. (Deadline is 1 Jun 2011.)

OCT/NOV/DEC 2011: *Cemeteries, Tombstones, Funeral Homes and Obituaries,* Also included in this theme are funeral cards, death records and photos of caskets. (Deadline is 1 Sep 2011.) 📧



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Too cold for you outside? Go inside. Attend a genealogical seminar or conference for warm companionship, hot-topic lectures and "chicken soup" for a researcher's soul.

Salt Lake City Institute of Genealogy

10-14 January in Salt Lake City, Utah

Info at: www.infouga.org/index.php

This is not a conference—think genealogy school. Registrants choose one of 11 comprehensive courses—some require a prerequisite. There are also special presentations on various subjects at night.

Family History Expos

21-22 January in Mesa, Arizona

25-26 February in St. George, Utah

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

RootsTech Conference

10-12 February in Salt Lake City, Utah

Info at: <http://rootstech.familysearch.org>

North Carolina Genealogical Society

19 February in Raleigh, North Carolina

Info at: www.ncgenealogy.org

West Valley Genealogical Society

19 February in Youngtown, Arizona

Info at: www.azwvgs.org

South Davis Family History Fair

5 March in Bountiful, Utah

Info at: www.familyhistoryfair.com/home.htm

Virginia Beach Genealogical Conference

19 March in Virginia Beach, Virginia

Info at: www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vavbgs/

New England Regional Conference

6-10 April in Springfield, Massachusetts

Info at: www.nergc.org/

NGS Family History Conference

11-14 May in Charleston, South Carolina

Info at: www.ngsgenealogy.org. 📧

BOUSE GENIES 2011 MEETING SCHEDULE

January 7, 2011 (January 20, 21 & 22 Mesa)

February 4 & 18, 2011

March 4 & 18, 2011

April 1, 15 & 29, 2011

May 13 & 27, 2011

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

GENEALOGY TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

By the Bouse Genies Board

The Genealogy Technology Seminar held, at the Blue Water Casino, on December 10th was attended by no fewer than 72 genealogists from Casa Grande, Yuma, Kingman, the Tri-Cities, Lake Havasu, Parker, Quartzsite, Yucca, Congress, Phoenix, Apache Junction and Salome.

The day-long event was sponsored by the Bouse Genealogical Society. It was the largest gathering they have sponsored to date. Mr. Geoff Rasmussen, the featured speaker, is nationally recognized as the developer of Legacy Family Tree Software. The topics presented offered something of interest for all levels of family historians. Geoff is recognized not only for his expertise in all aspects of genealogy research, but also for his down home style of humor in his delivery.

The Bouse Genies are especially appreciative of the courtesies extended by the Blue Water Casino as well as the support from Genealogy Societies elsewhere in the state.

A special thanks is due to Carol Brown, our Chairperson, who has guided us through our first effort at a major event such as this.

Mr. Rasmussen, who was visiting our area for the first time, was duly impressed with the attendance, enthusiasm and level of support we achieved from our attendees. He will return at our invitation, in December of 2011. A date has yet to be determined. We look forward to the challenges ahead as Bouse Genealogical Society takes its rightful place among the other State of Arizona genealogical, history and heritage societies!

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES:

There were several of areas where we were not fully prepared for the conference—namely—registration, size of room for seating, and persons covering the sales tables, all need to be addressed for future conferences. We took in over \$2200 and made approximately \$1300. At the 7 January meeting, which will begin at 9:00 am, we will review the problems and try to work out our kinks. However, for our first really big conference it is felt that we did as good as could be expected. A special thanks to everyone who donated items, help solicit donated items, worked on advertising and helped at the tables during the conference. This could not have been done without each of your doing your part.

As noted in the above report, Geoff has agreed to come back next December for another full day conference. We need your help throughout the coming year as we prepare for another excellent Conference.

CHANGES IN THE NEW YEAR

As your Chairperson I am going to try to have some guest speakers for a few of the meetings in 2011. If all goes as planned the first meeting of each month will be a regular business meeting, with time remaining to discuss our genealogy related problems and a chance to let others know what we have discovered in our personal research. The second meeting of the month will be available for a guest speaker, or I will present a seminar on a special topic. Since there is no current schedule for regular genealogy classes for the remainder of the season, I will use some new presentations I have been designing.

JOANNE JENSEN TO SPEAK ON *THE ORPHAN TRAIN*

Our own, Joanne Jensen will give us our first seminar of the new year on 7 January 2011. Her topic is *The Orphan Train—Who, What, When Where, Why and How*. Harry Jensen will bring along several items from their very extensive train collection to show us some of what it was like to travel by train across the country in days past.

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 20 January 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>. We will let you know on the Yahoo Group when we find out it is posted. 