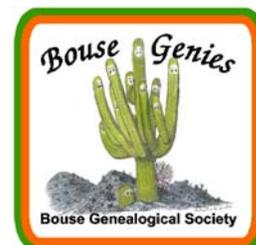


BOUSE GENIES NEWSLETTER

Volume 10, Number 4

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ON-SITE RESEARCH: LIBRARIES

[From the Summer 2016
SKP Genies Newsletter]

According to the American Library Association, there are 119,487 libraries of all kinds in the USA.

What fountains of knowledge they must contain behind their stick, brick or glass walls! What incredible resources for learning about our ancestors they make available to us! All we have to do is go on-site and walk through their doors with our research plan and to-go bag in hand.

In this edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* we are continuing our series about on-site research by featuring articles on using various types of libraries—public, academic and private; circulating and research; small, large and humongous. We are also highlighting eight libraries famous for their extensive family history collections and mentioning some other public libraries with major genealogical holdings.

Via the Internet, libraries are providing us easier access to the materials in their collections. Take advantage of that before you hit the road to do your on-site research because the better informed you are before you visit, the better your chances of success.

- ◆ Get a library card from the public library of your official residence or one in an area where you spend most of your time. Access what you can from their stacks.
- ◆ Get what publications you can through the Interlibrary Loan system or order microfilm/fiche through the Family History Library loan program giving you more time on-site to access non-circulating materials.
- ◆ Check the on-site library's descriptions of holdings and use their online catalogs for adding call numbers to your to-do list.
- ◆ Familiarize yourself with the library's rules for researchers, physical layout and entry points.
- ◆ Pre-order materials in closed stacks.
- ◆ Check the libraries calendar for holiday and special closures or to plan your visit to coincide with local conferences or in-house educational events.

Any library of any size in any location may have a fountain of valuable data about an ancestor. You will just have to go on-site to access it. ☺



WEINBERG MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
CINCINNATI (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

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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
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The Bouse Genies meet the first and third Friday of the month from October–April, 9:30-2:30 in the Bouse Community Building.

The Bouse Genies Website is:
<http://bousegeniesaz.org>

FROM THE COMPUTER DESK

LOCATING FORGOTTEN SOURCE CITATIONS



By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

In 1979, when I first started collecting my own family history, no one told me to “cite my sources” or explained how and why it should be done. In 1981, I attended a genealogy society meeting where the speaker talked about citing sources. Unfortunately, I had not recorded any of the documents I had used. If I was lucky enough to have made a copy of the document or the few pages of a book, I had some information with which to start citing sources. Since I was so new to the hobby at the time, most of the information I had gathered was from my family. Even when I started recording other sources the most I recorded was the name of the document or book and the author. I didn’t realize how much information I had missed until years later when Elizabeth Shown MILLS published her first book on source citations.

When PAF (Personal Ancestry File) became available in the mid-1980s, everyone was instructed to record sources in the notes area. There was no structure to the process, and everyone did it differently. If I recorded the name of the document or book and the author or creating entity, I was lucky. In the late 1980s, I learned I needed to also record where I found the item, since I needed to locate several items for further research.

Fast forward to 2014 when Legacy Family Tree 7 incorporated the source writer based on MILLS’ book, *Evidence Explained*. It was then I realized I had to go back and find more information on most of the 500+ sources I had referenced over that past 35 years. No! I have not completed all 500+ source updates.

LOCATING SOURCE INFORMATION FROM A KNOWN LIBRARY

If you know the library where you first located the book or document, search their online catalog for the source information. For example, the book *Carpenters a Plenty* I had originally found in the FHL. To view the full source, access the FamilySearch Catalog at <<https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>> select SEARCH BY TITLES, and enter the name of the item. Click SEARCH to locate the desired item. Note: For your research you may need to search through several items, as there may be multiple books/documents by the same name but different authors, or the same author may have several volumes or editions of the same item. Double click on the title to view the full source. Enter the source information into your genealogy program based on the program’s onscreen prompts. In this case, the FHL call number is shown and should be entered as part of the source information. For *Carpenters a Plenty* the source is:

Carpenter, Robert C., *Carpenters a Plenty*, Bessemer City, North Carolina : R.C. Carpenter, c1982, 1112p. 929.73 C225.

LOCATING SOURCE INFORMATION IN THE LOC

If you don’t remember where you found the book or document, the place to start is the Library of Congress (LoC) Catalog at <https://catalog.loc.gov/vwebv/ui/en_US/htdocs/help/searchBrowse.html>. Click on BROWSE and select the information you wish to use to locate the item of interest. If you have the name of the book or the author, start with either of those. As an example I looked for a book—*In the Devil’s Snare*—I had used while researching my 9th great-grandmother, Mary PERKINS BRADBURY, who was charged as a Salem witch in 1692. Following is the information I found in the LoC catalog:

Norton, Mary Beth. *In the Devil’s Snare* : the Salem witchcraft crisis of 1692 / by Mary Beth Norton. 1st ed. New York : Alfred A. Knopf, 2002. 436 p. ; 25 cm. BF1575 .N67 2002 ISBN: 037540709X

Then it is a simple process to input the source information into your genealogy software based on the program’s onscreen prompts.

A LESSON LEARNED THE HARD WAY

Now I know I need to record the full source of every item I use in my research. For books, copy the copyright page and note the library where it is located. For other documents, copy the information on the front without covering any information on the page. This ensures when the document is copied the source is always fully identified. 🐼

SHHH! WORDS IN THE WHISPER-ZONE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

CALL NUMBERS consist of alphanumeric combinations that provide a unique description of each item in a library's collection and tells the patron where the item is located in the library. Call numbers are created based on the classification system used by the library. Thus, a particular publication may have a different call number in a different library.



DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM is the highly structured classification most public libraries use to organize their holdings. The system uses ten main classes—from 000 (includes encyclopedias, newspapers, and periodicals); to the 900s (includes geography, history, genealogy and biography) refined with subcategories. Call numbers based on the Dewey Decimal System pertaining to topics important to family history researchers are at <www.yeinfo.com/howto/DeweyDecimal.html>. The Family History Library uses a modified Dewey Decimal System (see the article explaining it on page 9.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (a.k.a. LC) is the system used by most academic and research libraries for classifying books. Books are divided into 21 classes indicated by seemingly arbitrary capital letters. Genealogy topics are in Class C: Auxiliary Sciences of History and, in particular, subclass CS. A list of all LC classes/subclasses is at <https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Library_of_Congress_Classification>.

STACKS is the all-inclusive term for the shelves, drawers, vertical files, hanging racks and cabinets used to store a library's holdings. Most libraries have open stacks in which patrons have direct access for perusing and selecting publications. Many libraries also have closed stacks which are only accessible to the staff and require patrons to place orders for the material. Closed stacks frequently contain rare, limited-edition or priceless publications, manuscript collections, or overflow items rarely in demand.

QUARTO and **FOLIO** are words librarians use to define oversized books. (A quarto book has a height of 10.5 to 12.25 inches tall and a folio book is over 12.25 inches tall.) Usually designated with a "Q" or an "F" before the call number, quarto and folio publications are often in separate locations because they are too big for normal shelves.

CARD CATALOGS are familiar to those of us of a certain age. Prior to the advent of computers, publications were listed and cross-referenced by name, author and subject matter on separate cards which were placed alphabetically in small drawers. Card catalogs are/were used by librarians and patrons to find the call number and locate the desired publication. Today most library catalogs are now databases that can be accessed by patrons on the library's website and on World Cat (see related article on page 6.)

GENEALOGY SOCIETY LIBRARIES are an excellent source of local and family histories and genealogical materials specific to the area. The type of structure and the scope of holdings vary significantly. For instance, the Iowa State Genealogy Society's library is in a store front in a strip mall; the Minnesota Genealogical Society's library is in a suite in a high-rise office building; the holdings of the National Genealogical Society are housed in the St. Louis County Library, St Louis, Missouri; the Palatine to America Genealogy Society's book collection is at the Columbus (Ohio) Metropolitan Library; the Green Valley Genealogy Society's Library is located in the Family History Center in Sahuarita, Arizona; and the Bouse Genealogy Society keeps their holdings on special open stacks in the Bouse (Arizona) Public Library.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH LIBRARIES are non-circulating libraries that may be in a separate section within their museum or in a different building. Holdings include manuscript collections, rare documents, personal papers, diaries/journals, oral histories books, maps, recordings and images of local events and people. These research libraries are often more restrictive as to what you can bring into the facility and may charge a usage fee to non-members.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES are established to honor former presidents by storing and displaying official papers and memorabilia of the administration. They are excellent sources of information about the political and social environment of past generations. 🐾

RESEARCHING IN LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Large city or county public libraries often house several special collections of interest to genealogists. Their holdings include information, resources, sources, and services for their patrons. Their special collections may include newspapers, city directories (both business and residential), phone books, published books on specific subjects, periodicals, censuses, tax records, maps (standard and topographic) and other record types. These collections may be available in paper, digital, or microform (microfilm or microfiche) format. They may be available in open or closed stacks, or a combination of the two. The size of the facility determines what the library holds.



HAROLD WASHINGTON LIBRARY
(756,000 SQUARE FEET)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Open stacks allow the researcher to browse them and remove the items of interest. These items usually need to be returned to a specific place. In many cases the researcher is asked to leave the items on a specific shelf and the library personnel will re-file them and, at the same time keep information on the number of items used.

With closed stacks the researcher must complete a request to use the item(s), and the library staff brings the item(s) to the researcher. In addition to books and maps these items may come in special boxes or packets, not necessarily as an individual item. In some libraries, the area where items from the closed stacks can be used is in a separate monitored room. Items in the closed stacks are often one-of-a-kind, very rare and often fragile. These can not be removed from that specified area.

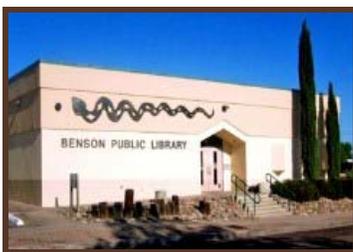
Most of the old card catalogs have been digitized and are available on the various computers in the library or from your home. If the catalog is available from your home, it will save a lot of time if you review their holdings and create a list of items you want to research before you head out to the library.

All large libraries have computers for patron usage. Some libraries have special CD/DVD collections patrons can use at the library or check out. With the advent of webinars, podcasts, Facebook and You Tube, patrons can access these from the library computers or from home to expand their knowledge about almost every subject in the world.

If the library is close to a genealogy society, the society may own a sizable book collection which is housed there. Many times the genealogy section is located in a separate room or on a different floor from the general library books and magazines.

Large libraries often have special classes for genealogists. You might learn something from any genealogy class, since there are so many advances in the records available and the way information is presented.

If this is your first time visiting a specific very large library, it is a good idea to attend any introductory class the library may provide on how to use their holdings. 🐾



BENSON PUBLIC LIBRARY
(8,175 SQUARE FEET)
BENSON, ARIZONA

Researching in Small Local Libraries

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

As genealogists, most of us think about visiting all of the wonderful large genealogical- and historical-specific libraries, and very seldom consider visiting the local libraries, whether large or small. If the library is the local county or city library you will probably find more books, newspapers, city directories, phone books and other documents relating to the local area than in any one of the smaller local libraries.

It has been my experience that a small (even very small) local library may house books and documents you might not find anywhere else. These smaller libraries may be the repository for some family histories and other relevant documents. Some books may never have been professionally published. If they were published, it was generally with a limited number of copies for the family, or self-published. Sometimes the family may have

given the local library copies of individual family legal and other documents, or even old family letters and photographs.

Local libraries usually have very few family history books. However, if your family lived in the area, you have a good chance of locating a family history book concerning them because the author wanted a copy of the book located in the place it would be most utilized.

As a family historian/genealogist, I have personally compiled and self-published seven books on my and my husband's various ancestral lines. I donated a copy of each of these books to the hometown library where the core of the specific family lives or lived. These books are often found at the small local library, not the county library.

Most local libraries have some books on how to do genealogy. Additionally, the local library nearest to where the local genealogical society is located may have that particular society's collection of genealogical research materials housed there. In most cases those books are property of the genealogical society, not the library itself.

Those books are usually open to the public to use. Unfortunately, due to the cost of such specialized books, only members of that genealogical society can check out their books. Check with the librarian for information on checking out these books.

If a member of the society is researching in a specific state or county, even if the state or county is over a thousand miles away, some research books from those areas may be found in the local library. For example, the Bouse (Arizona) Public Library—a very small local library—has all eight volumes of "Cavaliers and Pioneers," which apply strictly to the state of Virginia. All of the books on the history of the area are not always located in the same section as the other genealogy books. Be sure to ask the librarian where those books are shelved.

Most local public libraries have a website, and they may have their catalog online. If you are looking for information on a family now living, or who has lived in the area and the library catalog is not online, contact the librarian to see what may be available.

If you are working on an American Indian relative, the reservation where the family was located may have their own library. As an example, the Colorado Indian Reservation in La Paz County, Arizona, has a large library on the reservation with a lot of research books on American Indians from all over the country. These resources are not necessarily duplicated in the Parker (Arizona) Public Library, which is the nearest public library to the reservation.

Just because a library is small doesn't mean you won't find the information you are seeking. Don't forget to use the library catalog to get the most out your time at the library. 🐾

RESEARCHING IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Many of us who have been researching for a while have found our way to the library on a college or university campus, and we have found a wealth of information we might not have found anywhere else. Unfortunately, many people think they can't use the college library because they aren't students or faculty. Generally you don't have to be a student, Ph.D candidate or on the university faculty to use their facility. However, some academic libraries don't allow the public access, but they are rare. The public can't check out books and other documents for use away from the library.

Academic libraries often have a large collection of local, state and US history. Some even have collections of items from other states and countries. They also have extensive collections relating to the subjects taught at the school. If you have a relative who studied there, you may be able to learn more about the focus of their studies. This may provide in-depth information for your story when writing the history of the individual.



UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA MAIN LIBRARY
TUCSON, ARIZONA

It has been my experience some of these libraries work hard to obtain books written about families in their state. I have written several books on my Virginia families all of which were self-published. Though most of them apply to families from the southeastern corner of the state, the University of Virginia, located in north-western Virginia, ordered copies. You never know what may have ended up in the academic libraries across the state.

Families with large home libraries often donate their books to academic libraries, and the library ends up with collections they would never have purchased. Individuals have also donated important documents concerning all types of events. Many of these concern important people from the local area or state.

Though there is a vast amount of newspapers now available online, there are still a large number available in academic libraries which haven't been digitized. Some of the smaller newspapers which were only in existence for a short period of time may be found there.

No matter when you plan to visit the library, check out their online catalog. Take note of any special collections the library holds. You may see something you never thought about looking for. To save time while at the library make a list of what you plan to look at before you go.

During holidays, breaks and summer hiatus the library will be much less crowded, and they may be operating on reduced hours. ☺

THOUSANDS OF CATALOGS ON ONE WEBSITE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

From your home computer you have access to thousands of public, academic, private and research library catalogs by going to only one website—WorldCat <www.worldcat.org>. You may also find a link to WorldCat on your local library's website.



WorldCat is the public's portal to the Online Computer Library Center's (OCLC) bibliographic database used by librarians for cataloging their holdings and facilitating interlibrary loans. There are 72,000 libraries in 172 countries and territories that are members of OCLC and have their catalogs on WorldCat—including the Family History Library and the Library of Congress.

WorldCat has a BASIC SEARCH on its home page, which is very straightforward. However, since WorldCat has billions of titles, I prefer to go directly to the ADVANCED SEARCH page <www.worldcat.org/advancedsearch> which makes filtering quite easy. You can search for such items as family histories; genealogy reference books; local, county, state and country history books; maps; magazines or particular articles; and archival material. You can specify content to be non-fiction, biographies, thesis or fiction; search for downloadable audio books and e-books; find historic photos; and locate digital versions of rare or non-circulated items.

Another nice feature I like is the option to export source citations about a selected item. Many times this has come in handy when I did not record all the required citation information about a source I had previously used as evidence in my research.

SEARCHING WORLD CAT FOR SOURCES IS SIMPLE

- 1) Go to the home page or the ADVANCED SEARCH page and type in a title, subject, author and/or keyword.
- 2) A list of items pertaining to the information you entered on the search page will appear. The bar along the top of the list will tell you the number of results. You may also choose to sort the records by relevance, alphabetically by title, by author, or chronologically. In addition to author and publication data, each entry will contain information about the type of material (e.g., a newspaper, a thesis, a spoken recording), the language of the material, and the type of media (e.g., books, microform, archival material).
- 3) Choose one of the records from the list by clicking on the title of the item. It displays a new page with more information about that item and often includes citation information and a synopsis.

- 4) Scroll down to find where a copy of the item is located. If it is a print, microform, digital or audio version, there will be a section listing libraries which have it. There is a place to put in your current zip code so libraries will be shown in the order of their distance from your location. If it is an electronic resource, there will be a section listing online services that provide it, either for free or for a fee.
- 5) Scroll further down to find more details about the item. Information differs based on the type of publication. It may show the OCLC number; a physical description of the item; a short abstract; table of contents or outline of the contents; ratings and reviews of the item; information about other editions and formats; and/or links to similar items.
- 6) On the list of libraries click on the name of a holding library which will take you to that library's catalog entry with the call number and availability. (In some cases, the link will take you to the library's search page where you will need to reenter the information about the item.)
- 7) Note the information on the holding library's catalog. You will need it to request an Interlibrary Loan.

YOU CAN EASILY SEARCH FOR ALL TYPES OF MATERIAL PERTAINING TO YOUR FAMILY

On the BASIC SEARCH page, enter a surname followed by the word "family" and put the entire phrase in quotes which will cause them to be searched together. Then click on SEARCH EVERYTHING.

On the ADVANCED SEARCH page, select SUBJECT in the drop-down menu and enter a surname followed by the word family, putting the two words in quotes. Enter any limiters you want from the drop-down fields.

Although not all surnames mentioned in a particular source are listed in a record summary, the ones most often mentioned generally will be. As time permits, many libraries are creating listings of chapters in books and articles in periodicals allowing researchers to find elusive information buried within publications.

A good way to help narrow a genealogical search in WorldCat is by using locations or particular organizations (e.g., churches, schools, ships) in the search fields along with your surname. You might locate land or tax records, local histories, maps, obituaries, or locally created indexes of vital records or newspapers. There are endless possibilities.

If you know exactly what type of material you want, you can limit your search to specifics using the drop-down fields on the ADVANCED SEARCH screen. (I always limit my search to non-juvenile audience, non-fiction content and the English language when looking for genealogy-related material.) As always when searching, if you don't find enough material or the right material when limiting a search, broaden your search by removing or changing one limiter at a time, or consider using broader search terms.

OTHER FEATURES AND HELP

You can do even more if you create a free account on WorldCat. It is simple. Just pick a user name and a password, provide an email address and agree to their usage terms. Oh, yes, you also have to certify you are over 13 years of age. Once you are a registered user, you can create lists of items you want to track, build a bibliography, write reviews, list your favorite libraries, save your searches and create a profile which will make WorldCat on your computer your personal world-wide library catalog.

Front Range Community College made a very good video <www.youtube.com/watch?v=Om4VoS9BxHI> on how to use the advanced search feature. Although the video is over 10 minutes long, in actuality, the explanation is only three and half minutes—the videographer forgot to turn off the recorder.

There are short WorldCat videos on using/creating lists at <www.youtube.com/watch?v=vos5ivBeZ5c> and one on citations at <www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8W7kWMrVNk>.

Whether you know precisely what material you need or you are searching for anything about a particular person, location or event, WorldCat is right there on your computer or electronic device. Start searching to see what WorldCat can find for you and where it is located. Then add the information to your to-do list, order what you can through Interlibrary Loan and add any non-circulating materials to your on-site research plan. 🐼



At a library, a clip board doubles as a tray for carrying microfilm/fiche back/forth to the file drawers. Place a small magnet or a sticky note with your initials on the drawer when you remove film/fiche as a good way for finding them quickly when you re-file the film/fiche. 🐼



INTERLIBRARY LOANS — OR HOW TO GET BOOKS FROM DISTANT LIBRARIES

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

It is very obvious not every library has a copy of every item we want to access for our family history research. Not even the Library of Congress nor the Family History Library has everything related to our research and not everything is available online.

Fortunately, there is interlibrary loan which is referred to as ILL. Most circulating libraries across the country have entered into reciprocal agreements whereby libraries lend materials from one library to another. These agreements may be through a state library association, library cooperatives or other agreements.

These agreements generally include public and academic libraries, however, archives, genealogical and historical libraries may participate as well. Rare, one-of-a-kind, and fragile items are not available through ILL. Naturally, most libraries won't loan reference material. Unfortunately, this applies to most genealogical materials.

HOW TO USE INTERLIBRARY LOAN

How can you find items available for ILL? If you know of a book you would like to use, you can ask the library staff to see if they can locate a copy in another library in their system. However, it might not be available in their system. In that case, it is up to you to try to find a library that has it. The first place to start is WorldCat [see article on page 6.] If you don't locate the item there, try researching the online catalogs of genealogical libraries highlighted in this edition (starting on page 11), as well as the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL) at <[http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key= American%20Genealogical %20Lending%20Library](http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=American%20Genealogical%20Lending%20Library)>, and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at <www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/>.

When you identify a library where the material you wish to access is located, write down all of the information the local librarian will need to know to order the publication. This includes the location of the item including the website URL and the branch of the library; author(s) name(s); full title; name of publisher; date of publication; and the place published. Make special note of the call number of the item and the International Standard Book Number (ISSN). Take this information to your local library and ask them if they can access the book through ILL. Retain the information you provided to the librarian for your records and files. The librarian will contact the holding library and enquire if the item is available for interlibrary loan. The lending library should respond to the local library in one or two days. If the item is available and in the library, the lending library will inform the requesting library of any charges relating to the loan and the duration of the loan. Then it will be shipped to the requesting library.

Some libraries request payment of charges in advance. If the item is of great value, the lending library will request a deposit before shipment. If the item is not available for loan, the lending library may offer to copy specific pages for you for a fee. Manuscripts and microfilm may only be loaned for use in the receiving library. After you have finished using the item, return it to your library and they will return it to the sending library.

WHEN A LIBRARY WON'T LOAN MATERIALS

There are many reasons a library won't lend their materials. As mentioned above, for items that are one-of-a-kind or rare the library doesn't want to take the risk of losing them. Even in their own facility, they may have a special room or location where these items may be used. They may also refuse to loan items which are brittle or fragile and may be damaged in shipment. In some cases, when the item is very popular with their local patrons they won't loan it. The libraries have to protect their assets for their community, and there are just too many possibilities of losing items by shipping them to other facilities.

If the library will not lend the item and it has an index, you can ask the lending library to print certain pages of the index for you. Once you receive the index, which may take several weeks, you can then request the holding library to copy certain pages for you.

If the item has been located in two libraries, always order from the nearest one first. Postage will be cheaper and the possibility of the item being loaned is higher.

GENEALOGY SOCIETY LIBRARY LOAN

Genealogy societies with large libraries may loan their materials directly to their members. Years ago I joined the New England Historical Genealogical Society just to gain access to their holdings from my home. They had a catalog of books they held, and I was able to order them myself and receive them at my home. I had to maintain a small credit with the society which was used for shipping the book(s). They sent return instructions and the due date which was based on the day they shipped the item(s). I paid the return postage. The National Genealogical Society has the same member book loan system.

ILL CHARGES

Some years ago, some libraries didn't charge for interlibrary loans. Today with so many budget cuts libraries are being hit hard, postage is rising and they can no longer afford the cost. Depending on the value of the item, there may also be an extra charge. When the item has been returned in the same condition it was sent, this fee may be returned, but don't count on it.

When requesting photocopies from another library there may be a charge which may range from five to fifty cents per page, plus postage. If there is a charge, the invoice will accompany the copies.

CONCLUSION

Using interlibrary loan may be the only way you can gain access to specific research materials. Your local library may be of assistance, so work with them to see what you can accomplish. 🐾

ON-SITE: FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY SYSTEM

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

The Family History Library (FHL) has always been on the cutting edge of providing genealogical resources free to the public and that only accelerated as we entered the 21st century. Technological advances have resulted in major changes to the content and looks of the FHL website; advancement in the type of media on which source documents are preserved; and even the renaming of most of the 4,800 branches of the FHL System.

The FHL is still in the same beautiful, functional building across from Temple Square in Salt Lake City—but even it has grown. Several years ago an entire floor previously used as administrative offices became another floor of research materials and patron work areas.

It would take an entire edition of the *Bouse Genies Newsletter* of more pages than we have ever published to explain all the resources and features of the FHL System. Plus, we would have to do a FHL edition regularly because of the constant additions and improvements made by the FHL staff. But that is not necessary, for the FHL Wiki <https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page> provides the latest information on how to effectively use the library, search for ancestors and navigate the catalog, as well as the FamilySearch database and the online Family Trees. I do, however, want to highlight the FHL System's structure and a few other of its features.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In the beginning, there was the FHL and since 1964 a growing number of Family History Centers (FHC) of various sizes around the world. During the last decade, some FHCs have been renamed Family Search Centers (FSC), while others still retain the FHC designation. Regional FHCs have become Family Search Libraries (FSL). They are like mini-FHLs with huge book, microfilm, microfiche and CD collections, dozens of internet connected computers, film and fiche readers, digital scanners and their own online catalogs. (Often the term FHC is used generically to denote all the branches in the FHL System as I am doing in the rest of this article.)



FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
35 WEST TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150
PHONE: 866-406-1830

To locate a FHC near where you are doing on-site research, go to <<https://familysearch.org/locations>>. It is in these local FHCs you will find source materials for the surrounding area—items you may not find elsewhere.

LIBRARY CATALOG

The FHL catalog is now called the FamilySearch Catalog <<https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>>. You can search by place, surnames, titles, author, subjects, keywords, call number or microform number. Additionally, you can browse the holdings of the larger FHCs from a drop-down menu.

On the page describing a particular publication, titles and notes are generally written in the same language as the original record they describe. I have found in many cases the notes will have an English translation. The page also provides a link to WorldCat for other possible copy locations and a drop-down menu which lists the FHCs that have the book in their stacks.

The FHL has their own method for classifying their holdings. Carol provides a detailed description of their numbering system in the article below.

If you have never used the catalog, you will find the Wiki page <https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/introduction_to_the_Family_History_Library_Catalog> helpful.

BOOKS, MAPS AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

These items are not circulated, even to FHCs. However, the same publication you are looking for may be in the stacks of the local FHC. Note the call number, then check the local FHC's online catalog or call them if the branch is not listed in the drop-down menu on the catalog page describing the publication.

MICROFILM AND MICROFICHE

Until the advent of the digital age the FHL reproduced original source records, first on microfiche and later on microfilm. All of the films/fiche listed in the catalog are available at the FHL. However, some may be stored off site and are designated with the word "Vault" preceding the film/fiche number. In that case, the item must be ordered a few days before you want to view it. You can place your order at the Access Services Desks on each floor or, better yet, order ahead of time using the Family History Library Film Ordering form at <<https://familysearch.org/films/fhl>>.

If you can't get to the FHL you can order films and fiche for viewing at a FHC or an affiliated public library via the online ordering system <<https://familysearch.org/films>>. To order a microfilm/fiche, you need to have a FamilySearch account (it is free), specify your "favorite" FHC (which can be changed at any time and as often as you like) and know the film/fiche number(s) of the item(s) you want. You can request a 90-day loan (\$7.50 per item) which can be renewed, or an extended loan (\$18.75) so it will remain at the FHC indefinitely. Payment is made as a charge to your credit card or to your PayPal account.

TIP: It is worth doing on-site research at the FHL. Not only are all their resources in one location, but the FHL has professional consultants at Reference Desks on each floor to help you with your research and to translate foreign language source documents. There are also volunteers who can help you use the various electronic equipment, software and the FamilySearch database. Don't be shy about asking for help. 🐼

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY NUMBERING SYSTEM

Excerpts from the FamilySearch Wiki at: <https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Book_and_Film_Numbers_Used_by_the_Family_History_Library>

BOOK NUMBERING SYSTEM

The current book numbering system used by the Family History Library (FHL) is based on the universally recognized Dewey Decimal system, with only slight alterations. The Dewey Decimal system designator for histories is the 900 series. Since the majority of the library's books are historical in nature, the 900 series is used most in the library.

Other designators seen in the library are:

- 000 series for general works (such as 030 for encyclopedias and 040 for biographies)
- 200 series for religion



DRAWER OF MICROFILM

400 series for language (including dictionaries)
600 Technology
800 Literature

The 940 series is for European histories. These include:

941 British Isles (in the Family History Library this is for Scotland and 941.5 for Ireland)
942 England & Wales in particular
943 Central Europe; Germany
944 France & Monaco
945 Italian Peninsula & adjacent islands
946 Iberian Peninsula & adjacent islands
947 Eastern Europe; Russia
948 Northern Europe; Scandinavia

For the United States and Canada, these are the designators:

970 General history of North America
971 Canada
972 Middle America; Mexico
973 United States
974 Northeastern United States
975 Southeastern United States
976 South central United States
977 North central United States
978 Western United States
979 Great Basin & Pacific Slope

All of these designators are used in the FHL with slight additions and variations. Within a region, such as 974 for Northeastern United States, an added period (.) and additional number designates a state within that region, such as 974.7 for New York State. Additional numbers after the .7 further narrow the designation to a county within the state. Another example would be 942.1 for the county of Middlesex in England.

The numbers may be followed by a slash and a letter and number, such as /A1. This last part indicates a city or town within a county. An example would be 942.1/L1 = London, Middlesex, England.

The remaining part of a book number indicates the subject of the book and the name of the author such as:

H2ab for a history by Benjamin Allen
X22b for a census index created by the Bedfordshire Family History Society

Microfilm Numbering System

The current numbering system begins with number 1, and new films are assigned the next sequential number. No letters or part numbers are used. As the library now has over two million films in its collection, zeros are sometimes added on the front of a film number to make it a seven-digit number, but they are not needed. Numbers are good with or without the leading zeros. For example:

000001
4821
20589
490682
2087254

Blocks of numbers were assigned to regions and by film size (16 and 35 mm). Because of this, you will find that sequential numbers may be from the same country but not from the same project.

CONCLUSION

The numbering system used by the Family History Library has been modified two or three times in different areas. You can see what the old systems were by visiting the website above.

Other libraries housing genealogical books, film and other items may have adopted the FHL numbering system and instituted their own modifications to meet the needs of the items they have received. 🐾

Numbering System Unique to the Genealogy Section in the Bouse Public Library

The following information pertains to the numbering system of genealogy book owned by the Bouse Genealogical Society in the Bouse Public Library. All of these books numbers start with the letter G.

A multi-volume tome—such as *Cavilers and Pioneers* by Nell Marion NUGENT on Virginia land records—will have additional suffixes. As an example, the volumes would be designated as 975.VA/N1.v1 through 975.VA/N1.v8. Note, the make-up of the classification: 975 (Southeastern United States) is followed by the two-letter state abbreviation (VA), the initial of the author's last name, the order in which the book was received in that section (N1), and the volume number (.v1). If there are other books in a particular classification by someone with the same surname initial, then the classification would be 975.VA/N2 (second book received by any author with the last name beginning with an "N").

The classification number 600 pertains to the subject of technology and the subgroup 607 is about education, research and related topics. Therefore, the books on how-to do genealogy should fall under 607. However, they may further break this list down by using a letter G for genealogy, L for Legacy Family Tree and so forth. For example any book on Legacy Family Tree by Geoff Rasmussen might be 607.L/R1—his second book would be 607.L/R2. 🐾



BOUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY
44031 PLOMOSA ROAD, BOUSE, AZ
85325
PHONE: (928) 851-1023

On-Site: Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

By Bob Ed [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

The Genealogy Center is located on the second floor of the Allen County Public Library (ACPL) in downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana. It is a beautiful, modern facility housing one of the finest genealogy research facilities in the country and considered by many to be second only to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

Curt WITCHER, the director, is widely known and highly respected for the breadth and depth of his genealogy work. He and his staff are most helpful to researchers of all skill levels visiting this facility. If the center's website <www.genealogycenter.org> doesn't answer all your questions, you can email the staff at <Genealogy@ACPL.info>. The library is open Monday through Thursday 9AM to 9PM, Fridays and Saturdays 9AM to 6PM, and Sundays noon to 5PM. However, ACPL is closed on Sundays from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day.

The Genealogy Center is a fabulous research facility with a collection that includes 350,000 printed volumes, over 513,000 items of microfilm and microfiche, and free access to many for-fee internet websites. The collection includes:

FAMILY HISTORIES: 55,000 volumes of compiled genealogies.

CENSUS RECORDS: Complete collection of the US Federal Census and partial state census for California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

CITY DIRECTORIES: For hundreds of US cities from 1785 to present.

PASSENGER LISTS: For 163 ports of entry and most printed sources for immigration records.



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
900 LIBRARY PLAZA
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
PHONE: 260-421-1225

MILITARY RECORDS: A collection of records covering the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Indian wars and disturbances, Mexican War, Civil War (Union and Confederate), Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and World War I.

U.S. LOCAL RECORDS: Countless volumes of printed and microfilmed U.S. local records from many states.

U.S. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: Several important manuscript resources and record series.

NATIVE AMERICAN RECORDS: All Indian census schedules, 1885-1944; Applications and Enrollment Cards, Five Civilized Tribes, 1906-1909; Eastern Cherokee Applications in the US Court of Claims, 1906-1909; Indian Claims Commission Decisions; American Indian periodicals; Indian Pioneer History Collection and Index; Miami Indian Agency Records, 1824-1853.

AFRICAN AMERICAN RECORDS: Collection includes:

Curt WITCHER's, *African American Genealogy: A Bibliography and Guide to Sources*

Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790-1950

All federal census slave schedules, 1850 and 1860

Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War & Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration

Freedman's Bureau (1865-1870), Freedman's Savings & Trust Co. (1865-1874), Freedman's Aid Society (1866-1932), and Freedman's Hospital 1872-1910 Records

Pennsylvania Abolition Society Papers

Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, various series, 1775-1867

Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries

State Slavery Statutes.

CANADA AND EUROPE: Limited records from Canada, British Isles, Germany, and other European countries.

PERIODICALS: The largest English language genealogy and local history periodical collection in the world with more than 6200 current subscriptions and 10,000 titles. The individual articles in these periodicals can be accessed through several indexes, including the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) which is compiled by the Genealogy Center staff.

ONLINE DATA BASES: For-fee genealogy websites available free include Ancestry, HeritageQuest, and NewEnglandAncestors.

The Genealogy Center website <www.genealogycenter.org> provides access to a number of databases for a variety of states and over a million records pertaining to Fort Wayne and Allen County.

TIP: Although the Genealogy Center is located near city center, it is very easy to find. Driving to and from is not at all difficult. However, parking can be tricky and deserves a bit of advanced study and planning as the streets surrounding the facility are one-way. Although street parking is virtually non-existent, there are adequate surface parking lots that can accommodate cars, pickup trucks including four-door long box dually models, vans, and small class C motorhomes. Larger vehicles are not advised and trailers are out of the question. There is also one below-grade parking garage directly under the Genealogy Center with stairs and elevators leading directly up into the library. This parking garage is not suitable for long wheelbase vehicles nor wide and tall vehicles—cars and short wheelbase non-dually pickups only. A map showing the one-way direction of the surrounding streets and the locations of the parking facilities is at <www.genealogycenter.org/docs/default-source/resources/parking.pdf?sfvrsn=2>. All parking facilities charge a fee, so carpooling is highly recommended.

There are two nearby campgrounds. Johnny Appleseed Campground <www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&id=28:johnny-appleseed-campground&Itemid=45> is a city park four miles from ACPL. There are 36 sites with electricity, conveniently located water faucets and a central dump station. Jefferson Township Community Park, 12 miles from the ACPL in New Haven, Indiana, has six long, level gravel back-in sites with electricity. The park has central water with numerous faucets, flush toilets, showers, and a dump station. 🗑️

ON-SITE: MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER

By **Bob Ed** [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

The Midwest Genealogy Center (MGC) was opened in June 2008 as a newly constructed stand-alone branch of the Mid-Continent Public Library in Independence, Missouri. This attractive, modern facility is conveniently located in a rural setting about a mile north of I-70 with easy access and ample parking for vehicles of all sizes including large pickups and motorhomes. WiFi access is available throughout the facility, and meeting rooms are available.

Since the MGC is open Sunday 1PM to 5PM, Monday through Thursday 9AM to 9PM, Friday 9AM to 6PM, and Saturday 9AM to 5PM you have a full week to discover your ancestors by using the library's extensive holdings.



MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER
3440 S. LEE'S SUMMIT ROAD
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI 64055-1923
PHONE: 816.252.7228

MICROFILM SOURCES:

- All available U.S. federal population census schedules, including Soundex/Miracode indexes
- U.S. Land Sales in Missouri, 1818–1903
- Draper Manuscripts
- Kentucky Tax Records
- Missouri State Penitentiary Records, 1836–1931
- Papers of the St. Louis Fur Trade
- Indexes to Compiled Service Records of Missouri Union and Confederate Civil War Soldiers
- Compiled Service Records of Missouri Union and Confederate Civil War Soldiers
- Selected Passenger Lists, Native American Sources, and State and Local Sources
- Partial state vital records for Washington, Alabama, Oregon
- Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations
- City directories
- Independence Examiner, Kansas City Star, and Times Newspapers
- Approximately 50 other Missouri newspaper titles

MICROFICHE RECORDS:

- American Biographical Archives
- Black Biographical Dictionaries
- Civil War Unit Histories
- Partial state vital records for eight states
- Massachusetts original town records (incomplete - ongoing purchase)
- UMI Genealogy and Local History Series
- United States Serial Set
- Executive Branch Documents

REFERENCE BOOK COLLECTION:

- Genealogy Periodical Collection
- Kansas City Star and Times newspaper obituaries, 1979 – 2008
- Independence Examiner newspaper obituary and marriage index, 1919–1950
- Census Indexes
- 102,000 title collection of family genealogies, local and state histories and compiled county records for all U.S. states and some of Canada; over 17,000 of these are available for check out and interlibrary loan.

JACKSON COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY PLAT BOOKS, 1886 - 1925: Plat books are a treasure trove for genealogists, providing land ownership information on ancestors. These plat books are also excellent resources for tracing back the ownership of land you may own now. The digital collection includes actual, exact, and complete images of the plat books, and name indexes were completed by volunteers at the MGC.

DIGITIZED BOOKS: A digitized collection of published genealogy and family history books which includes histories of families, county and local histories, how-to books on genealogy, genealogy magazines and

periodicals, medieval books (including histories and pedigrees), and gazetteers. This is a collaborative and on-going project with FamilySearch.

ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS: The MGC has an archival collection with a focus on Jackson, Clay, and Platte counties in Missouri. The archives consist of unique collections such as original family research, military records, land records, photographs, and more. Some of the collections within the archives include the Gann Historical Society & Library, Inc. collection, the V.G. JOHNSON collection, and the Global and Multicultural Education (G.A.M.E.) collection.

PERIODICAL COLLECTION: Genealogy periodicals, published at regular intervals, whether annually, quarterly, monthly or any other regular (or irregular) time frame have always been an important resource in genealogical research. Much of the information published in genealogical periodicals cannot be found elsewhere. County or state census records, cemetery readings, deeds, probate records, and even birth and marriage records are staple components of periodicals. Some are published by state or county genealogical or historical societies. Lineage societies, special interest groups (including ethnic), family/surname associations, and even for-profit corporations also are included in the list of genealogical periodical publishers. With over 500 current subscriptions and a total of well over 2,500 titles, the MGC has an ever-expanding periodical collection. There are numerous finding guides to help in your periodical search.

ONLINE DATABASES AND WEBSITES:

- Access NewspaperARCHIVE
- America's GenealogyBank
- America's Obituaries & Death Notices
- American Civil War Research Database
- Ancestry Library Edition
- Archive Finder
- Biography and Genealogy Master Index
- Confederate Newspapers
- Digital Sanborn Maps!
- Findmypast
- Fold3
- Genealogy Connect
- Gerritsen Collection of Aletta H. Jacobs
- HeritageQuest Online
- Historic Map Works
- Historical Newspapers
- Irish Newspaper Archives
- Newspapers.com Library Edition
- Nineteenth Century British Library Newspapers
- Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers
- ProQuest Obituaries
- Times Digital Archive 1785-2006
- Virginia Company Archives

TIPS

There are countless interesting non-genealogy attractions in the Independence/Kansas City area, not the least of which are the Truman Presidential Library and the Truman Home in Independence.

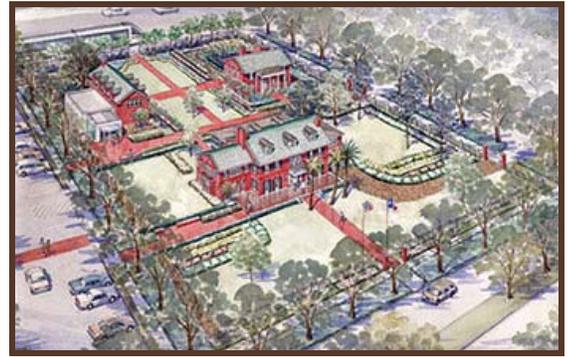
Our favorite campground is the Blue Springs Campground, Fleming Park. This is a full service county park campground on Blue Springs Lake, just six miles from the MGC. From the junction of I-70 and I-470 in Independence, Missouri, go 2.5 miles south on I-470 to exit 14, Bowlin Road. Go east 0.4 miles on Bowlin Road, then north 0.4 miles on NE Campground Road to entrance. They have 82 sites: 39 elec (\$23), 13 electric and water (\$26), 30 full hookup (\$30) with 50 and 30AMP electric available. Any size RV can be accommodated. Phone 816-503-4805 or visit <www.makeyourdayhere.com/170/Campgrounds> for further information and to make reservations. 🐾

ON-SITE: CLAYTON LIBRARY CENTER FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

A branch of the Houston Public Library system, the Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research is in an historic complex taking up two city blocks in Houston's museum district—75 miles south of Rainbow Park in Livingston. The center's home page is at www2.houstonlibrary.org/clayton.



CLAYTON LIBRARY
5300 CAROLINE, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004-6896
PHONE: 832-393-2600

The main research building (in the 1917 mansion of prominent local leader William Lockhart CLAYTON) is so large the library is able to keep their entire collection of national and international resources on open stacks. Books, periodicals and CD-ROMs are on the first floor of the main building, while the second floor houses the microform collection and over 15,000 published and unpublished family histories. Additionally, Clayton is a FHL affiliate library which means you can order microfilms from the FHL for viewing at the Clayton.

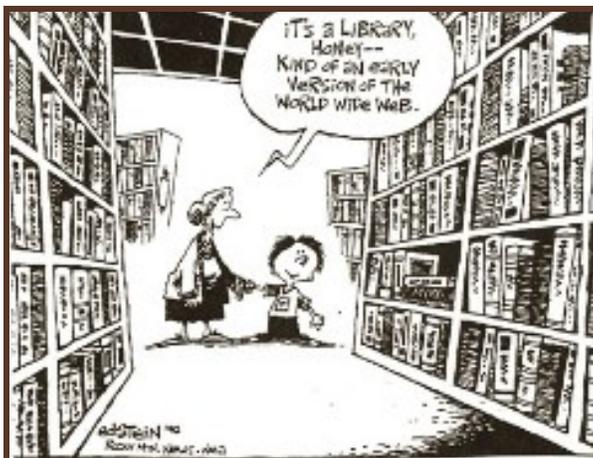
Clayton's collections include all the Federal census schedules, vital records, state and county histories, passenger lists, military service record indexes from the Revolutionary War to the Philippine Insurrection, Confederate veterans pension applications, historic and current maps covering most states and many foreign countries, and many original local and state records not available anywhere else. A description of their extensive holdings is at www2.houstonlibrary.org/clayton/collections.html.

To search for books available at Clayton Library, use the Houston Area Library Automated Network (HALAN) catalog at https://catalog.houstonlibrary.org/client/en_US/halan. For microfilm/fiche holdings, use the database at www2.houstonlibrary.org/cgi-bin/clayton/microprint.pl.

If you take your laptop you will be able to access the library's numerous subscription databases (i.e., American Ancestors, American Civil War Research Database, HeritageQuest and Fold 3) via the free Wifi. In-house computers are available for research, but you will need a Houston Public Library card or visitor's computer use card to access these.

TIP: Houston Public Library cards are free to all Texas residents. To apply you must show a photo ID with your current address.

Clayton is closed on Sundays and Mondays. Library hours are Tuesday and Thursdays 10AM to 6PM; Wednesdays 10AM to 8PM; Fridays and Saturday 10AM to 5PM. There is plenty of free parking within the complex and a few restaurants within walking distance. 🍷



MAKE A BACKUP PLAN

Having one plan is good; having two plans is better. I've had it happen that the thing I most wanted to discover—the thing that I was sure would take all day to find—was what I found in the first hour at the library.

The good news was I had the rest of the day to devote to other research; the bad news was that I didn't have a plan beyond finding that one thing. I could have made much better use of my time if I would have had a Plan B for my day.

~ Amy Johnson-Crow, Genealogist

ON-SITE: THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Our national library, the Library of Congress (LoC), is the world's largest library! Only a small percentage of their holdings are materials useful to family historians, however, that is still a lot of material. Within its stacks, vertical files and microforms there are over 50,000 genealogies, 100,000 local histories, five million maps, and vast collections of city directories and newspapers.

What you won't find in the LoC are census; land, naturalization, and military records; ship passenger lists; and unpublished documents and records. Those are in the National Archives, state archives or local courthouses.

LoC has a special Local History and Genealogy (LH&G) reference library and reading room. Visit <<http://loc.gov/rr/genealogy/lhgcoll.html>> for a description of the books and vertical files pertaining to family names. You may also download surname indexes of vertical files <http://loc.gov/rr/genealogy/LH&G_VerticalFile.pdf> and family newsletters <http://loc.gov/rr/genealogy/FamilyName_Newsletter.pdf>. There are several published and updated indexes of genealogies and local histories. Check World Cat for a library or Family History Center near you that has these publications:

Library of Congress, and Marion J. Kaminkow. *Genealogies in the Library of Congress; A Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD: Magna Carta Book Co, 1972

Library of Congress, and Marion J. Kaminkow. *Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography. Supplement, 1972–1976*. Baltimore, MD: Magna Carta Book Co, 1977.

Library of Congress. *Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress Since 1986: With a List of Established Forms of Family Names and a List of Genealogies Converted to Microform Since 1983*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1991.

Library of Congress, and Marion J. Kaminkow. *United States Local Histories in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD: Magna Carta Book Co, 1975.

Library of Congress, and M. A. Gilkey. *American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1967.

The LoC Online Catalog is at <<https://catalog.loc.gov>>. In addition to advanced and keyword searches you can browse by subject matter. I got 10,000 results by browsing SUBJECT MATTER INCLUDES: and entering genealogy! There are also links to specialized catalogs. One that is particularly useful for finding visual aids for adding meat to the bones of your ancestors is the Prints and Photographs Online Catalog.

The LoC is made up of three large multi-story buildings—the magnificent Thomas Jefferson Building (pictured above), James Madison Memorial Building and John Adams Building. There is a special entrance for researchers on the east side of the Jefferson, and underground tunnels connect the buildings. The LH&G and the microform and electronic resources are housed in the Jefferson, while maps and newspapers are in the Madison. Both are open 8:30AM to 5:00PM on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays and 8:30AM to 9:30PM on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

To research at the LoC you must obtain a Reader Identification Card to gain access to the Library's reading rooms and collections. How to obtain a Reader ID Card is at <www.loc.gov/rr/readerregistration.html>. The picture ID is free and valid for two years. A list of items allowed in research areas is at <www.loc.gov/rr/personalbelongings.html>. Do take your laptop or tablet since the LoC does not have word processing or lineage databases on their public computers. Cameras without a flash may be used for copying LoC material.

TIP: Parking in the Capitol District is impossible. Plan on taking a taxi or public transportation. If you use the latter, travel as light as you can and have wheels on your To-Go-Bag because the closest Metro stop is two city blocks from the researcher's entrance of the Jefferson Building. 🐼



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
10 FIRST STREET SE, WASHINGTON, DC 20540
PHONE: 202-707-5000

ON-SITE: SUTRO LIBRARY

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

The Sutro Library, the San Francisco branch—a division of the J. Paul Leonard Library, holds the original collection of Adolph SUTRO (1830–1898). SUTRO was the mayor of San Francisco and a businessman. His heirs donated his collection to the California State Library in 1913 with the requirement that the collection stay within the city of San Francisco. In 2013, after operating in various locations in the city for almost a 100 years, the Sutro Library moved to a permanent home at San Francisco State University. Hours of operation are 10AM to 4PM, Monday through Friday, excluding State holidays. Their website is <http://www.library.ca.gov/about/sutro_main.html>.

The library has a comprehensive United States local history collection which is augmented by Adolph SUTRO's rare book and manuscript collections containing over 90,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets. It contains items dating from the 13th to the 21st centuries. With the exception of the FHL, Sutro Library has one of the largest genealogy collections in the USA west of the Mississippi River.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Sutro Library's genealogical and local history collection was formalized with the donation of the private library of Berkeley resident Henry Byron PHILLIPS (5 Jun 1850–22 Nov 1924). Mr. PHILLIPS, who was the president of the International Genealogical Federation, organized the International Congress of Genealogy held during the 1915 Pan Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The collection has since grown to over 150,000 books on all parts of the world including:

- 18,000 telephone and city directories
- 4,000 family histories
- Local histories
- Vital, tax, voting, and property records
- Military and business registries
- Periodicals from over 70 surname associations and historical and genealogical societies
- Daughters of the American Revolution publications
- Foreign language materials

Rounding out their extensive collection are guides, handbooks, surname and local history card files, indexes, dictionaries, finding aids, glossaries, and bibliographies for domestic and international research, as well as historical and cultural reference material (publications related to history, travel, customs, costume, art, etc.)

TIP: Sutro holds a very special place in my heart, because it was in this library I found my ancestry back to the Mayflower in 1620. If you are in the area, don't miss this fabulous collection of genealogical resources. 🐼



J. PAUL LEONARD LIBRARY
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
1630 HOLLOWAY AVENUE, ROOM 610
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94132
PHONE: 415-469-6100

ON-SITE: THE DAR LIBRARY

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) was founded in 1890 to promote historic preservation, education and patriotism. Six years later the organization's library came into being so staff genealogists would have the resources to verify membership applications. In 1900, the growing collection was opened to the public and has remained so ever since. A few years ago the entrance fee for non-members was lifted.

If you are in our nation's capital, you can just drop in and drink in the magnificence of the building. But if you want to do some research, prepare ahead of time as you would for any on-site research trip. Use their catalog <www.dar.org/library/search-library-catalog> and read their helpful



DAR LIBRARY
1776 D STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
PHONE: 202-879-3245

guides <www.dar.org/library/publication-guides> to fine-tune your to-do list, and note that appointments are recommended. Although the period of the American Revolution is DAR's major focal point, you can also find colonial era and nineteenth century resources and materials including over a hundred years of applications. The more recent applications include supporting files. Additionally, the library has thousands of biographies, genealogies, cemetery records, Bible records, church records, city directories, periodicals and manuscripts. Needless to say, many of these sources cannot be found anywhere else since they are gifts from members' personal documents and effects.

Since the library is strictly a reference facility it will not loan any of its materials, nor will the staff make photocopies of entire books. However, if you cannot make your way to Washington, D.C. contact the DAR Library Research Service <www.dar.org/library/search-services> for assistance and copies of application forms, source documents and items not under copyright. 🐹

ON-SITE: THE NEHGS RESEARCH LIBRARY

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Founded in 1845, the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) is the oldest genealogy organization in the USA. Their eight-story library, located on a premier Boston shopping street, has one of the largest collections of family history source material in the country. The library has both open and closed stacks and some materials are only accessible to NEHGS members.

Initially specializing in research in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the library's impressive collection now includes New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Canada, British and Irish sources. Books, microforms, digital images and manuscripts include censuses and census substitutes, maps, cemetery records, church documents, Bible records, diaries, journals, photographs, local histories, historical newspapers, Canadian border-crossing records, unpublished genealogies and general reference publications.

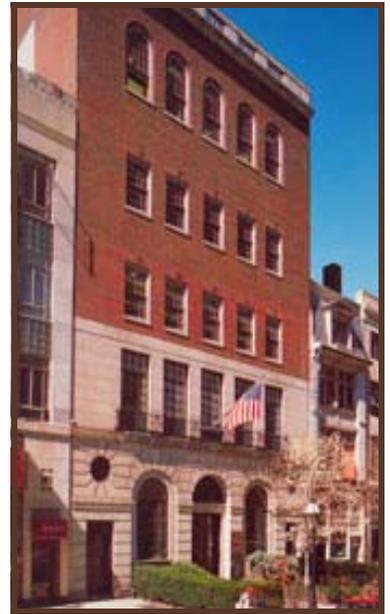
Their extensive collections of periodicals include the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *The American Genealogist*, and *The Virginia Genealogist*.

The NEHGS Library also has numerous databases with vital, cemetery, church, and probate records, plus patrons have free access to several subscription-based, online databases including NEHGS' American Ancestors website.

Start at <www.americanancestors.org/browse/library-and-special-collections> to discover all the resources and collections in the library. The library catalog is at <<http://library.nehgs.org>>.

Library admission is free to NEHGS members, however non-members are charged a daily \$20.00 usage fee. The library is closed on Sundays and Mondays. Other days it is open from 9AM to 5PM with extended hours on Wednesday til 9PM.

TIP: If you are planning on spending five days at the NEHGS Library it would cost you less to join the society for a year than to pay the daily non-member usage fee. Plus, you would have access to more materials in the library and a year's usage of their online databases from your home computer. 🐹



NEHGS LIBRARY
99-101 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
PHONE: 1-888-296-3447



Don't forget to review your genealogy to-go bag (see Vol. 10, No. 1, Winter 2016, pg. 11) to make sure you haven't forgotten some of tools of the trade you will need for your on-site research trip.

ON-SITE: OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES WITH LARGE GENEALOGICAL HOLDINGS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

There are several public libraries that deserve mentioning because of the genealogist-friendly atmosphere and their large holdings that will help us find our ancestors. Many have microfilm borrowing privileges from the FHL. From east to west they are:

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK:

Their Milstein Division of US, Local History and Genealogy has hundreds of thousands of publications and microforms of family history material including passenger lists, censuses (including the 1890 NYC "Police" Census), directories, newspapers, photographs, vital records, the enormous holdings of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B) and access to many subscription-based genealogy sites. Their library-wide catalog is at <https://catalog.nypl.org>.

THE CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CINCINNATI, OHIO: Their reference collection of print volumes, bound periodicals, microfilm and microfiche includes city directories, historic newspapers, maps, atlases, gazetteers and carto-bibliographies from all 50 states and some foreign countries. The staff does limited research in response to mail requests. Visit their library at <http://www.cincinnatiilibrary.org/>.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: This library has an eclectic mix of donated materials such as copies of original records, research notes, correspondence and personal diaries. They also have colonial American genealogies, local histories from all regions of the USA, Canada and Great Britain and published works of pre-20th century records. For information about their genealogical collections and source materials start at www.newberry.org/genealogy-and-local-history.

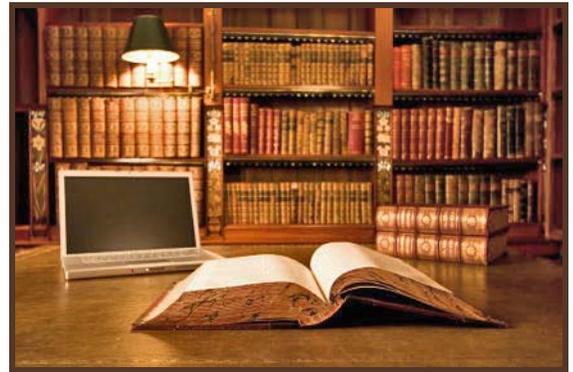
ST LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY IN ST LOUIS, MISSOURI: The History and Genealogy Department, located on the top floor of the library, contains source materials of the local area, the state of Missouri and states and foreign countries that fed migration into Missouri. It also houses several private collections and the National Genealogical Society's library holdings. All items in the NGS collection may be checked out or borrowed via interlibrary loan. You can search their catalog by way of the tab at the top of <http://www.slcl.org> or do an advanced search at <http://webpac.slcl.org>.

DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY IN DALLAS, TEXAS: The Genealogy Section's collection is primarily national in scope, but also consists of materials for some foreign countries. Holdings are extensive and include one of the most complete collections of military service records in the nation. To find specifics about their collection access the catalog at <http://catalog.dallaslibrary.org/polaris>.

DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY IN DENVER, COLORADO: Their holdings include an incredible collection of historical photographs of western activities and genealogical material including the Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940, the Dawes Rolls, 1898-1914 and the materials and publications of many local genealogy groups. Research guides and access to their online catalog is at <https://history.denverlibrary.org/research>.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: The History and Genealogy Department has most of the federal censuses, city directories, about 10,000 family histories, local histories, immigration records, military records, indexes to California vital records, periodicals, and online subscription databases. Collection descriptions and the library catalog are at www.lapl.org/branches/central-library/departments/history-genealogy.

East or west—no matter where your search for your ancestors leads you, make sure you check the website of the libraries in the area for their genealogy collections for these are not the only libraries with family history materials in their stacks. 📖



VERTICAL FILES—WHERE SURPRISES HIDE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Every library has an eclectic collection of bits and pieces of valuable genealogical material that defies the library's classification method and shelving systems. To solve this problem, most libraries use vertical files to hold items that don't fit anywhere else—such as journals, diaries or handwritten family charts donated by a descendant of an early settler; school reunion alumnae lists; cemetery surveys conducted by the local genealogy society; church parishioner rosters; and even whole genealogical collections and research documents willed to the library by a local genealogist.



Depending on the size of the library, vertical files may be a single drawer or a whole bank of floor-to-ceiling cabinets. If a library has a number of departments, there may be multiple vertical files—one in the local history section and another in the genealogy department. Materials are generally stuffed in file folders. With luck, there will be an index in the front of the files, but it is more likely you will have to “let your fingers do the walking” in order to discover what is hidden in vertical files. So when you go on-site to a library, ask the staff where their vertical files are located and spend some time finding surprises. 🐛

EXTRA BENEFITS OF ON-SITE LIBRARY VISITS

By Bob Ed [From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

In recent years libraries have expanded their collections and patron services without expanding their square footage by subscribing to genealogy online databases and websites. The opportunity to access them while at a library is an advantage of on-site research. The Midwest Genealogy Center has all of the following and many other libraries will have some of these:

Access NewspaperARCHIVE: Tens of millions of searchable pages from over 400 cities and towns from hundreds of newspapers dating back as far as the 1700s. The collection includes coverage from the United States, United Kingdom, and over 15 other countries.

America's GenealogyBank: Includes historical newspapers, books, and documents, as well as obituaries and the Social Security Death Index, 1937-present. Some of the newspapers and books included date back to the 1600s.

America's Obituaries & Death Notices: A collection of newspaper obituaries and death notices published since 1980 (exact dates covered vary by newspaper.) You can search by name of the deceased, date range, or specific text, such as residence, occupation, hobbies, family members, or other personal information contained in the obituary or death notice.

American Civil War Research Database: Used for researching the individuals, regiments, and battles of the American Civil War. The database contains indexed, searchable information on over 4,000,000 soldiers and thousands of battles, together with 15,000 photographs.

Ancestry Library Edition (in library use only): Research your family history with this enhanced library version of Ancestry. Search the US Federal Census from 1790 to 1940, as well as immigration, vital, military, court, church, and ethnic records. Explore city directories, the Social Security Death Index, and more.

Archive Finder: Search holdings information from thousands of archival collections across the United States as well as throughout Great Britain and Ireland. You can read a description of a repository's holdings to determine whether a collection contains material useful to your research, as well as find the information you need to contact the repository directly.

Biography and Genealogy Master Index: This is a comprehensive index to over 13 million biographical sketches covering contemporary and historical figures throughout the world. Available on Android and iOS.

Confederate Newspapers: A Collection from Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama: This collection is a mixture of issues and papers from Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Alabama ranging

from 1861-1865. These newspapers "recorded the real and true history of public opinion during the war. In their columns is to be found the only really correct and indicative map of busy life, its fluctuations and its vast concerns in the South, during her days of darkness and of trial." Confederate Newspapers (Archives Unbound) is available on Android and iOS.

Digital Sanborn Maps: Travel back in time with this historical collection of fire insurance maps created between 1867 and 1970. You'll find maps for more than 12,000 American cities and towns. Check to see if maps are available for your hometown, or take a peek at the cities of your ancestors!

Findmypast (in library use only): Offers access to over 3 billion records from the United States and around the world including vital records, U.S. and UK census, military collections, immigration and naturalization records, and PERiodical Source Index (PERSI).

Fold3: Provides convenient access to U.S. military records, including the stories, photos, and personal documents of the men and women who served. Original records at Fold3 help you discover and share stories about these everyday heroes, forgotten soldiers, and the families that supported them. Fold3's social networking aspect allows you to combine original historical documents and records found on the site with what you have in your own albums and shoe boxes to create an online memorial for someone who served.

Genealogy Connect: A collection of digitized, online books covering genealogy and history. The books are fully searchable. All titles can be listened to online, downloaded as MP3s, or downloaded as PDFs to a compatible eReader. Genealogy Connect makes it easy for users to access genealogical content and discover the information most meaningful to their research. Available on Android and iOS.

Gerritsen Collection of Aletta H. Jacobs: A women's history collection of periodicals, books, pamphlets, and more. Much of this collection is primary source material otherwise available only in a few rare book rooms around the world.

HeritageQuest Online: Search thousands of family and local history books and the complete US Federal Census from 1790 to 1940. Census records can be searched by name, place of birth, age, ethnicity, and more. HeritageQuest Online also includes Revolutionary War records and the Freedman's Bank.

Historic Map Works: A full-color digital collection of historic maps. The core of the collection consists of over 100,000 land ownership maps detailing the geographic and development history of the United States over several hundred years. In addition, there are thousands of pages of illustrations and over 1,000 city directories related to the maps. Antiquarian maps covering the world from the 15th to 19th centuries are included, as well.

Historical Newspapers: Includes the following: New York Times, 1851-2008; Wall Street Journal, 1889-1994; Washington Post, 1877-1995; Christian Science Monitor, 1908-1998; Los Angeles Times, 1881-1988; Chicago Tribune, 1849-1988; Chicago Defender, 1910-1975; Hartford Courant, 1764-1986; Atlanta Daily World, 1931-2003; Boston Globe, 1872-1927; Los Angeles Sentinel, 1934-2005; New York Amsterdam News, 1922-1993; Pittsburgh Courier, 1911-2005; Atlanta Constitution, 1868-1945; Irish Times, 1859-2012 and Weekly Irish Times, 1876-1958; and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1874-1922.

Irish Newspaper Archives: Includes titles such as the Irish Independent (1905 - current), Sunday Independent, The Freeman's Journal, the Nation, and many of Ireland's leading regional newspapers.

Newspapers.com Library Edition: An extensive online database of 3,000+ historical newspapers from the early 1700s into the early 2000s. It contains a diverse blend of well-known regional and local newspapers in the U.S. and other countries.

Nineteenth Century British Library Newspapers: Contains full runs of newspapers specially selected by the British Library to best represent nineteenth-century Britain. It includes national and regional newspapers, as well as those from both established country or university towns and the new industrial powerhouses of the manufacturing Midlands and Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Available on Android and iOS.

Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers: Includes digital facsimile images of both full pages and clipped articles for hundreds of nineteenth-century U.S. newspapers. For each issue, the newspaper is captured from cover-to-cover, providing access to every article, advertisement, and illustration. Available on Android and iOS.

ProQuest Obituaries: Offers more than 10 million obituaries and death notices in full-image format from historical archives of national newspapers dating back to 1851.

Times Digital Archive 1785-2006: First published in 1785, The Times of London is widely considered to be the world's "newspaper of record." The Times Digital Archive allows you to search over 200 years of this invaluable historical source. Available on Android and iOS.

Virginia Company Archives: Includes the Ferrar Papers, 1590-1790, from Magdalene College, Cambridge. It documents the founding and economic development of Virginia as seen through the papers of the Virginia Company of London, 1606-1624; the continuing interest of the Ferrar family in the settlement of North America from Jamestown to the Bermudas; trade between Britain and America; the ethnic and gender composition of early Virginia; tensions amongst the colonists; and of early relations with Native Americans. 🐼

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 designed 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.

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

By Carolyn H. Brown

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! We have some really great news. The Bouse Community Building will be open for business before our first meeting. There is work to be done to get it fully repaired, but it is usable. All meetings will be held there unless otherwise noted. We are working hard to get WiFi to the building, however, it may take until November when GovNet is available the library. We will keep you posted.

As we start a new season things are looking up for us. We are expecting some old members who have not attended for a while to return, as well as some new members to join us this season. It has been brought to our attention that we have progressed so fast in our learning process that a few of our past members would like us to help them catch up. This, along with the possibility of a couple of new members, has lead us to consider changing some of our planned programs for this coming season.

NEW PROPOSED BEGINNER'S USERS GROUP

We have been asked by some prospective new members to start a hands-on Beginner's Users Group. We will start the first meeting of the season on October 7th with a presentation for beginners, followed by beginning basic input for the Legacy Users Group.

We are asking everyone who can be here to help to please come. As far as the Beginner's Users group goes, we will need to establish the day of the month to hold it, as we don't want that to interfere with the advancement of the rest of our group. We also are asking our experienced members to please join this group as assistants. We want to hold it to a level where each person can work at their own speed. It won't matter if they are working on using Legacy, or how-to-do basic research.

We can include in this group, if we chose, those people who are just starting to use any one of the many genealogy websites, Facebook pages, or genealogy related Apps. It will be a basic hands-on session for any issue you need help with.

GENEALOGY WORKSHOP 2017

The 2017 Genealogy Workshop is just around the corner. It is going to be held in the Booster Club on February 17th. We need to establish the classes we will include, and who will be teaching them. We need our members to get busy preparing some new classes for the workshop. We also need your input as to the class themes you would like to see at the 2017 workshop. Is there a presentation by one of our members which you have seen in the past which you would like to see repeated at the workshop? Please let us know.

The comments from our members who attended last year were that it was the best workshop we have done. We only had one track of classes because of the limited space, but it provided more time for those attending to interact with each other. Please put the workshop on our calendar

DNA USERS GROUP

Our members working with DNA are marking more connections. Some of us have found new relatives and had some real surprises. I am sure there will be some good stories to share. The first DNA session will be a the Webinar by Geoff Rassmussen on using Ancestry DNA.

BGS USE OF THE BOUSE COMMUNITY BUILDING

Control of the Bouse Community Building as been transferred from the La Paz County Parks Department to the La Paz County Librarian, Ken McFarland. With that change there are some issues we have to face. Ken is setting new rules for the use of the building which effect BGS. We can't move our storage cabinet back into the building. However, they have provided three horizontal storage cabinets, and two sets of shelves in the storage room we can use during meetings. They don't want us to leave items overnight in the cabinets. There are no keys to those cabinets and anything left in them is subject to use by others. They want us to donate our chairs to the Friends of the Library. We have loaned our chairs to the Friends of the Library for their annual Comedy Revue for past several years. This is something we need to discuss before we do anything. It looks like the Friends of the Library may be the controlling group. It remains to be seen what they actually end up requiring.

Ken said the county is planning to install a refrigerator, microwave and a sink in the kitchen. Yes! They removed the sink, as well as the stove, when the building was condemned. They put a large storage unit of shelves and drawers in the kitchen for use during events. There are several of the tables which were there before still available, and they have added a few nice office chairs. There are not near enough tables available, and we have asked Ken to see if he can get 12 plastic tables for the building. We may be called upon to help supply a few tables.

The move from the Parks Department to the Library happened for two reasons. First, the Library can get a grant to better repair the building through a special library grant system, and Ken is the county grant writer. The building needs some roof repair, and the floor tiles need to be replaced because of the water damage. The building also needs interior painting. Ken will probably include money in the grant to bring the Internet into that building through a line direct line as part of the library system. Second, the Bouse Library Manager will be responsible for scheduling the use of the building and requesting repair service for the building when needed. Any group holding an event in the building for which a fee of any kind is collected, they must rent the building for the event. This is the same as we did the first year we held our workshop there.

If and when they get the grant, the building will have to be closed until repairs are completed. In which case we are back to using the Bouse Booster Club for the period of closure. It depends on the grant system, so it may not be totally repaired until next summer.

DISASTER IN THE BOUSE BOOSTER CLUB BUILDING

Over the summer there was a undetected leak in one of the restrooms, and the Booster building was flooded badly. It was not discovered until the first of September when they started to get it ready to open. It is closed for repairs until November.

This event is what prompted the County to get going on opening the Community Building so quickly. They thought they had a month or two to do what they have had to do in a week for the first Chamber of Commerce Meeting on September 12th.

The Boosters have insurance, but they are asking for help from the community for funds to do some upgrades while the building is under construction. They Boosters helped us a lot to get Ancestry.com in the Library over the years we paid for that service. They were our biggest donor to that effort. It is time we helped them in their time of need. This issue will be addressed at the first meeting.

BOUSE GENIES BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

Over the last year we have had several books and special magazines donated to BGS. Nikki, Gloria and Carol spent two days getting them input into library catalog, and ready to be used by our members. We have also received notice from Nathan Dylan Goodwin that he is sending us his latest book in his Forensic Genealogist Series "The Spyglass File". He previously sent us three of his books, and they are really a good read for anyone interested in genealogy. They are on the genealogy book shelves in the library for you to check out.

WEBINAR UPDATES

Nikki and Carol attended the 2016 Southern California Genealogical Society Jamboree last May in California. Legacy was there and they were giving away all of the Legacy webinars. They will no longer sell the webinars on CDs, since many new computers do not come supplied with a DVD/CD drive. Geoff was kind enough to tell us to take what we wanted and we did. Nikki and Carol also purchased a few other CD's being sold at a conference at good prices. They have donated a copy of those webinars to us. Therefore, we have added 42 new-to-us webinars to our webinar boxes for member usage.

WEBSITE UPDATES

We have a fabulous website at <www.bousegeniesaz.org>. Please take a few minutes to read every page on the site and if you see something that should be changed, or maybe something you would like to have added, please let us know at <bousegenies@gmail.com>. As a reminder, all past issues of this newsletter and our updated Policies and Procedures are available on the Members Only page.

REMINDERS

Last winter we voted on two issues. Some of you were not able to attend those meetings or may have forgotten. We also had some changes over the summer.

MEETING DAYS: We are now meeting on the first and third Friday's of the month from 9:30AM–2:30PM. Please mark your calendars. All meetings will be held in the Bouse Community Building unless otherwise informed. Bring a sack lunch and drink.

ANNUAL DUES: The dues are now \$20 per person, and \$35 for a family living in the same household. We will start to accept dues for 2017 in November. Members may pay for multiple years.

MOVING WORK PARTY: We will probably be moving our chairs from Gloria's garage. A date has not been set for that move, but we will need help. Please let us know if you will be available to help by sending an email to <bousegenies@gmail.com>.

INTERNET IN THE LIBRARY: The county is bringing the *GovNet Internet* system to the Bouse Public Library. However, they ran into an issue which is being resolved, but won't be completed until sometime in November. They have to install a repeater tower for Bouse and Salome. The tower in Parker is not strong enough to work out here. They may make the Internet available in the Bouse Community Building. 🐻

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown and Barbara A. H. Neuhring

[From the Fall 2016 SKP Genies Newsletter]

A shout-out and special thanks to Bob ED for the articles he wrote on the Allen County Library and the Mid-Continent Library. We always like having articles from the newsletter subscribers and appreciate the time he took to share his knowledge and experience using these two great genealogical libraries.



You may have noticed there was no mention of State Libraries in this edition of the newsletter. Good for you for having a good eye. The reason they were intentionally omitted was because in many states the State Library and the State Archives are co-located or one and the same. So, stay tuned. The next edition of the newsletter will be about on-site research at archives and we will incorporate articles about state libraries.

Archives have a treasure-trove of historical source documents and that is why we are dedicating an entire newsletter to them. If you have had experience using any type of archives, please share it with others. It is easy. Just write an article and submit it to Carol <GenieCarol@gmail.com> before the deadline of the 1st of December. Please let us know you have something planned or in the works and we'll save you space.

Carol will be teaching again this season at the Mesa FHL Conference on Saturday October 29, 2016. Registration is \$10 for lunch and starts September 14, 2016. This conference fills up quickly so get your registration as soon as possible. She will also be giving classes at the Pinal County Genealogists Workshop in Casa Grande on January 27, 2017. Anyone who would like to join us is welcome to come along. Please let Carol know if you need a ride at <GenieCarol@gmail.com> as soon as possible. 🐻

OCTOBER IS NATIONAL FAMILY HISTORY MONTH



This year celebrate by thinking about future, rather than past, generations. Write a story about your life for the next generations. Include your thoughts, aspirations, motivations, loves and losses, challenges, successes, activities, and adventures you experienced that will not be found in vital records and legal documents. Spend a little time each day on your story.

Think how much you would appreciate such a story written by a grandparent, great-grandparent and other "greats". That is how your descendants—whether they are genealogists or not—will feel reading your story. Celebrate your life while you celebrate Family History Month. 🐻

BOUSE GENIES ADMINISTRATIVE TEAM

Send general correspondence, membership renewals and address/email changes to:

BOUSE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PO Box 624
BOUSE, AZ 85325-0624

or e-mail them to: BouseGenies@gmail.com

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WHAT'S HAPPENING?

In Fall students go back to school. In Fall genealogy societies offer great learning opportunities and start registrations for the big Winter conferences. Here are a few for your consideration as you plan your travels:

Montana State Genealogical Society
 22–24 September in Missoula, Montana
 Info: <http://montanamsgs.org/conferences.html>

Maryland Genealogical Society
 24 September in Columbia, Maryland
 Info: www.mdgensoc.org

Florida Genealogical Society
 1 October in Tampa, Florida
 Info: <https://squareup.com/market/FGStampa>

2016 British Institute
 10–14 October 2016 in Salt Lake City, Utah
 Info: www.isbgfh.org/cpage.php?pt=56

South Dakota Genealogical Society
 15 October in Rapid City, South Dakota
 Info: www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sdgs/upcoming.html

North Hills Genealogists
 21–22 October in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Info: <http://northhillsgenealogists.org>

Texas State Genealogical Society
 28–30 October in Dallas, Texas
 Info: www.txsgs.org/conference/

Pima County Genealogical Society Seminar
 4–5 November in Tucson, Arizona
 Info: www.azpimagensoc.org/cpage.php?pt=28

Family History Expo
 11–12 November in Midway, Utah
 Info: <https://familyhistoryexpos.com/viewevent/index/144>

2017 Roots Tech
 8–11 February in Salt Lake City, Utah
 Info: www.rootstech.org/ 🐼

As long as one keeps searching



the answers come

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