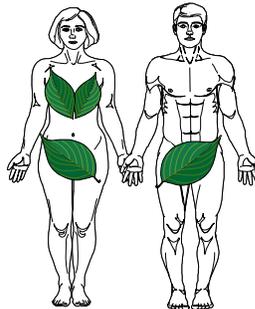


BOUSE GENIES

PUTTING MEAT ON THE BONES OF OUR ANCESTORS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

You have spent hours, days, years, even decades, gathering personal data about your ancestors. In many cases you probably started researching a particular generation having very little information—a possible name, a time frame, and a probable location. You scoured enumeration forms for clues; went searching for the birth, marriage and death records; and tramped through cemeteries. You dug through land records; searched for wills and probates; looked for employment records; and checked church and secular organization rosters. For certain individuals you looked for military and pension records; or delved into immigration and naturalization records. Then you did the same for the spouse. The end result was good skeletal pictures of past generations. But there is so much more to write about each of our ancestors if you want to share your family history with others. As the saying goes: “You need to put meat on their bones.”



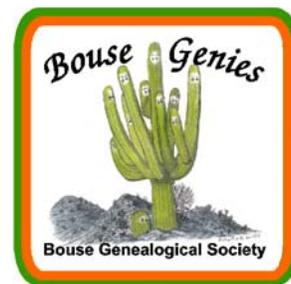
It is impossible to fatten up your ancestors without studying the history of their times and geography of the locales where they lived. Examining the social, economic, political and cultural issues of the day will give you an appreciation of the external factors which influenced their lifestyle, activities and decisions, thus enabling you to breathe life into their stories.

It may also fill in the gaps of their personal lives not found in traditional source documents. For instance, my husband Lee’s 3rd great-grandfather, Samuel QUINCY was a sergeant in the Vermont Militia and fought in the 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh. The opposing sides’ accounts of the battle published in the Burlington, Vermont, “Northern Sentinel” and in the Montreal “Herald” newspapers helped me to bring Samuel’s story to life.

There are a significant number of resources with pertinent information for adding meat to the bones of our ancestors. We examined many sources in a multi-edition series a few years ago.

THEME	EDITION	PUBLISHED DATE
Historic Events	Vol. 4 No. 3	Jul-Aug-Sep 2010
Historic Newspapers	Vol. 4 No. 4	Oct-Nov-Dec 2010
Historic Lists	Vol. 5 No. 1	Jan-Feb-Mar 2011
Historic Occupations	Vol. 5 No. 2	Apr-May-Jun 2011

And in this edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter*, first of a multi-edition series dedicated to the many facets of writing and publishing your family history, we are exploring many other resources we have at our disposal for adding meat to the bones of your ancestors. ✿



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Apr-May-Jun 2013

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Bouse Genealogical Society

Electronic Newsletter

Published 4 times a year for the members of the Bouse Genealogical Society

Please send all general correspondence to:

Bouse Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 624

Bouse, AZ 85325

or e-mail

BouseGenies@gmail.com

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

Windows 8 - Do I REALLY WANT TO UPGRADE?



By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

Microsoft has done it again! Their newest operating system (OS) called *Windows 8* is so different from all previous *Microsoft* operating systems that most of us don't want to go through the learning curve required to use it effectively. The entry desktop screen of *Windows 8*, called the *START* screen, is made for touch screen monitors, and is not as user friendly on non-touch screen monitors.

The idea behind *Windows 8* is to make it operate more like tablets, cell phones and other hand held devices. For those of us using these other devices, the learning curve is not as difficult as it would be for non-tablet users. Even the terms used for this new OS are different than those we used with the old OS formats. The term "program" has been replaced with "application." The *START* bar has been moved, and does not display on the *START* screen. The *START* bar is available on the classic desktop display, without the *SHUT DOWN* option. The *SHUT DOWN* option has been moved to *SETTINGS* on the new *CHARM BAR* which appears on the right side of the screen when you run your mouse over that area. The *CHARM BAR* also contains such items as the *SEARCH* option, *CONTROL PANEL*, and *DEVICES*. There are many other changes to the OS, which would take a book to explain.

Would I update my old machine using *Windows 7* or an earlier OS? No, not unless my machine had a touch screen. Would I buy another computer to get the touch screen, so I could use *Windows 8* effectively? No, there are not enough great changes which would cause me to give up what I know for something I don't know.

If my old machine dies should I update to *Windows 8*? Yes! The reason for this is Microsoft will not be supporting the old operating systems for many more years, and we will all have to change sometime. Some years ago when *Windows Vista* came out, many people bought new computers with *Windows XP* on them, rather than go to *Vista* because they didn't want to learn something new. The change from *XP* to *Vista* wasn't really bad, and the change to *Windows 7* was relatively easy from *Vista*.

We are not getting any younger and it is easier now to change than it will be for us older folks later. Because the change to *Windows 8* is so dramatic, many people are holding on to their old computers longer, and the prices for the *Windows 8* OS have been reduced.

I Googled "Using *Windows 8*" and checked out some of the training websites. After looking at a couple of U-tube videos, I can see that they are a great way to learn to use some of the changes which aren't intuitive. ✿

LOCATING OUT-OF-COPYRIGHT BOOKS



Many out-of-copyright books are being digitized and making their way onto the Internet. These publications will add much to our knowledge of our ancestors' lifestyles and social environment—thus giving us meat to add to their bones when writing our family histories.

Making of America

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moagrp/>

A digital library of American social history sources from the antebellum period through reconstruction.

Genealogy Bank

www.genealogybank.com/gbnk/books/?kbid=9064&m=11

This subscription-fee website has many online scanned fully searchable books, historical maps, and vintage ads of the 1800s.

Illinois Harvest Database

<http://illinoisharvest.granger.uiuc.edu/index.asp>

Listing/description of collections

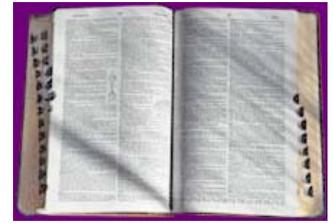
<http://illinoisharvest.granger.uiuc.edu/collections.asp>

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is currently digitizing selected books from their collection of over 11 million volumes—not just about Illinois or the midwest. This is an ongoing process, so periodically check the site. ✿

WORDS FOR HELP IN PREVENTING BARE BONES

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

FAMILY LEGENDS, passed down from parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and older siblings, are intriguing stories about an event that played a “memorable” part in the family’s history. Granted, some sound a bit far-fetched—but don’t arbitrarily disregard them. Many legends have a basis in truth. Put your researcher’s hat on and examine every segment of the tale against recorded events. You may be surprised. And even if you determine the legend is purely fictitious, it is still part of your family’s tradition and should be included in your ancestor’s story. Just make clear to the reader, it is an unsubstantiated legend.



PICTURE POSTCARDS are worth a thousand words. They give us delightful glimpses into the lifestyles, clothing and living conditions of previous generations and the infrastructure of the communities where our ancestors lived. By the beginning of the 20th century picture postcards were very popular due to their novelty and inexpensive postage. Not surprising, many vintage postcards have been digitalized and reside online. Three great websites for finding picture postcards are:

- ◆ America as it Was at <<http://patsabin.com/VintagePostcards/>>
- ◆ USGenWeb Archives at <www.usgwarchives.net/special/ppcs/ppcs.html>
- ◆ University of Maryland’s Digital Library at <<http://digital.lib.umd.edu/ntlpostcards>>.

Also look for them at historical society museums, antique stores, swap meets, estate sales and online auction/sales sites such as eBay and Craig’s List.

LIVING HISTORY MUSEUMS are where costumed interpreters act as though they are really living in a different time and place. In authentic recreations of villages or in actual historic structures docents perform everyday tasks such as cooking on an open hearth, churning butter, spinning, farming without modern equipment, performing military drills at times with cannon fire, and working at various trades. I love talking with “contemporaries of my ancestors” who were in the same business—printers, wagon makers, stonemasons, barbers, and milliners—and observing the work of blacksmiths, coopers, millers and store keepers.

I have been to many of these museums because visiting them means total immersion in the environment and time of my ancestors. (As an example, in the early 1990s Lee and I visited a circa 1700s Welsh castle and after donning period clothing to take the tour the “master of the keep” asked where we were from. When I answered “the United States” he said he wasn’t familiar with that place. However, when I said “the colonies” he knew why “we spoke such a strange dialect.”) You will find after visiting a living history museum you not only have great photographs for your family history, but a true feeling of your ancestors’s home, work and lifestyle.

REENACTMENTS are scripted educational and entertaining activities in which costumed participants bring to life a historical event or era. Reenactments may be well-researched attempts to recreate a known historical event for educational purposes of a specific moment (the Civil War battle at Bull Run at the very location of the historical event) or an entire period (Rome’s invasion of Britannia in Arkansas).

HISTORICAL HOUSES and PLANTATIONS offer us an opportunity to physically step back in time. Touring these homes, which have been accurately refurbished in period furniture and furnishings, is like making a house call to a contemporary of one of our ancestors. Across the nation in urban and rural areas you will find homes of famous historical people you can visit. If your ancestors were from the southern states, there are a great number of antebellum homes and plantations that have been privately restored, but are open to the public. Check the tourist office in the town for a list of historic homes and the National Register of Historic Places.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is an underutilized resource for those of us seeking background information about the time of our ancestors. History is one of the park service’s strong suits; and one of their missions is to preserve and protect places of historic (as well as natural) importance for future generations. Via their website <www.nps.gov> you can read about the history of a particular area or the event and download maps. Within the National Park system there are 11 National Battlefields, nine National Military Parks, four National Battlefield Parks, and one National Battlefield Site. All of them give a detailed accounting of the military actions that took place in the area. ❀

WHAT IMPACTED OUR ANCESTORS' LIVES THE MOST?

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

What is the one specific situation that has the most influence on our lifestyle and the decisions we make? I venture to say many of you immediately thought—our financial situation. I know it impacts on what Lee and I do, the routes we choose, where we park the RV and how long we stay in one place. It was the same with previous generations! Well, not where they parked their house, but how they lived their daily lives.

In the beginning our ancestors lived by the barter system. But in the past four or five centuries, most of our ancestors were using currency to purchase land, homes, durable goods, consumables and personal services. In their wills and probates the value of their real and personal property was expressed in monetary terms.

The cost of items impacted their everyday lives. For instance, in the United States in 1900, pork chops were 10¢ a pound; eggs cost 18¢ a dozen; and a quart of milk was 6¢. Was having a quart of milk delivered to your door three times a week expensive or inexpensive?

The labor market and wages impacted the decisions our ancestors made. As an example, in 1881 skilled workmen labored for 11 hours a day. In the USA the worker earned \$2.18 per day, whereas the same worker in Germany earned 55¢ per day. Was it any wonder why so many families immigrated in the late-1800s?

With inflation, it is impossible for us to have a true appreciation of the relative worth of various goods/services and labor in previous years, and thus an ancestor's standard of living. You may be interested in reading *The History Of What Things Cost In America: 1776 to Today*, a three-page article on the 24/7 Wall St. website at <<http://247wallst.com/2010/09/16/the-history-of-what-things-cost-in-america-1776-to-today/#ixzz2MDbDHleq>>.

There are several online inflation calculators that may help you determine the financial situation of your ancestors:

- ◆ Tom's Inflation Calculator <www.halfhill.com/inflation.html> has five data sets to choose from and information about the sources of the data.
- ◆ The form on <www.westegg.com/inflation/index.html> adjusts any given amount of money for inflation from 1800 to 2012 and provides a source citation.
- ◆ The purchasing power of money in the USA from 1774 to present, along with various other financial calculators and data sets is at <www.measuringworth.com/ppowerus/>.

In a word, the answer to "what impacted our ancestors' lives the most" is money. Knowing its relative value and its purchasing power during our ancestors' time will add much to understanding previous generations' standard of living and the decisions they made. And it will add interesting facts and figures to your family history. ✿

If in	<input type="text" value="1913"/>	(enter year)
I purchased an item for \$	<input type="text" value="20.00"/>	
then in	<input type="text" value="2013"/>	(enter year*)
that same <u>item would cost</u> :		\$465.21
Annual rate of inflation change:		2226.1%



Fashion is the outward expression of the culture and social climate of the day. A French sounding website on a German domain with text in English, La Couturière Parisienne <www.marquise.de/>, is all about period costumes—from the Middle Ages up to the early 20th century. The site has thousands of pictures and hundreds of articles explaining styles and archaic pieces of apparel.

Additionally, sewing patterns used by our ancestors give us behind-the-seams (pun intended) details of the type of clothing previous generations wore. A source for reproduction of patterns—circa 1860 to 1950—is the Vintage Pattern Lending Library <<http://vpll.org/>>. ✿



NEWSPAPERS: A DELICATESSEN FOR ADDING MEAT TO YOUR ANCESTORS' BONES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

Carol dedicated an entire edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* (Oct-Nov-Dec 2010) to using various types of newspapers to find information about your ancestors. But let's face it—only a small percentage of our ancestors' names actually made it into print.

What did appear on the pages of newspapers was the social, economic, political and cultural issues of the day, as well as advertisements for goods and services. These are the very details we need in order to gain a real appreciation of the lifestyle and environment of previous generations and gather background information when writing our family histories.

In addition to ProQuest Historical Newspapers Collection available through subscribing libraries, there are several websites with digitized historical newspapers.

- ◆ The Library of Congress website <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>> is free.
- ◆ Many state universities have received grants to digitize newspapers published in their state. It is a work-in-progress, so periodically check their websites.
- ◆ There are several fee-subscription sites with digital historic newspapers, such as:
 - <www.NewspaperArchive.com>
 - <www.GenealogyBank.com>
 - <www.Newsbank.com>.

Always check to see if your local library subscribes to any of these sites.

You can also access historical newspapers while doing on-site research in the areas where your ancestors lived. Stop by the local newspaper's morgue with your digital camera in hand. And make time to go by the State Archives and the nearest academic library to view microfiche of early editions of the community's newspapers.

Bottom line—even if your ancestor was not famous or infamous, it still pays to get hold of newspapers published in their community. The news and advertisements of their day will add meat to their bones. ✿

A MENU FOR ADDING MEAT TO ANCESTORS' BONES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

A great way to plot your course for exploring your ancestors' environment is to develop a menu (a.k.a. timeline or chronological list) of events occurring during each generation. Your ancestors may have been participants in a specific event, or witnessed it, or were impacted by it, or didn't know anything about it. You will never know unless you have a list of international, national and local events to compare with each ancestor's life span.



I create my menus on a spreadsheet, but a table in a word processing program may work just as well. As I learn of events I easily add them to my menu and then sort them chronologically. I have separate menus for each country because rarely does an event occur in more than one country. Of course there are exceptions, and when that happens I list the event on both menus. My menus are location based, but you could do menus for individuals. The columns on my menus are:

EVENT:

This is a short description/title of the event. Recurring events (i.e., national elections or presidential inaugurations) are listed separately because they occur in various years and often on different dates.

LOCATION:

I record the place from the largest to the smallest—state, county, community (i.e., IL, Cook, Chicago or VT,

Chittenden, Jericho). It facilitates sorting or filtering if several different family members lived in the same area.

YEAR, BEGINNING:

YEAR, ENDING:

MONTH:

DAY:

Some events happen over multiple years (i.e., the Dust Bowl), thus I have two columns for years. (If the event happened in a specific month or on an exact day I record the year in the ending-year column.) Some events happened during a month (i.e., the Great Chicago Fire) and others happened on a particular day (i.e., the assassination of President Lincoln). By making separate columns for the years, month and day, and using a two-digit number for the month and day I can sort events regardless if it took place on a specific day or over a decade.

POSSIBLE SOURCES:

This is my to-do list. As I discover possible sources about the event I enter them in this column, then after obtaining, copying or downloading the source, I delete it from this column.

REFERENCE MATERIAL:

Often I have more than one column. I record the file name and location of e-books, notes I have taken from printed materials, and the digital copies of articles, newspapers and book pages about the event (i.e., Accounts of the Battle of Plattsburgh.pdf in folder QUINCY History). I also make sure I include or tag or attach the source citation to the document, because I get lots of good information about the event from various sources. Thus when the time comes to write about an ancestor, all the source material for adding meat to his or her bones is listed in one place.

The data on my menus comes from a wide range of sources. I usually start by visiting the *Our Time Lines* website <www.ourtimelines.com> to generate a customized chronological list for each ancestor. The list also has links to articles about some events giving me a jump-start on my research. For events in specific locations I start with Google—searching such terms as HISTORY + [LOCATION] and TIMELINE + [LOCATION] and I check the US GenWeb or World GenWeb sites which may have little-known historic events for their particular geographical location.

You may find, as I did, that by making a menu/timeline/chronological list of a particular location's events you will have automatically created a to-do list for researching the events that affected your ancestors. Additionally, in the end you will also have an outline when you write your family history. ❀



TWO EASTER SYMBOLS EVOLVED OVER THE CENTURIES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

Did you know Easter symbols are not a new concept and have been around for eons? The Easter Bunny's ancestors were part of pre-Christian spring equinox celebrations because rabbits, the most fertile animals, symbolized fertility and new life. Several ancient cultures believed the world began as an enormous egg. Thus, the egg has long represented birth; and in the Christian era, rebirth.

A white hare as an Easter symbol evolved in Germany during medieval times. Children would build a nest in a secluded place with the hopes the "Oschter Haws" would leave them colored eggs in it. Boys would use their caps as a basket and little girls would use their bonnets. I can picture my 5th great-grandfather, Matthauss STRAUSS, hiding his nest in his father's vineyard in Eglosheim, Württemberg, Germany.

The "Oschter Haws" immigrated with the Germans to Pennsylvania during the 1700s. By the 19th century, the Easter Hare had evolved into the Easter Bunny who brought baskets of painted eggs and chocolates to all Christian ethnic groups. Today, around the world Easter and Spring are celebrated with colored eggs, yellow candy chicks, white chocolate bunnies and jelly beans laying on cellophane grass in colorful baskets. ❀

MANUSCRIPTS CONTAIN INFINITE SOURCE DOCUMENTS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]



When people hear the word “manuscript” they visualize a book written by hand before the invention of printing, or they think of an author’s typed submission to a book publisher. As genealogists we see beyond those narrow concepts. We know manuscripts are far more than a handwritten or unpublished book. To us they are archival collections of unique source documents that require a lot of hunting to find—but are so worth the time and effort!

Manuscripts are collections of a diverse assortment of personal papers, organization records and government documents. They are preserved because they chronicle the cultural, social, political, and economic history of an area and thus are invaluable for family history researchers. The following is just a small sampling of the variety of source documents found in manuscript collections:

Personal papers of public officials or private individuals: personal accounts of historical events or military conflicts, letters, diaries, journals, memoirs, correspondence, account books, financial and tax records, school records, academic theses, research notes, newspaper clippings, deeds and surveys, architectural plans, passports, naturalization records, certificates of births and deaths, marriage licenses, divorce agreements, wills and probates, meritorious awards and medals, patents and copyrights, photographs, drawings, audio recordings and ephemera.

Organizational records of churches, businesses, labor unions, benevolent agencies, clubs and genealogy societies: membership rosters, minutes, newsletters, inventories, scrapbooks, correspondence, financial reports, press releases, photographs of members and activities, family data sheets, pedigree charts, and unpublished or self-published family histories.

Federal and state government records: election results, political appointments, court transcripts, legal documents, constitutional rulings, land grants, prison records, congressional hearings, record inventories, acquisitions, WPA and CCC projects reports, Executive Orders, historical photographs, and the reports of departments' and agencies' activities, facilities and budgets.

Military records: copies of orders, muster rolls, draft records, volunteer enlistment papers, monthly reports, quartermaster stores reports, ordnance reports, morning reports, miscellaneous records, lists of clothing issued to the men in the company, and the records of deaths, discharges, and hospitalizations.

Manuscript collections can be found in many places—public archives; historical society research facilities; state, academic and medical libraries; and private collections. Most repositories describe their manuscript holdings in finding aids, and many are putting a catalog of their collections on their websites. But how do you determine which repositories may have what you need so you can check their finding aids? A good place to start is with NUCMC.

NUCMC (pronounced nuk-muk) is an acronym for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Created and maintained by the Library of Congress staff, it is a bibliography of manuscripts held at almost two thousand repositories. From its inception in 1959 until 1985 the NUCMC was a print publication. Today you can search NUCMC, which is regularly updated, via the WorldCat website <www.worldcat.org>.

Bottom line—don’t be satisfied with just published works, county courthouse records and digital images on the Internet to add meat to your ancestors’ bones. There is an infinite number of other source documents available. It only means spending some time and energy to find and access the manuscripts held by various repositories. Plus, I have found it very rewarding to put on white cotton gloves and go digging through files and boxes that have unique original source documents. You will never know what surprises might be buried within a manuscript collection. ✿

CHURCH HISTORIES

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

We will all at some time reach the proverbial brick wall in our research. Church histories, registers and minute books can help us over the wall and add meat to the bones of our ancestors.

As in many European countries, it was the policy of the British government that wherever the people went, the State and the Church should keep them company. The ministers and vestries were nearest to the people; coming into contact with them at every step, from birth to burial. That practice "immigrated" with the early colonialists. For instance, in Virginia from the first century or so, all the people of a parish were under the care of the pastor. They were all required by civil law to have their children baptized, and the dates of their births, baptisms, marriages and burials recorded in the register, and reported to the secretary's office.

Thus, we have (when the record has not been lost) the names of all the children, the names of their fathers and mothers, and sometimes of their godfathers and godmothers, the names of those joined in marriage and of those buried.

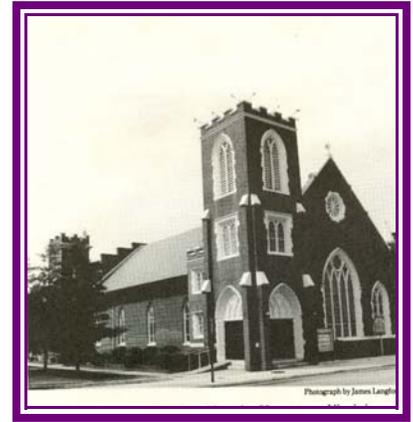
Another duty of the vestries was to take care of the poor, for there were no poor-houses in those days. The church also took care of orphans, illegitimate children and children neglected by their parents. To accomplish this task the church would bind these people to other respectable people. Vagrants and all people who had no visible means of support were also the subjects of their care and discipline.

I have done extensive research in the history books of three different churches. Each are quite different. They all gave me insight into my ancestors' lives.

- ◆ *The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peters Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia 1684-1786*, identifies many of the accounts of the church. Some of the church members are identified, and the accounts of the church are recorded.
- ◆ *The history of Hampton's First United Methodists Church 1789-1989*, of Hampton, Virginia, identifies all of the ministers, and most of the trustees, officers and teachers of the church over the years. The early history of the church tells some of the history of the ministers, including the year and place of their birth. The history of the many religious classes is also included. There are photographs of all of the ministers of First United Methodists Church from 1840 to 1989 when the book was published. Also included are a number of photographs of members of the classes and organizations. Some photographs of presentations by the youth groups are included as well.
- ◆ *The History of Bristol Parish Virginia* provides an extensive history of the church and its membership. Each church within Bristol Parish is discussed in some detail. There is a list of the vestrymen of the parish. The back of the book contains the genealogies of several of the most prominent families.

None of these documents lists everyone who was ever a member of the church. They all give some of the history of the church organization, church building, the lives of their ministers, and names of some of the prominent church members.

Because of the vast differences in the formats of these histories, you can't afford to overlook the possibility that your ancestors may have been mentioned in the history of the church they attended. And if they aren't— you have still gained insight into their religious beliefs, their support structure and their acquaintances. ❀



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH,
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

TIP: US GenWeb county pages are great sources about the history and geography of your ancestors' homes. For instance, the Lancaster County site at <<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~palanca2/>> has a long list of links to online general history books, source documents, and family histories. ❀

HISTORY BOOKS ABOUT OUR ANCESTORS' ENVIRONS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

So many of the published histories we find on library shelves are about events at the national or global level, or they provide the big picture about ethnic groups, military actions or mass migrations. What we need in order to add meat to the bones of our individual ancestors are detailed histories written about the local areas in which they lived. In essence, we need a microscopic view of their environs. We have such accounts, some going back almost 150 years! They are the local histories published by the states, counties, towns, communities, and military installations, as well as individuals and private companies.



Most local histories first appeared around the time of the USA's centennial, although there were a few compiled as early as 1850. Then again during the USA's bicentennial year, many counties and communities published a local history to commemorate the occasion. There are also other historic milestones that generate these history books, such as the anniversary of the first settlement of the area, a county's formation or statehood. Plus, the rising interest in genealogy has inspired communities to publish their history.

LOCAL HISTORIES VARY IN SCOPE

Rich in text and photographs, local histories provide an abundance of information about our ancestor's environs. Some are commercially published, others are self-published. Some will include source citations, others will not. Some have gone out-of-print, while new ones are hitting library shelves on a regular basis. And of course, different authors means different perspectives on the history of the area and different formats.

Older publications and those of urban areas tend to focus on the establishment, development and growth of the area, including the histories of churches, businesses and organizations, and a synopsis of community leaders and early settlers. These histories are a great source for obtaining the background for a family history, and may help you develop theories as to why your ancestors chose that particular area to live.

The publications by rural counties and communities tell the history of each township, something about the people who lived there, and the secular, religious and social organizations of the area. Many chronicle the documented ownership of the "pioneer" homesteads, and have a section of the family histories of long-time residents. The latter are usually submitted by a family member with the "facts" often based on oral history and family legends. Nevertheless, these are great clues for learning about your direct and collateral lines and their neighbors, as well as a means for understanding the roles they played in their community.

Army installations are small communities. Those with long histories (i.e., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Fort Riley, Kansas) have publications documenting their development, mission, resident units, military engagements, buildings, support facilities and famous/infamous inhabitants.

TIPS WHEN USING LOCAL HISTORIES

Search for every history in every county and community where your ancestors lived, because editors had different styles and focused on different events and people in their publications.

Most counties were formed from the splitting of large counties. So besides looking for the histories of the counties where your ancestors lived, check for the published histories of the "parent" counties.

The family histories of local residents are normally presented in the most favorable light, so it is up to you to verify the accuracy of the information contained in the biographies.

Not all families who lived in the area are included in the family history sections of the county or community histories. Submission was voluntary. Additionally, if descendants had moved away there was no one to provide the family's history.

FINDING LOCAL HISTORIES

You must be constantly on the look-out for local histories because they are frequently being written, reprinted or completely updated. For instance, only last year our own Carolyn Brown self-published *The History of Bouse Arizona Then and Now* about her adopted community. The most likely places to find these types of history books are in the local library, historical society museum, Chamber of Commerce, or tourist information

office. If you can't make a trip back to your ancestor's community, visit the local library's website or WorldCat <www.worldcat.org> to determine if you can check-out the book via interlibrary loan.

The local histories of states, urban counties and metropolitan areas are often commercially published with ISBN and Library of Congress catalog numbers, so you will probably find them on the shelves of larger libraries and our favorite genealogy repositories. I found a beautiful tome of the history of Tucson, Arizona, autographed by the author in a used book store. It pays to browse through brick-n-mortar bookstores.

However, you may find small communities have large history books, too. For instance, my husband's ancestral home town of Lytton, Iowa, (population +/- 300) has a hard-bound history of 241 pages that contains the "history of every business establishment operating in Lytton from 1899 to 1984" including pictures and many times the personal history of the various owners. I found it in Lee's uncle's library. So make sure you ask family members if they have any local history books or "coffee table" books about your ancestral area.

My all-time favorite local history books are those in the *Images of America* series published by Arcadia Publishing <www.arcadiapublishing.com>. These picture books with detailed captions are softbound and have about 125 pages. Since there are over 8,000 different titles in the series, they cover way more environs than just the large cities. The company also publishes other series of local history books and a series of books of vintage postcards.

County histories beyond copyright have been popular candidates for digitization. Try looking for Google Books, and on State Archives/Libraries websites, county pages of the US GenWeb, the local genealogy society's listings of publications, the books section of the Heritage Quest database, the Online County Histories, Biographies & Indexes website at <www.genealogybranches.com/countyhistories.html>, and [Accessible Archives](http://www.accessible-archives.com), a fee-subscription site at <www.accessible-archives.com>.

There are three publications that may help you locate the local area histories of your ancestors.

- ◆ Filby, P. William. *Bibliography of American County Histories*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000 (This comprehensive work provides a state-by-state listing of 5,000 county histories including title, author, place and date of publication, as well as details of editions, reprints, and indexes.)
- ◆ Bradford, Thomas Lindsley and Stan Henkels. *The bibliographer's manual of American history: containing an account of all state territory, town, and county histories relating to the United States of North America, with verbatim copies of their titles, and useful bibliography*. Philadelphia, PA: Henkels and Co., 1907-10 (This 100-year-old publication has five volumes with the last one having an index.)
- ◆ *Printed Sources: A Guide to Published Genealogical Records*. Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1998. (Refer to the chapter by Kory L. Meyerink "County and Local Histories".)

As genealogy researchers we know the county-level of government as a great source for finding vital records and other official documents. As family history writers we must now return to the counties to gather background information about their communities via the published local histories so we can put meat on the bones of our ancestors. ✿



Did you know that for decades people have been creating an annual journal of the events and adventures in their lives? They have—we know them as “the annual holiday letter.” Although these newsletters sent out to family and friends are frequently mocked, they covertly provide a lot of information genealogists search for—pages full of names, dates and accomplishments of family members, information about the place the writer lives, employment changes and significant events from eye-witnesses. So look for letters you have received from family members. And consider making a file of the ones you have written through the years—think how much future generations will appreciate the unique sources you created. ✿

HISTORY MAGAZINES

By Carolyn H. Brown, SKP 20363 [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

Most of us, when we first start our genealogy research, look for names, dates, and places. After a while we start digging deeper into legal documents, newspapers, and other sources to put meat to the bones of the ancestors we have discovered.

It is not long before we start constructing the in-depth history of one or more of our ancestors. Then we want to discover what was happening in the world, countries, states, counties or towns where our ancestors lived. At this point we look for the history of the places they lived.

At some point we begin to learn more about the little things that happened during their individual life time. What were some of the new inventions during the time they were alive? What changes did those inventions make in their lives?

We can use our web browser to search for the history of the place they lived, or some other term we think will meet our needs, but will we miss some of the events or inventions that took place at that time? I entered "History of the USA" in my web browser and got 1,250,000,000 hits! It is hard to decide where to start.

Browsing for "History Magazines" brings up 44 magazines which cover some section of world, country or special interest history. There is everything from military, wild west, archaeology, to prehistoric times and many more subjects available in magazine format.

I like to read about history in a more general way, and have subscribed to the *History Magazine* published by Moorshead Magazines Ltd. <www.history-magazine.com>. *History Magazine* provides interesting accounts of major global historical events as well as the development of governments, wars, art, and industry.

Scattered throughout its pages are small articles about many of the inventions which have taken place throughout history, and how those inventions affected the life of people over the years. In many cases, they explain how an invention has been updated by other inventions. For example look at the evolution of the way our ancestors washed their clothes—from rocks in a stream, to a washboard, to the hand-cranked wringer, to an electric-power agitator, to the automatic washers of today.

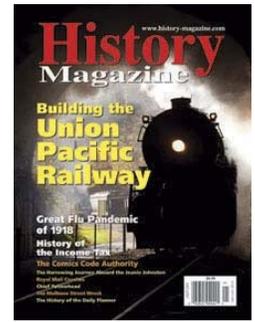
It is possible that one of your ancestors invented something which you know nothing about. By studying the history of their time we learn how our ancestors lived, and better understand the hardships of their daily lives. Wars and the changes in the governments they lived under affected all of their lives. What affected them is what makes us who we are today. ✿

Tips & Hints

Just like our great-grandparents would have no idea what the words "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.

Since our days in grade school we have looked for information for research reports in an encyclopedia. In fact, in the days before personal computers many homes had a multi-volume set on their bookshelves. Today we have encyclopedia software programs, not to mention Wikipedia. These are possible sources for background information on geographical locations and historical events that will add meat to the bones of our ancestors as we write our family history. ✿



A TRIO OF "MEATY" RESOURCES

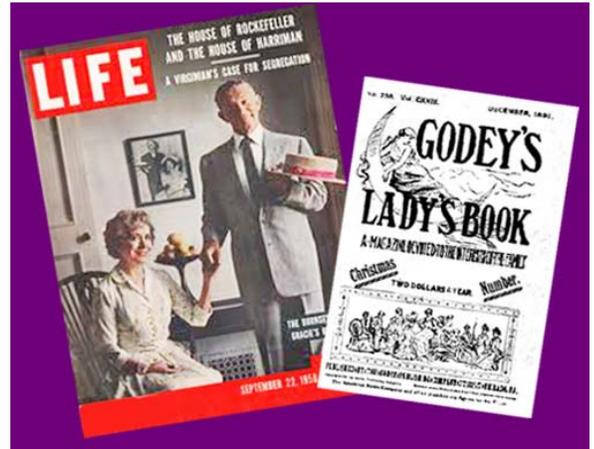
By **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

There are three types of periodicals often overlooked by genealogists. They are not genealogical publications so they are not listed in PERSI. However, they are worth the effort to find them for they provide an abundance of tidbits for adding meat to your ancestors' bones.

MAGAZINES

Magazines have been around a long time and provide us an extraordinary look at society and cultural norms through the decades. There are many to see and read. Some we grew up with, others disappeared before our generation. Some focused on a specific geographical area (i.e., *The New Yorker* and *Arizona Highways*) and others were nationwide publications. A few examples of national publications are:

- ◆ *The Saturday Evening Post* (1897–) published current event articles, editorials, human interest pieces, humor, illustrations, readers'-contributed poetry, single-panel gag cartoons and stories by the leading writers of the time. You can find back issues at <www.saturdayeveningpost.com/sections/archives>.
- ◆ *Time*, the first weekly news magazine in the United States, was first published in March 1918 and is still going strong. The magazine has become famous for its "Person of the Year" feature. In the archives <www.time.com/time/archive> you can see a Table of Contents of back issues, but you can only read various articles if you are a subscriber to the magazine.
- ◆ *Ladies Home Journal*, published continuously since 1883, gives us a most excellent perspective of the life styles, morality, etiquette, culture and diets through 13 decades. Of particular fascination to me are the advertisements with their depiction of the accepted social structure, behavior and apparel of the day. The magazine's website is <www.lhj.com>.
- ◆ *Life* magazine has had several reincarnations. From 1883 to 1936 it was an entertainment magazine with illustrations and social commentary. When the magazine's name was purchased by *Time* in 1936 the editorial content and layout completely changed. The magazine we are most familiar with dedicated more space and importance to photographs of events than it did to text. It was published until May 2000. The website <<http://life.time.com/>> has pages and pages of historical photographs from *Life*.
- ◆ *Godey's Lady's Book*, published in Philadelphia from 1830 to 1898, was a very popular monthly magazine in the 19th century. On its pages you will find hand-tinted illustrations of the latest fashions, piano sheet music for a current popular tune, and articles on contemporary subjects.



CATALOGS

The *Montgomery Wards Catalog* and *Sears and Roebuck Catalog* are truly picture-books of our ancestors' time. On the pages you'll find the latest in men's, women's and children's apparel, jewelry, household goods, appliances, furnishings and decorations; all sorts of tools; even tombstones and houses! What a great resource to learn about the products available to our ancestors and the prices they paid for goods.

In the late-1800s two entrepreneurs found a previously untapped market—rural customers who had limited access to brick-and-mortar retail stores. After several years of working as a traveling salesman in rural areas, Montgomery Ward conceived the idea of a dry goods mail-order business. The first catalog, printed in Chicago, Illinois, in August 1872, was a single-sheet price list of 163 articles. Within ten years the catalog had 240 pages and 10,000 items. Richard W. Sears and Alvah Roebuck started a catalog in 1887 offering watches and jewelry. In 1893 the Sears, Roebuck and Company expanded their catalog to include a complete range of products for the home and farm.

ALMANACS

In our ancestors' days if they wanted to know the weather forecast, the expected harvest, or simply have a good read, they pulled out an annual publication known as an almanac. In fact, after the Bible, almanacs were the most widely read books in Europe and the Americas until newspapers became widespread.

Although almanac-like texts were found in the Near East dating back before Christ, the annual almanacs as we know them began to appear in the latter half of the 12th century. Early ones contained a calendar with months, weeks and days; a list of Saints' days and holidays; sunrise, sunset, moon phases, and tides; and horoscopes. As time went by, almanac publishers competing for a larger market share included practical information on many topics of everyday life—weather forecasts; crop and harvesting timetables; household medicinal remedies; and dates and times for markets and postal services—as well as proverbs, riddles, poems and artwork.

Almanacs can provide you with the historical context to add meat to the bones of your ancestor. Yes, almanacs predicted the future, but they reflect the social norms of the day and daily lifestyle of previous generations. Two of the most famous almanacs in the United States are:

- ◆ *Poor Richard's Almanack*, published by Benjamin Franklin in the mid-1700s, included humor, maxims and his own opinion on many topics. An in-depth and interesting article about Ben Franklin and the almanac is at <http://pabook.libraries.psu.edu/palitmap/PoorRichardsAlmanack.html>
- ◆ *The Farmer's Almanac* (1792–1848) and *The Old Farmer's Almanac* (1848–) is the oldest continuously published periodical in the USA. Through the decades the content and editorial style have changed, but it is still going strong with circulation in the millions.



During the 1800s a variety of topical almanacs were published on such subjects as temperance, political issues, and health. Almanacs published by churches, geographical/political regions, organizations and fraternal orders all hold information that can be useful to the genealogist. Information can include listings of people associated with the organization as well as address listings for businesses, churches and post offices. These are sources that not only lists individual names, but also provide historical context for your ancestor's life story.

WorldCat www.worldcat.org is a fabulous place to start for finding old magazines, catalogs and almanacs. Also visit used-book stores and check websites selling antiques, old books and memorabilia. Reading through the past issues of this trio of resources will surely give you an understanding of your ancestors' life and times, and provide you some interesting meat for their bones. ✿



LET'S EAT

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

We all know that genealogists do not live by genealogy alone. Eating plays an important role in every Escapee's life. So have you ever wondered what the American colonists ate? Do you know when pizza was invented? Would you like the recipe for Hasty Pudding? How would you like a PDF of the *Frugal Housewife* published in 1830?

If you answered "Yes!" then have I got a website for you! Anything and everything you want to know about food can be found on one of my favorite websites—The Food Timeline at www.foodtimeline.org. And don't miss the FAQs, the historic American weights/measures or what food items cost in previous decades. So many pages and so many hours of researching. Now you know I don't live by genealogy alone. ✿

AXIOM: Although life tended to be simpler in earlier times, there was a structure and a bureaucracy in place. Therefore: Where there is a bureaucracy, there will be a paper trail. ✿

WERE THEY SUNNY OR STORMY EVENTS IN OUR ANCESTORS' LIVES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

Weather influences how we live our lives. It affects our clothing, footwear and accessories. It has a bearing on the types of transportation we use, as well as our moods. It was the same for our ancestors; and since the living conditions of past generations had less climate control than we do today, it is likely weather had even a greater impact on their lives than it has on us.



Have you been curious what the weather was like on the day your grandparents married and how it affected their ceremony? Have you ever wondered if the flood, blizzard or hurricane that is part of your family's traditions really happened, or was it blown all out of portion? Whether it was true or false, that is certainly something you would want to include in your family history. The first step, of course, would be to ascertain if it is accurate or folklore so you will know how to report it.

The absolutely best source of information about weather conditions at a certain place on a specific date or over a period of time is the local contemporary newspaper. If the weather event was a major phenomena (i.e., the dust bowl conditions of the 1930s or the earthquakes along the Mississippi River in 1812), look for information about them in encyclopedias and county histories. Eye-witness accounts can also be very valuable in understanding the scope and effect of a major weather event (i.e., *The Long Winter* by Laura Ingalls Wilder, about life in South Dakota during the blizzard of 1880–1881).

There are some web sites that contain historical weather data that may give you leads to investigate further.

- ◆ Weather History Reports at <www.weathersource.com> will create a free weather history from your choice of US government weather stations. Enter the zip code or city name and state along with a seven-day period and you will get a free temperature history report. Rain, snow and more data are available for a fee.
- ◆ Weather History at <www.weatherforyou.com/weather_history/index.php> opens on a page that gives a summary of major weather events for “today” in history, but you can put in any month/day and it will tell you what happened on that day in history—back to the 1700s.
- ◆ The WunderGround Almanac at <www.wunderground.com/history/> will give you the weather on a certain date from 1945 to the present.
- ◆ Free Online Sources of Historical Data are listed on <<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/source.html>> and a Google search for your town and date of interest plus “weather” may give you some good results.

Including climatic conditions in your family history will add much to your publication. For instance, by knowing if it was raining, snowing or sunny the day your great-grandfather was buried will help you elaborate on an important event in the lives of several of your family members. Additionally, knowing the weather during events in your ancestor's life will lead you to other factors that may add meat to their bones. ✿



EASTER DATES CHALLENGE GENEALOGISTS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2013]

On the 31st of March we will be celebrating Easter, a holiday that has been around for a long time. As you travel back a couple of centuries in your research and into European records, you may find church and early civil documents used ecclesiastical dates when recording birth/baptism, marriage or death. Most are based on the date of Easter. For instance, Whitsunday or Pentecost (the seventh Sunday after Easter) was a popular time for confirmations. Confusion often occurs because Easter is a “moveable feast.” Unlike Christmas, it doesn't fall on a set date every year; it is observed on the first Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox—the 21st of March. Therefore, depending on the year, Easter is celebrated between the 22nd of March and the 25th of April. The US Census Bureau has come to our rescue with their charts of Easter dates since 1600 on <www.census.gov/srd/www/genhol/easter500.html>. ✿

BEGINNERS PITFALLS FALLS

By Carolyn H. Brown, SKP 20363

I LIVE IN AN RV AND HAVE NO PERMANENT LOCATION, SO I CAN'T JOIN A GENEALOGY SOCIETY.

I hear this from people who spend a lot of time on the road. This attitude also affects those who are not RVing fulltime, but travel as snow birds. They often feel that joining a society would not be helpful, since they can't attend the meetings regularly.

Meetings are very valuable, but they are just one of the benefits of membership. Some reasons to join a genealogical society are:

- ◆ The society has a really good newsletter. Isn't that why you joined the SKP Genies? Some local societies publish information in their newsletters about the people of the area.
- ◆ A society located in the county or state your ancestors lived in will give you local contacts to help you with your research. They publish finding aids on where to find specific records within the community, county or state.
- ◆ Some of the larger societies offer access to fee-based genealogy websites from your home.
- ◆ Some societies have online webinars available to members free or at a reduced rate. No one will ever know everything about genealogy research, and this is a great way to keep up with what's happening in the genealogy world today.
- ◆ Most societies have Special Interest Groups you are particularly interested in. This is a good place to ask questions, either in person or via e-mail.

As you are traveling, try to locate the genealogical societies near where you will be staying. You can always attend a meeting or two as a guest. Maybe you will find a society somewhere you never heard of that is just what you have been looking for. ✿

FAMILY TREE OF VINCENT VAN GOGH

(Gogh is pronounced "Go")

Who thinks up these things!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

His dizzy aunt ----- Verti Gogh
 The brother who ate prunes----- Gotta Gogh
 The brother who worked at a convenience store ----- Stop N Gogh
 The grandfather from Yugoslavia ----- U Gogh
 His magician uncle ----- Where-diddy Gogh
 His Mexican cousin ----- A Mee Gogh
 The Mexican cousin's American half-brother ----- Gring Gogh
 The nephew who drove a stage coach ----- Wells-far Gogh
 The constipated uncle ----- Can't Gogh
 The ballroom dancing aunt ----- Tang Gogh
 The bird lover uncle ----- Flamin Gogh
 An aunt who taught positive thinking ----- Way-to-Gogh
 The little bouncy nephew ----- Poe Gogh
 A sister who loved disco ----- Go Gogh
 And his niece who travels the country in an RV ----- Winnie Bay Gogh
 I saw you smiling there ya Gogh. ✿

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

The Bouse Genies have been growing. Our current membership for 2013 stands at 50 members. This is the most paid members we have had this early in the new year since we began in 2007. We have been growing every year.

Our new format for the bi-weekly meetings seems to have really made a difference in the interest level of our membership and those visiting with us. Thanks to Harry Jensen for suggesting and promoting the extended meeting hours.

2014 GENEALOGY WORKSHOP

We are working with the Lake Havasu LDS to co-sponsor a genealogy workshop in late February 2014 in the LDS facility in Lake Havasu, Arizona. This will be in place of our annual December Seminar held in Parker, Arizona.

We are hoping to be able to have multiple class tracks, rather than just one specialized speaker. We will keep you informed on the progress of this endeavor.

GENEALOGY STUDY GROUP

The Bouse Genealogical Society - Genealogy Study Group (GSG) had their first meeting on 18 March 2013 in the Bouse Community Building. There were five of the 18 group members in attendance. The focus of the group is to study an article from the National Genealogical Quarterly at each meeting. By understanding how professional genealogists gather, analyze, and record information concerning a particularly difficult genealogical problem, we can learn how to become better genealogists ourselves. The group meets on the third Monday of the month from 10 AM - 12 NOON at the Bouse Community.

Carol Brown, the group moderator, will choose an article at least two weeks before the next meeting. She will email a copy of the article to everyone who has signed up for the group. You do not have to attend the GSG meetings to be part of the group. If you do not attend, you are encouraged to submit comments and questions via email before the meeting. All members of the group will receive a copy of the submissions. Following the meeting review notes will be written and submitted to the GSG members. Send your information to: <BouseGenies@gmail.com>.

Carol chose, as the first article for discussion, the Jefferson-Hemings Case from Volume 89, No. 3, September 2001 issue of the NGS Quarterly. The group had such an extensive discussion on "slavery in America" that they only cover about one third of the article. This discussion will continue at the next meeting on 15 April 2013. Interest in this subject matter was so intense the group has chosen to continue with more related articles for the next few meetings.

SPECIAL THANKS

Thank you, Barbara Weber, for setting up our 15 March 2013 at the Blue Water RV Park. We had three guests attend from the Park and all of them became members. They are all going to be leaving before the next meeting, and are planning to attend meetings next season.

WEBINARS and Presentations

Since the first of the year, we have watched several the new webinars we received from Legacy Family Tree, and have had several presentations by our members and invited guests.

◆ WEBINARS

"Lost in the Unknown: The Delicacy of Probing Family Secrets" by Steve Luxenburg

"Legacy's Ultimate Guide to Sources" by Geoff Rasmussen

"Organizing for Success" by Karen Clifford

"Preserving Family Photographs" by Marueen Taylor

“FamilyRoots Organizer System” by Mary Hill

“Picturing Your Legacy: Working w/digital Pictures in Legacy” by Geoff Rasmussen

◆ **PERSONAL PRESENTATIONS**

“Connecting Threads” by Gloria Freeman

“Sources vs Evidence” by Carolyn H. Brown

“FamilySearch” by BillyBess Jewett

“More FamilySearch” By Dennis Chapman

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown

It is hard to believe a quarter of the new year has passed so quickly. Many of us are planning the genealogical conferences and workshops we will attend the rest of the year. What are your plans?

I was fortunate to be able to speak at the Pinal County, Arizona Genealogists Workshop in Casa Grande, Arizona in January. It was so nice seeing several Bouse Genies there. I am looking forward to seeing some of you in Las Vegas for the National Genealogical Society (NGS) Conference in May.

We have written many times about the wonderful time which can be had at one of the major genealogical conferences. If you will be in the western USA, this year is the year to plan to attend the NGS Conference in Las Vegas. This is the place to plan to meet friends, learn from the professionals, and have a lot of fun. I remember the last NGS Conference I attended in Portland, Oregon in 2001. It was fantastic!

If you have not considered the NGS Conference, check it out at <<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>>. All of the conferences I have attended are good, some are great, and then a few are really outstanding. NGS is really outstanding. If you plan to attend, let me know and maybe we can all get together. Wouldn't it be fun to have a “Bouse Genies Dining-Out” one evening? Drop me a note at <GenieCarol@gmail.com>.

We would love to have you help us make this a newsletter you don't want to miss, so pass your thoughts along. We have a very talented newsletter staff that will help you make your ideas come alive. We are always looking for articles for our “Great Journeys Into the Past” series even if you don't write about one of our topics. An advantage to writing an article is getting family history writing experience. This gives you a chance to “get published” and learn at the same time, because of the proofing and editing assistance we can provide.

Input for the Bouse Genies Newsletter is accepted at any time, day or night. Just email it to me as an attachment in any word processing format or in the body of the email message to <GenieCarol@gmail.com>.

Please consider sharing your experience on our Yahoo Group at:
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/BouseGenies>.

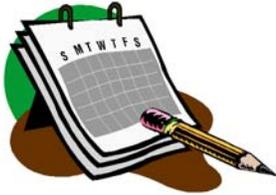
In 2013-4, the themes for the next three issues focus on the steps for leaving your legacy for future generations by preparing to publish your family history.

JUL-AUG-SEP 2013: *Evidence, Analysis, and Proof.* Looking for articles about methods for resolving conflicting information, including but not limited to explaining the types of information and types and weight of various sources. (Deadline is 1 June 2013.)

OCT-NOV-DEC 2013: *Citing Your Sources Correctly.* Looking for articles on gathering source information, footnotes, endnotes and reference formats, layout samples. (Deadline is 1 September 2013.)

JAN-FEB-MAR 2014: *Writing a Proof Argument and a Case Study.* Looking for articles on explaining Proof Argument vs Case Study; organization and layout; understanding terms in old documents and reading old handwriting. (Deadline is 1 December 2013.) ❀





WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Spring Time and time to spring into action. Time to add an educational adventure to your travels.

FGS 2013 Conference

Journey Through Generations

21–24 August in Fort Wayne, Indiana

www.fgs.org/upload/files/FGS2013_Conference_Flyer.pdf

National Genealogy Society Annual Conference

8–11 May in Las Vegas, Nevada

www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conference_info

Southern California Genealogical Jamboree

6–9 June in Burbank, California

<http://genealogyjamboree.blogspot.com/>

Samford Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR)

9–14 June in Birmingham, Alabama

www4.samford.edu/schools/ighr/index.html

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

7–14 July in Fort Collins, Colorado

www.ahsgr.org/Conventions/2013_Convention.htm

BYU Conference on Family History and Genealogy

30 July – 2 August in Provo, Utah

<http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwgen/>

Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe

9–11 August in Seattle, Washington

www.sggee.org/convention/convention_news.html

Federation of Genealogy Societies Conference

21–24 August in Fort Wayne, Indiana

www.fgs.org/cpage.php?pt=43

Polish Genealogy Society of America

13–14 September in Naperville, Illinois

www.pgasa.org/#Conference

13th Annual British Institute

7–11 October in Salt Lake City, Utah

<http://isbgfh.org/> ❀



One example of how the meaning of some expressions has changed: The local newspaper announcement of the 1899 wedding of my grandaunt to her husband states that the wedding was consummated in the church. My, how times have changed!

Previously published in RootsWeb Review:
Vol. 6, No. 7, 12 February 2003

BOUSE GENIES 2013 MEETING SCHEDULE

All meetings are held in the Bouse Community Building from 9:30 AM -2 PM unless otherwise specified.

12 & 26 April

10 & 24 May

27 September

11 & 25 October

8 & 22 November

6 & 20 December

Christmas Party 20 December

GENEALOGY STUDY GROUP 2013

MEETING SCHEDULE

All meetings are held in the Bouse Community Building from 10 AM -12 NOON unless otherwise specified.

15 April

17 May

16 September

21 October

18 November

16 December

CURRENT BGS OFFICERS:

Chairman - Carol Brown

Treasurer - Ann Kimble

Vice-Chairman - Barbara Weber

Assistant Treasurer - Brenda Dixon

Secretary - Gloria Freemon

Librarian - Nikki Mackey

Corresponding Secretary - Nikki Mackey

Webmaster - Dennis Chapman

Historian - Gloria Freemon

Newsletter Editor - Carol Brown

Webinar Librarian - Shirley Baker

GSG Moderator - Carol Brown

Crazy Thoughts

Isn't making a smoking section in a restaurant like making a peeing section in a swimming pool?

OK... so if the Jacksonville Jaguars are known as the "Jags" and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers are known as the "Bucs", what does that make the Tennessee Titans?

I was thinking about how people seem to read the Bible a whole lot more as they get older; then it dawned on me... they're cramming for their final exam.

I thought about how mothers feed their babies with tiny little spoons and forks, so I wondered what do Chinese mothers use? Toothpicks? ❀