

BOUSE GENIES

DON'T REINVENT THE WHEEL—

USE IT,

BUILD ON IT!



[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

It isn't at all surprising that family history is the fastest growing hobby in the United States—maybe even the world! The databases and resources found on the Internet; computer software programs designed specifically for recording genealogical findings; and popular international television shows such as *Who Do You Think You Are?* have captured the curiosity of many. However, genealogy research is not a new phenomenon.

The interest in one's lineage goes back millennia. There are published genealogies of the descendants of Confucius, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, the Mayflower passengers, Revolutionary soldiers, and thousands of men and women who lived in the decades and centuries before us. Thus, it is conceivable a portion of your family history may already be published. If so, make use of the research and documentation done by other genealogists. In other words, don't reinvent the wheel—use it, build on it.

Some family histories are well-researched genealogies and biographies; some are transcripts of oral histories or traditions handed down from previous generations; some are just names and dates uploaded onto a "family tree" on the Internet. Some cite sources; some do not. Some can be trusted; some are dubious.

The key is to know which publications you can use with confidence and which are suspicious requiring evaluation and further research.

In previous editions of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* we have explored some of the publications that may have your family history recorded and reference materials of sources that may provide clues to finding your family history.

Volume 7, No. 2, Apr/May/June 2013 edition:

"Manuscripts Contain Infinite Source Documents"

"Church Histories"

"History Books about our Ancestors' Environs"

Volume 7, No. 1, Jan/Feb/Mar 2013 edition:

"PERSI, an Index to Research Tools"

"Researching in Genealogical Society Magazines and Quarterlies"

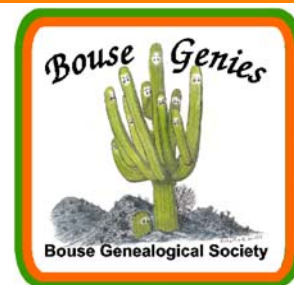
"City Directories—an "Old School" Tool for Finding Urban Ancestors"

Volume 5, No. 1, Jan/Feb/Mar 2011 edition:

"Yearbooks: Historic Lists with Photographs and More!"

"Find Your Ancestors in a US City Directory Case Study"

There are so many more resources you may be able to use to grow your family tree. In this edition we are featuring articles about publications and reference materials that may include branches of your tree, resources to locate them, and ways to verify the data you find. ⚙️



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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. See the meeting schedule in this newsletter.

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

FROM THE COMPUTER DESK

SEARCHING UNINDEXED DIGITIZED BOOKS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

Like me, you have probably found yourself researching in a book which is not indexed. It used to be the only way we could be assured of finding all names in an unindexed book was to read it from cover to cover. Now, if you are lucky, you may be able to find a digital copy of the book online. However, not all digitized books have been converted to some form of e-book, and therefore are not searchable with Adobe Reader or other PDF readers. Some of the copies may be in Print Document Format (PDF), while others may be in a graphics file format such as JPG or TIFF.

If the book has been saved to a PDF file using Optical Character Recognition (OCR), then you can use the search engine available in Adobe Reader. If the book has not been OCR'd to PDF, then using the Adobe Reader search engine may not work.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- IF THE BOOK IS IN PDF FORMAT:

I don't know if any of the free PDF conversion programs can convert a PDF file to a searchable PDF file. However, there are software programs available online which can convert most PDF files to an OCR'd PDF. Corel PDF Fusion and Adobe Acrobat Pro can convert any *typed* PDF document to a searchable PDF file. However, I find if the document is handwritten, the conversion to a searchable file doesn't work.

- IF THE BOOK IS IN JPG, TIFF OR OTHER GRAPHICS FORMAT:

There are plenty of free programs available to convert graphic formatted files to a PDF file. The program I use most is Irfanview <www.irfanview.com>. I have personally set my computer default to recognize all graphic file formats in Irfanview. Corel PDF Fusion and Adobe Acrobat Pro can also convert graphics files to PDF. Once I have a *typed* document in PDF format I use Corel PDF Fusion to make it searchable.

COREL PDF FUSION

The Corel PDF Fusion <www.corel.com> program has a lot of features not found in free or shareware PDF conversion programs, and the price for what you get is extremely reasonable compared to Adobe Acrobat Pro. The program is currently on sale for \$39.99 – it regularly costs \$69.99. Some of the program features are:

- Opens over 100 file formats and converts them to PDFs
- Save files to PDF, PDF/A (the new PDF archive format), XPS and DOC formats
- Delete, rotate, insert pages and merge documents
- Export and email PDF documents
- Easily edit and add text anywhere in a PDF document
- Add bookmarks and watermarks
- Add comments using highlight and sticky notes. ⚙



Locating out of Print Books

Many out of print books, especially those out of copyright are now available online. However, there are a lot of books still under copyright which aren't being printed anymore. If you know of such a book and want to purchase a copy, check out the following website.

Out of Print Book Store

www.outofprintbookstore.com/

A locating service for old and rare books, including those on genealogy and military history. Email or call the store with the title, author, notes, your name and phone number. Their search service will notify you when they locate your book. ⚙

WORDS RELATED TO PUBLISHED FAMILY HISTORIES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]



COMPILED FAMILY HISTORIES are valuable resources. As Kory Meyerink states in *Printed Sources: A Guide to Published Genealogical Records*, “A wise researcher will go to great lengths to determine whether a genealogy already exists for the family of interest and will go to equal lengths to locate a copy of that genealogy.” Whether it is a print publication or on a website, a published family history contains intellectual property. Therefore, check for copyright status before reproducing any of the content, and make sure you cite the publication as your source.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY is an intangible, creative work and is protected by copyright laws which vary by country and that were in effect when the work was published.

PUBLIC DOMAIN refers to publications not under copyright. Family histories in the public domain are those whose intellectual property rights have expired. Thus, the publications are eligible for reproduction and distribution by others—think: e-books and digital copies on the web.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS are those no longer being published, but does not imply they are in the public domain. The term may also apply to a specific edition. You can search for out-of-print books at <www.bookfinder.com> and at <www.abebooks.com/servlet/SearchEntry>. The longer a book is out-of-print the harder it is to find, unless it has been electronically reincarnated.

PEDIGREE CHARTS are graphic depictions of the direct lineage of one person. Sometimes these are the sole content of a published or website family history. Most paper pedigree charts go back three or four generations, but with today’s technology, electronic ones may extend ten or more generations. There are several different designs—horizontal box chart, vertical box chart, drop-line chart, hour-glass chart, bow-tie chart, 180° fan chart, 360° fan chart, and original designs superimposed on a tree graphic.

GENEALOGY DATA COMMUNICATIONS, more commonly known by the acronym GEDCOM, was developed decades ago so genealogical data could be exchanged between different lineage software programs. You may find a GEDCOM posted on the Internet as a “family history.” To learn all about using GEDCOMs, read Dick Eastman’s excellent article at <<http://blog.eogn.com/2014/05/24/gedcom-explained>>.

AHNENTAFEL is a simple narrative format many people use to write their family history. The name is a German word meaning ancestor (ahnen) table (tafel). The style has been used since the 1500s, so will be found in old family histories. Lineage databases also produce ahnentafel reports. Thus, you may find them in recent family histories as well. Each generation going back in time has a separate section, with the direct ancestors’ names preceded by their ahnentafel number.

NUMBERING SYSTEMS provide a standardized reference that allows the reader of a family history to follow lines back-and-forth between progenitor and descendants. There are several different systems, the most common being the Ahnentafel Number System and the original or modified Register System developed by the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1870. It would take an entire edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* to explain and show examples of the various numbering systems. But, why reinvent the wheel? Wikipedia describes them in detail at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genealogical_numbering_systems>. This site is helpful if you are not familiar with the numbering system used in the family history book you are reading.

HEREDITARY AND LINEAGE SOCIETIES publish periodicals and books of their members’ direct lines back to a qualifying ancestor. There is a complete list of active lineage and hereditary societies with membership qualifications and points of contact at <www.hereditary.us/list_a.htm>. Check the applicable society’s library catalogues and websites, as well as those of the society’s chapters. You may find membership applications with documented pedigrees and thoroughly researched family histories—some digitized and online.

JOURNALS kept by previous generations are often published by their descendants. Use the word “journal” when searching for them since “family history” or “genealogy” may not appear in the title or text. Many times journals are not published, but found in manuscript collections or a distant cousin’s attic. ✨

GENEALOGICAL STANDARDS: GUIDELINES FOR USING RECORDS REPOSITORIES AND LIBRARIES

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Recognizing that how they use unique original records and fragile publications will affect other users, both current and future, family history researchers habitually—

- ◆ are courteous to research facility personnel and other researchers, and respect the staff's other daily tasks, not expecting the records custodian to listen to their family histories nor provide constant or immediate attention.
- ◆ dress appropriately, converse with others in a low voice, and supervise children appropriately.
- ◆ do their homework in advance, know what is available and what they need, and avoid ever asking for "everything" on their ancestors.
- ◆ use only designated work space areas and equipment, like readers and computers, intended for patron use, respect off-limits areas, and ask for assistance if needed.
- ◆ treat original records at all times with great respect and work with only a few records at a time, recognizing that they are irreplaceable and that each user must help preserve them for future use.
- ◆ treat books with care, never forcing their spines, and handle photographs properly, preferably wearing archival gloves.
- ◆ never mark, mutilate, rearrange, relocate, or remove from the repository any original, printed, microform, or electronic document or artifact.
- ◆ use only procedures prescribed by the repository for noting corrections to any errors or omissions found in published works, never marking the work itself.
- ◆ keep note-taking paper or other objects from covering records or books, and avoid placing any pressure upon them, particularly with a pencil or pen.
- ◆ use only the method specifically designated for identifying records for duplication, avoiding use of paper clips, adhesive notes, or other means not approved by the facility.
- ◆ return volumes and files only to locations designated for that purpose.
- ◆ before departure, thank the records custodians for their courtesy in making the materials available.
- ◆ follow the rules of the records repository without protest, even if they have changed since a previous visit or differ from those of another facility.

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Genealogy Roadshow is returning in 2015 for a second season on PBS. They are seeking New Orleans-area residents wishing to explore their family history on national TV. You will need to sign up now, as the New Orleans episode will be filmed in September.

The online sign-up form and more information are available at <<http://WYES.org/grshow>>. ⚙

GENEALOGICAL STANDARDS: GUIDELINES FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they—

- ◆ learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.
- ◆ do not accept uncritically the ability of software to format, number, import, modify, check, chart or report their data, and therefore carefully evaluate any resulting product.
- ◆ treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital databases in the same way as other published sources--useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.
- ◆ accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.
- ◆ cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.
- ◆ always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.
- ◆ preserve the integrity of their own databases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.
- ◆ provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.
- ◆ actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.
- ◆ treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.
- ◆ accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

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Ancestry.com has announced they will no longer sell or support Y-DNA and mtDNA tests. They sent a message to everyone who took these tests to download their raw data from the website before 5 September 2014. They will continue to support the autosomal DNA (atDNA) test. Family Tree DNA has set up a series of options to transfer your information from Ancestry to FTDNA.

Ancestry says, "The following pages will no longer be accessible after 5 September 2014: MyFamily, MyCanvas and Mundia. All member log-in functionality to these pages will be retired. In addition, the Genealogy.com website will undergo major changes, but will remain as an available product." ❄

THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF GENEALOGISTS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

The Records Preservation and Access Committee (RPAC), working with the Association of Professional Genealogists and the Board for Certification of Genealogists, has created a "Declaration of the Rights of Genealogists." It was introduced to the genealogy community at the National Genealogy Society conference last month. Basically, it is a statement advocating open access to federal, state, and local public records.

Declaration of the Rights of Genealogists

WHEREAS, Americans have pursued the research of their family heritage since the beginning of our country; and

WHEREAS, millions of Americans derive enjoyment from genealogical exploration, consistent with the pursuit of happiness recognized by the founders of our country in our Declaration of Independence; and

WHEREAS, Americans derive substantial emotional benefit from genealogical exploration into their heritage; and

WHEREAS, many Americans derive financial benefit from the practice of professional genealogy and have performed such throughout this nation's history; and

WHEREAS, genealogists make meaningful contributions to the fields of forensic genealogy, identification of kinships, determining the facts in legal cases such as probate court, cases involving tribal and other relationships; and

WHEREAS, thousands of historical and genealogical societies, libraries, museums, and other institutions and associations have been established throughout our land to assist all Americans in the pursuit of their family heritage; and

WHEREAS, genealogy adds substantially to the ethnic, cultural, and racial richness of which our country is composed; and

WHEREAS, the American people have recognized that the right to open government and unfettered access to the records of our government are rights which find expression in the constitutions and legislation of our federal and state governments and which enrich the lives of all Americans; and

WHEREAS, genealogists have been at the forefront of efforts to protect and preserve the precious records and documents of our genealogical and historical heritage; and

WHEREAS, genealogists, no less than other Americans, are vitally concerned for personal privacy and safety from untoward acts that diminish our freedom; and

WHEREAS, most records, including vital records, have, for all of our nation's history, been substantially open to access,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN

That we, the undersigned genealogists, in pursuance of our individual and collective rights as Americans, do hereby

DECLARE

That genealogists possess the right to the pursuit of genealogical exploration through unfettered access to the records of our government; and


WE CALL upon our governmental representatives to recognize our rights by;

PRESERVING the freedom of the American people to access the public records of our government in a timely and orderly manner through appropriate legislation; and

REFRAINING from legislation which would prevent or render extraordinarily difficult access to the public records, principally birth, marriage, and death records collected by our state and federal governmental agencies; and

PROMOTING those principles that enhance, not diminish, our freedom of access to records; and

CELEBRATING with genealogists the valuable benefits of exploring, researching, and compiling the histories of our families, and as a result, the history of our exceptional nation.

Now that you have read it, if you wish to sign it, you can. It is a Google form at <http://bit.ly/gen-declaration>. 

WORLD CAT:

THOUSANDS OF LIBRARY CATALOGS ON YOUR COMPUTER

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]



Genealogists who have a trailer, fifth-wheel or motorhome are the luckiest researchers in the world. We can travel whenever and wherever we want in the search for information about our ancestors. If we need a particular scarce resource we don't have to "move heaven and earth" to get it—we simply move our home-on-wheels. Since we are fortunate to have this mobility, there are only two questions that need answers.

- 1) WHAT REPOSITORY HAS THE MATERIALS I NEED TO FURTHER MY FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH? The answer to this question is WorldCat. From our home computer, laptop or mobile device we can easily search the catalogs of thousands of repositories to determine which ones have a copy of a particular publication. If the item is not available via interlibrary loan, we can ask the librarians/archivists if they would make photocopies of a few selected pages. Of course, if all else fails, we simply raise the jacks and move our house!
- 2) WHERE DO I PARK THE HOUSE? I'm sure you already know there are many printed and online resources available to answer that question, including, the *Good Sam RV Travel Guide and Campground Directory* <www.goodsamcamping.com> and the website *RV Parks Review* <www.rvparksreview.com>. It is very likely you will be able to park your RV close to the repository that has the sources you want.

The WorldCat website is the public access to the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) database which is updated whenever a member library adds a new title to its catalog. Through it we have a single point of access to a variety of resources in all sorts of formats held in public, academic and private libraries around the world, including the Family History Library! There are 72,000 libraries worldwide contributing to the OCLC database, however, there are still thousands who do not.

For such an extensive database, WorldCat is really quite easy to use and provides invaluable information for genealogists. To access thousands of library catalogs on your computer start at <www.worldcat.org>.

HOME PAGE

Although it is not necessary to register to use WorldCat, you may want to create a free account. By doing so, you can create lists of library items you would like to track or share with others. I use it as one of my genealogy research to-do lists. I save my searches with a name and description I have created. It also serves as an address book of favorite libraries. Since it is on line I can access it from any device with Internet access.

In the "Find items in libraries near you" search box type in some keywords for the title, subject or person and select all or a particular format. The more specific you are in your search query, the more effective the search will be. Therefore, I prefer to use the advanced search option because it allows me to search using three of eight search fields (OCLC accession number, author, ISBN, ISSN, journal source, keyword, subject or title). I can also change a search field by clicking on the down arrow beside the name. Plus, I can narrow my search by publication year, audience age, content, format and language.

The Library of Congress website <www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/seaoclc.html> has detailed instructions and hints for searching WorldCat.

SEARCH RESULTS PAGE

The list of matches tells you the number of items found and allows you to filter the results by format, author, year of publication, language, content and topic. Filtering becomes a necessity when a search brings up over three million items, as it did when I did a search on Chicago. Results included everything from the Broadway musical "Chicago", to an article "Abstracts of the Hemostasis & Thrombosis Research Society: April 28-30, 2010, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL." in *Haemophilia*, v. 17, issue 3 (May 2011), to the microform of the book *Chicago, Illinois birth records, 1896-1933*. However, if the list of materials is short you may only need to sort the list by relevance, author, title, or date of publication.

Beside the title is a small box you can check if you want to save it to a list you have created. By clicking on the title of a particular publication a new page will appear.

PUBLICATION DETAILS

General information about the material depends on the format of the item. Most will have the author's name, publisher, edition/format, and summary. Books may have a picture of the cover. The summary of archival material often includes a description of the collection.

Don't ignore the tabs across the top. They allow you to: create a source citation of the item; print the information; email the details to a cousin or friend; share it via a social network; or bookmark it. I even send myself emails when I find a book of particular interest since it provides me with all the data I need to locate the publication whenever and wherever I am.

Scroll down on the page and you will find a list of all the repositories holding the publication. It is sorted by distance from the zip code, city or the state you entered. (For instance, there are 225 OCLC participating libraries around the world that have the book mentioned in this email. The closest library to where I was at the time was the Western New Mexico University library in Silver City, and the furthest was the Bavarian State Library in Munich, Germany.)

There are also links with information about the library and to add the library as a favorite to your WorldCat profile. When you click on the name of the library you will find yourself on the repository's online catalog listing of the publication. Each site is different, but many will tell you if the book is available, is out on loan or is a reference book.

Keep scrolling. You will also see a list of booksellers; a detailed description of the publication; user-contributed reviews; tags; and a list of similar items.

I thought you might be interested in this item at
<http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/54424920>

Title: Isabella Greenway : an enterprising woman
 Author: Kristie Miller
 Publisher: Tucson : University of Arizona Press, ©2004.

ISBN/ISSN: 0816518971 9780816518975
 OCLC:54424920

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MAKE WORLDCAT A FAVORITE

As an RVing genealogist any library can become your "local library" and any archive can be "just around the corner" from your home. To see a list of their holdings relative to your research from any latitude/longitude 24/7/365 use WorldCat. In fact, I encourage you to bookmark WorldCat as a favorite on your browser. It is a great resource for planning your RV travels and for finding information about your ancestors. ☀

HEREDITARY AND LINEAGE SOCIETY APPLICATIONS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]



As budding genealogists most of us at one point or another wanted to be able to join one of the many genealogical lineage societies. The first one that comes to mind is the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The DAR may be the most prominent lineage society, but there is a long list of other organizations to consider as well. The really great thing about these organizations is the records they keep which you may be able to access. Some of the organizations publish books listing their members and that person's lineage back to the individual they joined through.

Some Hereditary and Lineage Organizations can be found at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_hereditary_and_lineage_organizations>. Unfortunately, the list doesn't give the website URL for the organizations listed. When I tried to find the websites for some of the listed organizations there weren't any. In several cases, I could find a specific state society, but not the national society website.

A SHORT LIST OF HEREDITARY AND LINEAGE SOCIETIES:

- Associated Daughters of Early American Witches - www.adeaw.us
- The Baronial Order of Magna Charta - www.magnacharta.com
- Children of the Confederacy - www.childrenoftheconfederacy.org
- The Colonial Dames of America - www.cdany.org
- Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars - www.csdiw.org/
- Daughters of the American Revolution - www.dar.org
- Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America - www.nationalsocietydfpa.com/
- Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865 - www.duvcw.org/
- Descendants of Colonial Physicians and Chirurugiens - <http://colonialphysicians.com/purposes.html>
- Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence - www.dsdi1776.com/
- General Society of Colonial Wars - www.gscw.org/
- General Society of the War of 1812 - <http://societyofthewarof1812.org/>
- General Society Sons of the Revolution - www.sr1776.org
- Hereditary Order Descendants Loyalists & Patriots - <http://loyalistsandpatriots.org/>
- The Huguenot Society of America - www.huguenotsocietyofamerica.org
- International Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers - www.dupinternational.org/
- Jamestowne Society - www.jamestowne.org/
- The Mayflower Society - www.themayflowersociety.com
- Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States - www.mofwus.org/
- Minnesota Territorial Pioneers - www.mnterritorialpioneers.org/
- National Order of the Blue and Gray - www.nobg.us/
- National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century - www.colonialdames17c.org/
- National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars - <http://nsdcw.org/>
- National Society Daughters of the American Colonists - <http://nsdac.org/>
- National Society Descendants of Early Quakers - www.earlyquakers.org/
- National Society Magna Charta Dames and Barons - www.magnacharta.org/
- National Society of the Colonial Dames of America - www.nscda.org
- National Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims - www.nssdp.com
- National Society Sons of the American Colonists - www.americancolonists.org/
- National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers - www.sonsofutahpioneers.org/
- National Society Southern Dames of America - www.southerndamesofamerica.com/
- Order of Descendants of Ancient Planters - www.ancientplanters.org/
- Order of Descendants of Colonial Cavaliers - www.odcc.us
- Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers - www.piratesprivateers.org/
- The Order of the Crown of Charlemagne - www.charlemagne.org/
- Order of the Founders and Patriots of America - www.founderspatriots.org/
- Plantagenet Society - www.plantagenetsociety.org/
- Point Lookout Prisoner of War Organization - www.plpow.com
- Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy - <http://colonialclergy.com>
- Sons of Confederate Veterans - www.scv.org
- Sons of the American Legion - www.legion.org/sons
- Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War - www.suvcw.org/
- United Daughters of the Confederacy - www.hqudc.org

LINEAGE SOCIETY APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

All of these societies require an applicant to prove their lineage back to an ancestor who took part in a specified event, was a member of the specified family, or lived in a particular place during a specified time frame. To know what a specific society requires, you will need to check out their website. You may find out how to access their online applicants list. In many cases, you will have to contact a member to check the information for you. If you think someone related to an ancestor of yours had joined that group, give it a try. You may receive a treasure trove of information to help you in your research.

HOW TO JOIN A LINEAGE SOCIETY

In general, a society will require you to prove your direct ancestry (containing no unprovable links) back to a qualified ancestor by providing well documented sources for the three major events (birth, marriage and death) in each direct ancestor's life. However, if someone else has already joined the organization through an

ancestor of yours, then you only need to provide the sources back to the point where your ancestry connects with the other member.

POSSIBILITY TO OVERCOME A DEAD END

If the society in question has copies of documents about your ancestor which you do not have, you may find you can overcome a dead end by gaining access to copies of the documents in their files. ⚙️

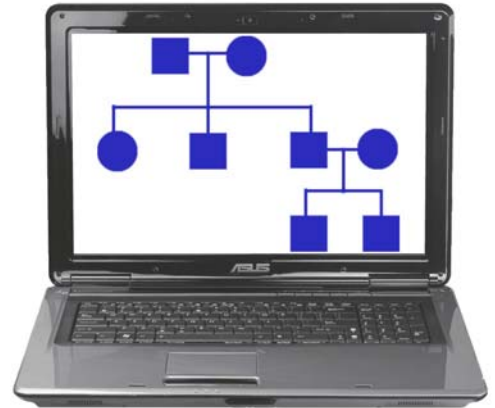
THE ONLINE FAMILY HISTORY CHALLENGE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

The population of online family trees and narrative family histories is growing daily. This is a blessing—it is also a curse. A blessing in that they may contain names and relationships of ancestors and collateral lines we don't have. At the same time they can be a curse because anyone can put anything on the Internet, and not everyone aspires to the level of perfection we demand before posting information. Then, sadly, some people just plain lie.

Even the most diligent family historians can make innocent mistakes. Their source document may have illegible handwriting or be a poorly filmed copy. They may have missed an entire page or transposed numbers or letters. We all know how tough it is to read old or foreign language source documents and to sort out individuals in our lineage who have the same name.

Whether it is a family tree on FamilySearch, a subscription genealogy database or a family narrative on a personal web page, all online data should include a list of sources. The key word here is "should". You will find many online family history narratives and trees that don't. Our challenge is to verify the names, dates, locations and events we find online, just as we would if we found the information on paper. It is a straightforward five-step process.



STEP 1: LOCATE THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION

Look for source citations and references. Most online family trees provide a field for sources; check to see if the contributor made use of it. Citations in family histories may be footnotes at the bottom of the page, but are more likely to be in a reference/bibliography section at the end of the e-publication.

Click on the ABOUT THIS DATABASE link when searching a public database. Most include source information for each of their databases.

Email the contributor of the data, whether it be the compiler of a family tree or the author of a family history. Politely ask for their source information. Afraid others will "steal" the credit to their hard-earned research, many researchers are wary of publishing source citations online, but they may be willing to share sources with you privately.

STEP 2: TRACK DOWN CITED SOURCES

Unless the online family tree or family history includes digital images of the actual source, it is up to you to locate the cited source and get a copy for your records.

If the source of the information is a genealogy or history book, then check WorldCat for a library that has a copy. Request photocopies of the appropriate pages and of the endnotes or bibliography pages.

If the source is a microfilm record, then it's a good bet the Family History Library has it. On <<https://familysearch.org/catalog-search>> search PLACES for the town or county to bring up the library's records for that locality. Listed records may be in their online digital collection or you can order microfilms through the FHL online ordering system for viewing at your local Family History Center.

If the cited source is another online family tree, database or website go back to Step 1 and see if you can track down a listed source on the cited website.

STEP 3: SEARCH FOR A POSSIBLE SOURCE

When the online family tree contributor or family history writer does not provide the source, it is time to turn into a sleuth.

Try Logic. Ask yourself what type of record might have supplied the stated information. If it is an exact date of birth, then the source is most likely a birth certificate or other legal document. If it is just the year or an approximate time frame, then it may have come from a census record or was a guesstimate based on other events.

Look for clues in the data. Even without a reference/bibliography, the online data may provide enough clues of the time period and/or location to help you find the source yourself.

STEP 4: EVALUATE THE SOURCE AND WEIGH THE EVIDENCE

While there are a growing number of Internet databases which provide access to scanned images of original documents, the vast majority of ancestral information in an online family tree comes from derivative sources. Understanding the difference between these different types of sources will help you assess the information you find. See Carol's article "Abstracts and Transcripts Versus Original Records" on page 14.

Ask yourself "Does the data come from a primary source or a secondary source?" Primary sources, created at or close to the time of the event by someone with personal knowledge of the event (i.e., a birth date provided by the family doctor for the birth certificate), are the most likely to be accurate. Again, "most likely" is the key word. Secondary sources, by contrast, are records created a significant amount of time after an event occurred or by a person who was not present at the event (i.e., a birth date listed on a death certificate by the daughter of the deceased).

Evidence from a primary source usually carries more weight than a secondary source. Still, they are not infallible. For example, Carol BROWN told me, "I have two marriage licenses and one birth certificate that are wrong. In two cases the person giving the information lied, and in one case I believe it was based on the way the questions were asked." Her experiences certainly emphasize the need to locate a variety of sources, and all data—even those on primary sources—needs to be evaluated.

How close to the original record is your information source? If it is a photocopy, digital reproduction or microfilm of the original document, then it is likely to be a valid representation. Compiled family trees and published family histories are more likely to have missing information or transcription errors. Therefore, it is imperative the information obtained from these be traced back to the original source.

STEP 5: RESOLVE CONFLICTS

Imagine you have found a birth date online, checked out the original source and everything looks good. Yet, the date conflicts with other sources you have for that ancestor. Does this mean the new data is unreliable? Not necessarily. It just means you now need to reevaluate each piece of evidence in terms of its likelihood to be accurate, the reason it was created in the first place, and its corroboration with other evidence.

Reevaluate each piece of evidence. When was the event recorded? Information recorded closer to the time of the event is more likely to be accurate. Does the document appear altered in any way? Different handwriting may mean some of the information was added after the fact.

Blessing or curse, online family histories or family trees are sources we should not ignore. We just need to be aware of the challenges they present and proceed accordingly. ⚙

HINTS: Over the years I have had the opportunity to read several local and county history books from various parts of the country. I found most of the older books are not indexed. In some cases an index was published by someone else. You may find it filed next to the document it applies to. However, many more copies of the book were sold than copies of the index supplement to the book.

ARE YOU RESEARCHING LAND RECORDS IN VIRGINIA & WEST VIRGINIA BEFORE 1809?

Check out the front pages of each volume of "Cavaliers and Pioneers" to see what the laws were which in effected at the records therein were created. ⚙

DO YOU USE NUCMC?

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

Did you get a puzzled look on your face when you read the title of this article? It is not surprising; many times I get a blank look when I ask that, so I'd like to introduce or reacquaint you with this wonderful resource.

NUCMC (pronounced nuk-muk) is an acronym for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Created and maintained by the Library of Congress, it is a bibliography of manuscripts held at almost two thousand repositories, and is a priceless finding aid for genealogists looking for unpublished materials about their ancestors. In my article "Manuscripts Contain Infinite Source Documents" in the Apr/May/June 2013 edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* I listed the wide variety of documents found in manuscript collections.

NUCMC is an extensive database with descriptions of thousands-upon-thousands of manuscript collections held by participating archives, research libraries, government agencies and private repositories. Until 1993 NUCMC was published in bound volumes cataloging over 72,000 collections. Although they are out of print, the books can be found on the shelves or on microfilm at the Family History Library (FHL), larger public libraries, academic libraries and archives. The FHL also has a two-volume *Index to personal names in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections 1959-1984* which may speed up your search.

In 1986 cataloging went electronic. Data was inputted into the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), an international online database. When RLIN merged with the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in September 2007, the data was transferred to WorldCat <www.worldcat.org>. You can also search the Library of Congress website <<http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc>> for items cataloged since 1986.

Repositories all across the US are constantly providing descriptions of manuscripts to NUCMC. Since the family information you seek may be in a repository far distant from where your ancestors lived, NUCMC may be just the aid you need. (For instance, the Munro-Ferguson family papers are in the Arizona State Historical Society Research Library in Tucson, Arizona, although Robert Munro-Ferguson never lived there. His remarried widow and his children settled there and Robert's papers went with them.)

Researcher Beware: Collections listed in the NUCMC printed volumes are not repeated in the online database. Some repositories that participated in the early years no longer provide input to NUCMC because they use other electronic databases; and others have added data to the catalog since it went digital, so their collection is split between formats. Therefore, you should always check both the hard bound volumes and the online NUCMC.

Although only US repositories can contribute to NUCMC and not all repositories list their holdings, it is still the first place you should look for unpublished primary sources. You never know where manuscripts are hidden until you look. ✨

Munro Ferguson family papers, 1878-1940 (bulk 1905-1919).

Author: Munro Ferguson family.

Edition/Format: Book : Manuscript Archival Material : English

Database: WorldCat

Summary:

This collection consists primarily of family and personal correspondence to Isabella and Robert H. Munro Ferguson. Also present is correspondence between Isabella and Robert. Other correspondents include Joseph W. Alsop, Anna Roosevelt Cowles, John C. Greenway, Franklin Roosevelt (1 letter), Eleanor Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, and the Cutcheon, Selmes, and Munro Ferguson families. Topics concern social and political events, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt's political campaigns and careers, the Rough Riders, World War I, and family and mutual friends. There is correspondence concerning government affairs in Canada, Cuba and the United States. One letter from Munro Ferguson to his mother details the Rough Riders military situation in Cuba in 1898. There are a few letters from fellow Rough Rider, David Goodrich, and correspondence about mining operations in Arizona and Mexico. There is also biographical information, and remedies and treatments for tuberculosis.

OCLC Number: 39750702

Notes: Related materials at MS 311, MS 1016, MS 1018, MS 1019, MS 1020, MS 1021.

Description: 16 linear ft. (32 boxes)

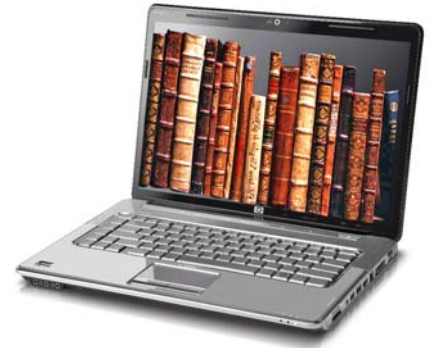
A NUCMC LISTING ON WORLDCAT

FAMILY HISTORY BOOKS REINCARNATED

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

While researching my husband's early New England family I spend a significant amount of time browsing or perusing old books depending on the amount of information in them about Lee's ancestors. I have a particular fascination with those written in the 1700 and 1800s. The grammar, punctuation, word choices and style of the day—so different than today's—add a measure of amusement to the research process.

Finding older books with information about previous generations was a daunting challenge, especially since many were out-of-print. Then came the Internet and digital reproductions. As a result, for the past decade I have been accumulating archaic publications, and I do it without adding any weight or taking up valuable storage space in my RV.



Not only that, there are search engines that help me find those elusive ancestors and collateral lines hidden within the pages of books I never even considered, much less knew about.

GOOGLE BOOKS

There are several URLs you can use to search the full content of the books Google has on its virtual shelves—<<https://play.google.com/store/books>>, <<http://books.google.com>> and <www.google.com>. Google will search every word in a publication which, in turn, gives us the ability to search for the name of an individual and find books in which people with that name appear.

After you identify the book(s) you wish to see, click on the title. Books in the public domain are available in FULL VIEW and are free to read online or download to an e-reader or as a PDF. Make sure you scroll down and check the SIMILAR recommendations. That is where I have found supplements and after-publication indexes. The last time I did a Google search on “genealogy ebooks free” it gave me a list of 726,000 books. On close examination, some books are repeated on the results list.

Books under copyright show just a few pages or brief snippets. External links are provided to bookstores where the books may be purchased and to libraries where they can be borrowed. Books can also be bought from the Google eBookstore.

MOCAVO - SEARCH HISTORIES

At <www.mocavo.com/records/Histories> you can search local, society and church histories as well as other categories. By joining Mocavo (it is free) you can search publication content by first name, last name and/or keywords. You will see snippets of publications with source name, volume and page number. However, you can only read the entire publication if you are a Gold Member. (Pricing is at <www.mocavo.com/gold>.)

INTERNET ARCHIVE'S DIGITAL BOOKS COLLECTIONS

Via the website <<https://archive.org/advancedsearch.php>> you have free access to over a million public domain books. You can read the books in their entirety on your web browser, download a PDF or download an e-book for several different readers. I filter my searches to TEXTS in order to get just books. I like the full screen view because using icons at the bottom of the book I can choose one-page view, two-page view, or thumbnail view, and I can zoom in and out to my heart's content. I can also search within the book for individuals/keywords.

If you should find information about an ancestor in a large volume and you don't want to download the entire tome, you can right click on the page, select SAVE IMAGE AS, and save it to your computer as a JPG. You will have to do each page individually.

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Those located in the geographical areas where your family lived and those of a particular surname are likely to have hard-to-find family histories, self-published genealogies and digital reproductions of public domain books that you can borrow, or you may be able to request look-ups. Check their websites.

Although not all-inclusive, lists of societies are at <www.archives.com/genealogy/free-societies.html>, <www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=List_of_Genealogical_Societies>, and <www.one-name.org>.

When I find a book on Google, Mocavo or another search engine and can only read snippets or previews I go to Internet Archives and search for the name of the book. Many times I am able to read the entire book online or download it as a PDF or to a number of e-readers (i.e., Kindle, Sony).

On many of the websites, if you find a book you want is free, there will be an icon for you to click to select to read it online or to download it as an e-book or a PDF. Much of what I found on Lee's family members were just a paragraph or two in a county history. After downloading the entire tome, I extracted the cover pages, the page(s) with the family information and the bibliography page, combined them into one PDF and saved it as a source document. (PDF readers, such as Acrobat Reader, do not have this function. See the article in "From the Computer Desk" on page 2 for more information about programs with this capability.)

If you locate a source you'll want to go back to—save it. It can be difficult to find the same source again unless you remember the exact search terms you previously used.

The World Wide Web is a great, user-friendly source for locating your ancestors in published family history books. Just think—an elusive leaf in your family tree may be just a keystroke away in a reincarnated book. ⚙



ABSTRACTS AND TRANSCRIPTS VERSUS ORIGINAL RECORDS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

As we comb through sources and examine the data it is imperative we stay cognizant of the various forms documents take. Therefore, we need to understand the differences and how they can help or hinder us in our research endeavors.

ABSTRACTS

Abstract means to select or take away from. Abstracts are merely notations of essential phrases—such as names and dates—which the abstractor feels are most important.

In recent years the genealogical community has set standards for abstracting records. However, many books consisting of abstractions of legal documents, published before the standards were established, don't list every individual mentioned in the original document. Not all of the earlier publications of abstractions contain an index to the information contained in them. Therefore, using older published abstractions generally won't be as helpful as later publications. Don't overlook the older documents just because they might not include all of the information you are seeking.

TRANSCRIPTS

Transcripts are word-for-word notations of the contents of a document. Transcriptions repeat all decipherable words, including information such as the name of everyone listed in the document.

As genealogists, we prefer to work with transcriptions rather than abstractions because all information which is legible is included. There are standards for transcribing a document which require the retention of line breaks and maintaining the exact spelling of every word in the document. The author is free to add an explanation, which should be enclosed in square brackets [], regarding the meaning of a word or phrase.

TRANSLATIONS

Translate means to convert a document into another language, copying it word-for-word.

Since so many of the records genealogists use were originally recorded in a language other than the one we can read, published translations of foreign records are very important to the genealogy community.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

Original documents, or a facsimile thereof, contain all the information recorded at the time of the record's creation. Therefore, they are the most important of all forms of documents used by genealogists.

Even if you have an abstract, transcript or translation of a document, it is important to try to locate a copy of the original document.

GENEALOGIST—BEWARE

Abstracts, transcripts and translations are all secondary sources and many contain errors. Reading old handwriting can be a real challenge. Therefore, you may find you can read words in the original document the individual making the abstraction, transcription or translation could not make out. ⚙

VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

Most of us are aware that a way to locate detailed information about our family is by examining our ancestors' land transactions. Because land transactions are crucial to genealogy research the Virginia Genealogical Society (VGS) <www.vgs.org> and the Library of Virginia <www.lva.virginia.gov> have made the abstracts of early Virginia land patents and grants available in book form.



VGS has published the last five volumes of *Cavaliers and Pioneers - Abstract of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*. These are a continuation of the first three volumes published years ago by the Library of Virginia. VGS has also published ten volumes of *Index to Virginia Estates*. They had a major sale on all of these books at the National Genealogical Society's 2014 Conference in Richmond, Virginia, in May.

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

Cavaliers and Pioneers - Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants is a series of eight volumes covering the time period of 1623 thru 1782.

The first volume of *Cavaliers and Pioneers* covering the years 1623 to 1666 was originally published in 1934 and has been reprinted. The second (1666 to 1695) and third (1695 to 1732) volumes were published in 1992 and are currently available through the Library of Virginia for \$30 each. There is also a supplement to *Cavaliers and Pioneers* which covers abstracts of Northern Neck Grants, 1690-1692, which aren't covered in the other volumes. The supplement is available for \$4.95 from the Library of Virginia.

INDEX TO VIRGINIA ESTATES

The ten volumes of the *Index to Virginia Estates* (1800-1865) picks up where *Cavaliers and Pioneers* leave off. These volumes are organized by geographical locations. They relate to all Virginia estate records found in will books and other collections.

The regular sales price for the *Index to Virginia Estates* ranges from \$40 to \$50 each. However, members of the Virginia Genealogical Society receive a discount on selected materials purchased through the VGS online store.

MAGAZINE OF VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES

VGS publishes a quarterly entitled *Magazine of Virginia Genealogies*. They made a CD of back issues, Volumes 1-50, covering 1963-2012. This CD was available at the conference. However, when I looked for it on the website <www.vgs.org> only the old CD (1963-2002) is currently listed. Check back in a couple of months; it may be available then.

IN LIBRARIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Because of tremendous savings offered at the NGS Conference, many genealogical libraries and societies took advantage of the opportunity to add these books to their holdings. So you may find these terrific research tools available in a library near you.

If you are visiting the Quartzsite, Arizona area next winter, you will find a complete set of *Cavaliers and Pioneers - Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants* available for your use at the Bouse Public Library, thanks to the Bouse Genealogical Society. ✨



Following is a list of other articles previously published in this newsletter related to finding and using published sources:

- "Academic Libraries: Not Just for College Students" - Nov/Dec 2008, page 9
- "Chronicling America" - Mar/Apr 2008, page 4
- "Colonial Research Resources: Lineage Societies" - April/May/June 2010, page 10
- "Genealogy Gems in Historical Society Libraries" - Jan/Feb/Mar 2013, page 5
- "Libraries Digitized Online" - Nov/Dec 2008, page 9

Bouse Genies Newsletters from the 2007 thru 2013 are available on CD. See page 20 for information about purchasing the CD. ✨

SEARCHING FOR HARD TO FIND BOOKS

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

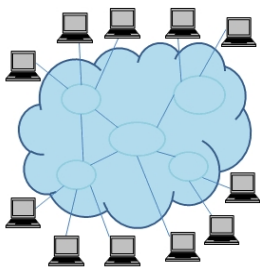
Some of the hardest to find books are those relating to family history research. Many of the documents are small, self-published books that were passed to family members only. Some of these books have made their way to genealogy libraries across the country and a few have made it to the shelves of one of the major genealogy repositories. These books cover a wide range of histories including local, county, family and lineage society histories.



Brigham Young University Library has joined with the following libraries to put their history books online through the FamilySearch website at <<http://books.familysearch.org>>.

- Allen County Public Library
- BYU Hawaii
- BYU Idaho
- Church History Library
- Family History Library
- Harold B. Lee Library
- Houston Public Library - Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research
- LDS Business College
- Mid-Continent Public Library - Midwest Genealogical Center

Since most libraries will not loan their county and family history books through the inter-library loan system, a trip to the owning library is often necessary. For many of us this can make it difficult to obtain a desired book. Now you can find many of the local, county, family, lineage society and other history books you want to research right at your fingertips. You may even find some family manuscripts among the offerings. You don't want to miss this wonderful research tool. ✨



CROWDSOURCING: A NEW TOOL IN THE GENEALOGIST'S TOOL BOX

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer 2014]

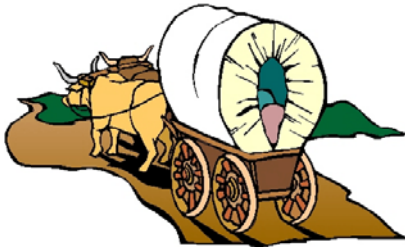
We have all heard about Wikipedia (a crowd-sourced collection of information) and many of us have used it for all kinds of information. Some of us took part in indexing the 1940 US Federal Census last year, while others of us have added cemetery information to Find-A-Grave or BillionGraves. Crowdsourcing occurs when multiple people work together to subdivide tedious work—usually over the internet.

As genealogists we can take part in crowdsourcing when we work with an organization to index original documents, or collect and post information about a certain place or record type. FamilySearch provides the opportunity for anyone to help them index many of the documents they maintain in their "vault". All you have to do is log in and join their indexing project. They provide a short training video followed by a short sample test, and you can become part of their indexing project.

Following are a few organizations taking part in crowdsources:

- Ancestry World Archives Project - <http://community.ancestry.com/awap>
- BillionGraves - <http://billiongraves.com>
- Encyclopedia of genealogy - <http://www.eogen.com>
- FamilySearch Wiki - www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page
- Find-A-Grave - www.findagrave.com
- World Memory Project - <http://mashable.com/2011/05/23/holocaust-museum-crowdsourcing/>

Crowdsourcing can quickly make huge databases available to people around the world. Check out the websites listed above and see if there is a project out there waiting for you to take part. Because of crowdsourcing, many of the records we have had to travel hundreds—even thousands—of miles to access are as close as our computers. ✨



GREAT JOURNEYS INTO THE PAST

HENRIETTA'S STORY

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Summer

I have been researching Henrietta GOULD for several years, with only minimal luck. In the Jul-Aug-Sep 2013 issue of this newsletter I used her documents as a starting sample for applying the Genealogical Proof Standard. Because of her unique history, I will follow-up using her documents to show what can be gathered by reading between the lines of the few documents I have, and placing her in the context of the area where she lived.

I have located five documents which identify her by name, and one which may possibly concern her. I found four census records of which one of them listed her twice in two different households. Her death certificate in 1892 places her in the same county, within a few miles of where she appeared in the 1860 US Census as working in a hotel. The final document I found doesn't name her specifically, however, it ties into the individuals listed as her parents in her death certificate.

DOCUMENTING HENRIETTA GOULD

- ◆ Henrietta GOULD appears in the home of George and Sarah GOULD in the 1850 US Census of Leicester, Livingston County, New York, as age 15. Thus indicating she was born about 1835.
- ◆ In the 1855 State Census of Leicester, Livingston County, New York, she appears as a servant in the home of A. H. BURCHARD with her age listed as 23. The state census lists all three of them as having been born in Dutchess County, New York. This census has her birth about 1832.
- ◆ In the 1860 US Census of Ashford, Cattraugus County, New York, Henrietta GOULD appears with Sarah and George GOULD, and is listed as age 28. She also appears in the 1860 census of Perry, Wyoming County, New York with Asa WHIPPLE working as a domestic in a hotel, age 28.
- ◆ Livingston County and Wyoming County are adjoining, and the town of Leicester is just a few miles from Perry. From this information she would have been born about 1832, which fits with the 1855 state census.
- ◆ According to her death certificate, Henrietta died 25 May 1892, age 62, in Pearl Creek, Town of Covington, Wyoming County, New York. She was born in New York State, the daughter of William and Sarah GOULD. Her occupation was hotel cook and she was listed as single. Her estimated birth was about 1830. Based on the fact that she was single, there is no reason to look for her under any other surname.
- ◆ She has not yet been located in the 1870 and 1880 US Censuses using her initials and various spellings of Henrietta and GOULD. No obituary has been found for her.
- ◆ The *Niagara Democrat* of 10 October 1838 published within a longer article the following statement: "On Monday afternoon a family by the name of Gould, had prepared a supper of mushrooms, as they supposed, of which the man and wife and one child, three or four years old ate freely. The rest of the children, four in number, were all, except the infant, at work away from the home and were thus prevented from eating with their parents."
- ◆ Henrietta would have been between six and eight years of age when her parents died, if her parents were the William and Sarah GOULD who died in 1838 from eating mushrooms.
- ◆ In the Episcopal Trinity Churchyard, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, there is a tombstone which has been recorded in the list of burials in that churchyard as follows:
- ◆ "GOULD, William, d. 1835, Oct. 2, a. 34-5-28, also Sarah, his wife, d. 1838, Oct. 2, a. 35-2-24, also, Charles, their son, d. 1838, Oct 3, a. 4 y. 4 d. Natives of North (Wootton), England. Died by eating toadstools."

Based on this church entry, Charles was born 30 September 1834.

CONCLUSION

- ◆ I have ruled out her age on the 1850 census which places her birth date as 1835 based on Charles' birth date in 1834. No other document places her birth date that late. She was more than likely close to 17 or 18 in 1850. This error was probably caused by rounding. She was probably born in 1830.
- ◆ The *Niagara Democrat* article states that the other four children were away from home working. If Henrietta was one of the four children not at home, then she was sent to work for some family at the very young age of 8 years. Thus indicating that her family was probably quite poor.
- ◆ I have dealt with other families in this same general area of New York, and it was not uncommon for the girls to attend only grammar school. Several I have researched only attended through the third grade. Because she worked as a hotel cook all her life, I believe she had very little education.
- ◆ Based on the fact that she appeared in the home of George and Sarah GOULD in 1850 and 1860, was it possible that George and William GOULD were brothers, or close cousins? No evidence has been found in New York or England to prove a relationship, but the possibility still exists.

As more records become available, the answers to these questions may yet be discovered.

Unfortunately, women who never marry, don't have children, or are poor, leave few records. When there is a question raised within the few records they do leave, it is hard to find the truth surrounding the discrepancies. It is up to us to record what we find and explain why we have reached the conclusions stated. ✨

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

By Carolyn H. Brown

ANCESTRY.COM LIBRARY EDITION NEWS

I have been informed by the Arizona State Library Development Department that the State of Arizona will be providing Ancestry.com Library Edition to every public library in the state by 1 July 2014. Therefore, we have cancelled the Bouse Genies account with ProQuest. As of July 1st we will longer have to pay for Ancestry in the library. It has been suggested that we return donations made this past winter season to all organizations which made a donation to us for Ancestry. We will vote on this at the first fall meeting.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

While Nikki Mackey and I were attending the 2014 NGS Genealogy Conference in Richmond, Virginia in May, I had the opportunity to purchase the last five volumes of "Cavaliers and Pioneers." BGS already has the first three volumes on our shelf at the Bouse Public Library. See the article "Virginia Genealogical Society Special Publications" on page 15 for more information.

UPDATES TO THE BGS CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

At the last meeting we discussed the fact that so much has changed within the organization since our Constitution and By-Laws were updated, and now it is time to do it again. The Board members will be working on the changes to be presented at the first meeting in October. Thanks to all of you who submitted suggestions.

FALL STARTUP

We will have our first meeting of the fall season on 10 October 2014 at 9:30 'til 2:00. If you are in the area, please plan to attend.

GENEALOGY STUDY GROUP

The Bouse Genealogical Society - Genealogy Study Group (GSG) will be studying an article from the National Genealogical Society 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.



Nikki and Carol in the gaol in Williamsburg, Virginia

We will reconvene on 20 October 2014, which is the third Monday of the month, from 10 AM-12 NOON at the Bouse Community Building. This group is open to all members. The topic for October is "Sarah Songster Everett: Disproving a Knitted Name." It is a case of proving a negative.

If you wish to join, please contact us at the Bouse Genies e-mail address: <BouseGenies@gmail.com> and we will e-mail you a copy of the article.

BOUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPUTER ISSUES

The Bouse Public Library is having major issues with their computers. For much of June the library customer computers were shut down due to a problem created by the county computer technician when the new firewall software was installed. The firewall program doesn't work with the child safety program being used, and they needed to purchase a different child safety program, which had to be approved by the County Board of Supervisors. Then the new program needed to be installed. The computers should be back up by the end of June. The problem came up because they can't allow adults to use the computers and not allow the children to use them as well. They can't let children use the computers if the child safety program is not functioning. That would be age discrimination, which is against the law. So, nobody can use the computers.

Another issue with the library computers is the Internet connection speed. That problem won't be resolved until late September, because of the contract the county made with the internet service provider. ☼

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown, SKP 20363

Summer is upon us again and many of you will be traveling to the cooler climates. I started off with a trip to Richmond, Virginia for the NGS 2014 Genealogy Conference in early May. It was another wonderful experience, and provided me the opportunity to go back to my birth place and visit with cousins I have not seen in 15 years. We took the occasion of my visit to have a small family reunion. The stories of our childhoods generated many laughs at our antics. I hope you, too, will have an opportunity to visit with your family and gather more information about your ancestry.



As you are researching, if you have a genealogy related experience worth recording or a unique breakthrough, please write and tell us about it. Your story does not need to follow the theme of the issue.

If you have any ideas of what topics you would like to have us address in future issues of this newsletter, drop an e-mail to me at <GenieCarol@gmail.com>. Following are the themes for the remainder of the year:

Oct/Nov/Dec 2014: *Names and Naming patterns.* Looking for articles about surnames—the development of surnames; patronymics of various countries; and spelling variations. Also articles on given names—types used in previous centuries; naming conventions of previous generations; and problems when cousins have the same name, including articles on source documents for finding names. (Deadline is 1 September 2014.)

Jan/Feb/Mar 2015: *Self-Improvement.* Looking for articles about online Wikis; podcasts; blogs; chat rooms; apps on mobile devices; local, state, and national conferences; genealogical standards; published books and scholarly journals; community-college and university courses; and annual institutes. (Deadline is 1 December 2014.) ☼

Why is it that at class reunions you feel younger than everyone else looks?

It's an unusual family that hath neither a lady of the evening or a thief.

FLOOR: The place for storing your priceless genealogy records.

BOUSE GENIES ADMINISTRATIVE TEAM

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***WHAT'S HAPPENING?***

Beat the heat! Dip into a cool, refreshing learning experience and come up with improved research techniques and new sources to explore.

Family History and Genealogy Conference

29 July–1 August in Provo, Utah
 Info at: <https://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwgen/>

Indiana Historical Society

1–2 August in Indianapolis, Indiana
 Info at:
www.indianahistory.org/our-services/family-history/midwesternroots/conferenceregistrationbrochure.pdf

Eastern European Research Conference

11–15 August in Salt Lake City, Utah
 Info at: <http://feefhs.org/index.html>

International Genetic Genealogy Conference

15–17 August 2014 in Chevy Chase, Maryland
 Info at: <http://i4gg.org/>

Washington State Genealogical Conference

14–16 August in Arlington, Washington
 Info at: www.wsgs2014conference.com

Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference

27–30 August in San Antonio, Texas
 Info at: www.fgsconference.org

New England Historic Genealogical Society

13 September in Berkeley, California
 Info at: www.americanancestors.org ☼

Ever wonder about those people who spend \$2.00 apiece on those little bottles of Evian water? Try spelling Evian backwards:

NAIVE

Do you realize that in about 40 years, we'll have thousands of old ladies running around with tattoos? (And rap music will be the Golden Oldies!)

When I was young we used to go "skinny dipping," now I just "chunky dunk."

2014 BOUSE GENIES MEETING SCHEDULE

All meetings are held in the Bouse Community Building from 10 AM -2 PM unless otherwise specified.

10 & 24 October

7 & 21 November

5 & 19 December ☼

BOUSE GENIES NEWSLETTERS 2007–2013

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