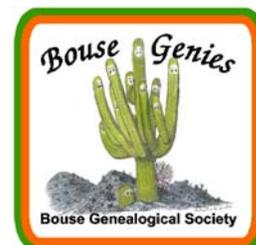


BOUSE GENIES NEWSLETTER

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YES, SANTA,

THERE IS A VIRGINIA...



and a Massachusetts, and 48 other states, and nearly 200 countries—all of which are possible destinations for genealogists to do onsite research.

Onsite research means traveling to a major genealogical repository with sources documenting the lives of previous generations. Onsite research also means taking a trip to an area where our ancestors lived.

Onsite research means fun and discoveries, but the trip could end up intimidating and frustrating. Advance planning and preparation make all the difference in the world. Thus, most of the articles in this edition are on the homework and groundwork you need to do before you go.

Onsite research means spending days immersed in the holdings of genealogy libraries—their microfilms, microfiche, and digital images of original primary and secondary source documents; their collections of family histories; their maps and gazetteers; and their books of indexes, abstracts, transcripts, county/state/country histories, finding aids, and assorted genealogical subjects. Even though our homes have wheels, it may not be possible to visit every genealogy repository. The articles on the following pages may help you plan and determine which ones are most likely to have the sources you need.

Onsite research means looking for tombstones, discovering who was buried near whom and visiting funeral homes to access information that may only be in their card files. A previous newsletter (Vol. 5, No. 4, Oct-Nov-Dec 2011) is chock full of articles about death records which will help you prepare for your research trip.

Onsite research means examining records of institutions your ancestors may have used or were associated with. The last newsletter (Vol. 9, No. 4, Fall 2015) has in-depth articles on a variety of institutions.

Onsite research means spending time going through the ledger books, files and records maintained in county courthouses and city halls. Onsite research also means scrutinizing the holdings of federal and state archives, public and academic libraries, and local historical facilities and museums. Since these facilities have a wide range of records, future editions will focus on researching at all these important repositories.

Start your planning and preparation now, so you will have a...

***Joyous Holiday Season
and a
Happy New Year of Onsite Research ❁***

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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:

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The Bouse Genies meet every other Friday, October - April, at the Bouse Booster Club or Bouse Public Library. See the meeting schedule in this newsletter.

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

FROM THE COMPUTER DESK

SOME WINDOWS 10 ISSUES ON A NEW COMPUTER

By Carolyn H. Brown

[From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]



Windows 10 is a combination of Windows 7 and 8. However, it handles some things differently than did previous versions of the Microsoft Operating System.

There are a few issues that I had to overcome with some of the new Windows 10 programs I use on a regular basis—the worst of these in Adobe Acrobat DC. I have been using Adobe Professional 8 for the last several years, so I expected no problems. The issue with the new Adobe Acrobat program is they have tried to make it look more like Windows 8 and they really messed it up. They have removed the tabs at the top of the page and replaced them with a page of icons. Unfortunately, I could not find a couple of items I had used for years for this newsletter. Also, I found as we were working on this newsletter, Adobe Acrobat DC did not open the email screen when I clicked on a hot link of an email address. It actually opens the search engine screen and you have to copy and paste the email address into the email client.

Another issue I had was the new Microsoft Edge which is supposed to replace Internet Explorer. Edge opens up to a search box, but does not have the favorites bar displayed. I felt lost. I finally installed Internet Explorer and Google Chrome. After reading up on Edge it should work well with touch screens. I find it allows you to write on the web page. It has a pen, highlighter and eraser, as well as an add a typed note and a clip function. There are several more new items in Windows 10 such as: Cortana (your own personal assistant); Windows Hello (ability to login with your fingerprint or face recognition if your hardware provides those options); Xbox app for gaming; and more.

I am sure as I update more of my software programs to newer versions, things will be quite different. The learning curve is starting back at SQUARE 2. Finding items in the Windows 10 start menu and working between the desktop and the start menu was SQUARE 1. Like Windows XP, I know Windows 7 support will be discontinued in the not too distant future. Therefore, I felt it best for me to update now rather than wait until I get older. My mind is as clear as it will ever be, so learning it now is better for me than waiting.

THE DEMISE OF GENEALOGY SOFTWARE PROGRAMS

BY BARBARA A. H. NUEHRING

[From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Last year at this time The Master Genealogist (TMG) users had to bid a fond adieu to the program when the programmer and sole owner of Wholley Genes, Bob Velke, retired due to health issues. Just recently Ancestry announced the company will stop selling Family Tree Maker (FTM) on 31 December 2015. The company's decision was made based on their declining software sales; as of now, online Ancestry Trees will continue.

Although sales have ceased, help is still available. TMG users have *Terry's Tips* <<http://tmg.reigelridge.com/future.htm>> and user-to-user support on the Community Forum and the Rootsweb TMG-L discussion list. Information and FAQs about the FTM support is at <<http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2015/12/09/more-information-on-family-tree-maker-desktop-software/>>, and Ancestry promises to continue to support current FTM owners through 2016 via their Member Services at <www.ancestry.com/cs/contact-us>.

Also, TMG and the offline FTM features will probably function for quite a few years, at least until an operating system update causes incompatibility. Thus, you have plenty of time to investigate other genealogy programs. Download the trial or free version of the programs you are considering and test them. Import your TMG, FTM or GEDCOM files and check if the data is accurate and complete. Is the program intuitive to you? What is the learning curve? Does it create the reports you need?

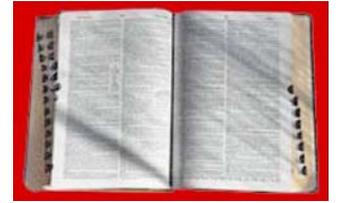
Don't make a rash decision. During the next couple of years as you continue to research your family history, add researching a new genealogy program to your activities. You and your data will be happy you did. ❀

REPOSITORIES OF FAMILY HISTORY WORDS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

There are many repositories across the USA dedicated to collecting and preserving words and data—the materials we need to discover our families' histories. The innumerable sources available to genealogists warrant onsite visits to these major genealogical repositories.



FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY SYSTEM consists of the Family History Library (FHL), at 35 North West Temple, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and FamilySearch Libraries or Family History Centers around the world. An interactive map at <https://familysearch.org/locations> will help you locate the library/center in your ancestral area or the ones closest to where your RV is parked and will provide you with the address, phone number and hours of operation. The FHL catalog is at <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>. FHL microforms may be ordered online at <https://familysearch.org/films> and sent to any of the facilities in the library system, as well as affiliate genealogical and public libraries. The FHL is an excellent onsite destination for international research when such travel is not feasible.

GENEALOGY CENTER, ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY (ACPL) is on the second floor of the main library at 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana. From the center's website at www.genealogycenter.org you can access their catalog and free databases. Their collection includes compiled genealogies; many federal, state and territorial census schedules; city directories; military service and pension records; and many more. Download the entire list from www.genealogycenter.org/docs/default-source/resources/aboutusbrochure.pdf?sfvrsn=2.

MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER (MGC), a branch of the Mid-Continent Public Library, is at 3440 South Lee's Summit Road, Independence, Missouri. In addition to Missouri state and county records and plat books, many nationwide resources are also available, such as federal censuses, military records, land records, records of southern plantations, city directories, and school yearbooks. The online catalog, website search engine and a list of resources is at www.mymcpl.org/genealogy/resources-genealogy-family-history.

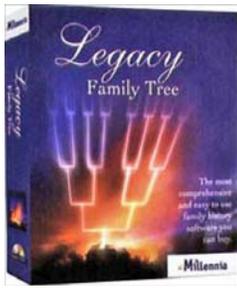
CLAYTON LIBRARY CENTER FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, a standalone branch of the Houston Public Library, is at 5300 Caroline, Houston, Texas. Holdings include county and state histories; abstracts of vital, property and court records; colonial collections of several states; and a large collection of Texas and Houston area material. Special collections are at www2.houstonlibrary.org/clayton/collections_special-collections.html and their catalog is on <http://houstonlibrary.org/location/clayton-library-center-genealogical-research>.

GENEALOGY AND LOCAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT, NEWBERRY LIBRARY, at 60 West Walton Street in Chicago, Illinois, has published genealogies including rare titles covering English gentry and noble families; county, city, town, church, and other local histories from all regions of the USA; indexes, abstracts or transcriptions of pre-20th century records primarily from the eastern USA; rosters and pensions covering the colonial wars through the Civil War; and a large collection of Civil War unit histories. Access the collections and the catalog of the genealogy department at www.newberry.org/genealogy-and-local-history.

SUTRO LIBRARY, part of the California State Library system, is located on the San Francisco State University campus, 1630 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, California. Their extensive genealogy collection includes city and business directories; family and local histories; vital, tax, voting, and property records; military registries; and genealogical and historical periodicals. The library catalog is at <http://catalog.library.ca.gov>.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (NEHGS) RESEARCH LIBRARY is at 101 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Admission is free to NEHGS members, but non-members pay \$15.00 per day. From one website www.americanancestors.org/education/learning-resources/read/using-the-nehgs-library you can access the library catalog, and learn about their various resources, databases and special collections.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (DAR) LIBRARY, located at 1776 D Street, Northwest, in Washington, DC., is strictly a reference facility. Their library catalog is at www.dar.org/library/search-library-catalog. The vast scope of their holdings goes far beyond the DAR's original focus on Colonial America, the Revolutionary War Era, and the early republic; descriptions are at www.dar.org/library/special-collections. ❁

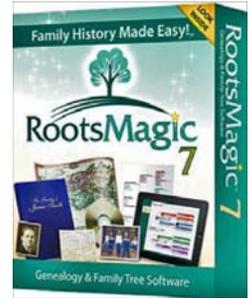


DATABASE GENERATED REPORTS AND CHARTS

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

[From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

Advance preparation is the most important aspect of doing onsite research. You must know what you know and what you want to know before you go. The tools most commonly used to consolidate known and missing information are the various genealogical reports and charts you can create from the data contained in your genealogy program.



Most of us use a lineage database of some form, whether it is on our computer or in the cloud. All are capable of generating various types of reports and charts. In general, the genealogy programs you use on your computer can generate many more reports, graphics and diagrams than the programs in the cloud. Because of this we will focus on the forms and charts genealogy software programs produce. These often have extensive options and various filters. You may select to expand or compress the information presented, as well as modifying the layout and choosing fonts.

In this article we are reviewing Legacy Family Tree (LFT) and Roots Magic (RM) to give you a glimpse of the types of reports you can print in each program and the varied options available. Many are indispensable as you prepare to take an on-site research trip.

REPORT AND CHART TYPES

Not all genealogy programs produce the same forms, nor do they have the same options you can apply to each report or chart. The type of report or chart dictates the possible options available.

Family Group Record (LFT) / Family Group Sheet (RM) – Follows the traditional format of a basic Family Group Sheet. You may also include notes and source citations.

Descendent Report (LFT) / Descendant List (RM) – Lists descendants of the selected individual showing basic birth, marriage and death information about each descendant.

Pedigree Chart (LFT/RM) – Shows a selected number of generations with basic birth, marriage and death dates and places. If the individual being displayed has been color-coded in the program, the boxes can be displayed in color.

Individual Chronology Report (LFT) / Individual Summary (RM) – Provides an overall view of the life events of the selected individual. The user can choose items to include such as notes, facts, parents, spouses/children, photos, current address and to-do items.

Individual Report (LFT) – All information contained in the database about the selected individual including events and notes.

Timeline Chart (LFT/RM) – A graphic display with bars representing the life span of everyone in the database or selected individuals. RM also has a *Timeline List* displaying a chronological list of events for selected people.

Ancestry Chart (LFT) – Lists basic information about each ancestor.

Lineage Report (LFT) – Lists the ancestors of the individual including the names and dates of each of the ancestor's siblings.

Relationship Chart (RM) – A box-style list showing the relationship between two selected individuals and the names of those in the direct line between them. You have an option to include birth and death years and/or marriage date.

Relationships (LFT) / Kinship List (RM) – An alphabetical list of every individual in the database with their relationship to a selected person.

Box Chart (RM) – Displays either the ancestors or descendants of the selected individual in box format. You can choose to include photos, spouses and a variety of facts.

BOOK REPORT TYPES

Genealogy programs generate various report formats which may be printed in book form, or saved as a PDF or as a Rich Text Format (.RTF) to your word processor. Once Saved you can add information and photos, rearrange the text or adjust the format, page breaks and fonts to meet your individual needs.

Ahnentafel (RM) – Shows the ancestors of the selected individual in order by generation, including birth, marriage and death dates and locations.

Ancestor Report (LFT) / *Ancestor Narrative Report* (RM) – Shows the ancestors or the ancestors and all their children of the selected individual, grouped by generation, including all information and notes.

Descendants Report (LFT) – Shows all descendants of the selected individual ordered by generation, including all information and notes. Provides the choice of Modified Register or Register formats.

Descendants Narrative Report (LFT/RM) – Displays the descendants of the selected individual, including all information and notes. Each generation is indented. The number system options in LFT include None, Generation numbers, Henry numbers or deVillers numbers. In RM there are five report formats—Modified Register, Register, Outline, Henry and D’Aboville—with the option to include endnotes.

Multiple Lines of Descent Report (LFT) – Shows all descendants of multiple individuals as selected by the user. The information includes all information and notes. Duplicate family lines are not repeated. Provides the choice of Modified Register or Register formats.

BLANK FORMS

Genealogy programs allow you to print blank forms to take with you on your research trips. Whether dealing with family members or reading source documents, they will provide you with an organized way to take notes and gather data.

Ancestry Chart (LFT) / *Pedigree Chart* (RM) – You can choose either four, five or six generations. The four generation chart has space for the birth, marriage and death dates and locations of all 15 individuals. Charts with more generations only have space for birth and death dates of individuals in the fifth and sixth generations.

Cemetery Records Form (RM) – Form has a header for the cemetery’s name and location with columns and rows to record the individual’s name, grave location, epitaph and dates.

Census Forms (LFT) – Available for Britain, Canada, Denmark, England, Wales, Finland, Ireland, Norway, US Federal, and US State. Some may be printed in a foreign language.

Family Group Record (LFT) / *Family Group Sheet* (RM) – A great tool to have when/if you discover a whole new family. You can make a form with space for any number of children. In RM one page will hold five children, but I prefer to have space for 12 children, and print the two pages back-to-back.

Family Questionnaire (LFT) – This form suggests a lead-in statement that may be changed, followed by three pages of questions you want the individual to complete. There is also space at the end of the questions to include a closing statement.

Relationship Diagram (LFT) – This form may be printed in any one of 16 different languages.

Research Log (LFT/RM) – A blank form to record the books, films and documents you have researched and the results of the search.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

You can generate many reports from the information you have recorded in your Legacy Family Tree or Roots Magic programs. If your database has thousands of individuals, you should be selective as to what you need included in the report. Otherwise you may have a 100-page report! You can design the report through the use of tags or filters and other selection options in the report’s dialog box.

Address Labels (LFT/RM) – Print selected address labels.

Calendar Creator (LFT/RM) – Create a calendar. LFT will also include photographs.

Calendar List Report (LFT) / *Birthday and Anniversary List* (RM) – Shows by day, month and year

everyone in your file who was born and/or married on that day. The two genealogy programs have various options and LFT also includes the individual's age.

Duplicate List (RM) – Comparing names or birth information or death information, this list displays potential duplicate individuals.

Event Report (LFT) / *Fact List* (RM) – Lists events/facts for everyone or selected individuals/groups. This is a great tool for determining missing events/facts or source citations in order to create/edit to-do lists.

Family File Trees (LFT) – Lists all disconnected trees in the file. You may have entered people who don't connect to anyone in the file (for example, a child related to a couple) However, when you couldn't prove a connection, you disconnected them from the family—but it did not delete them from the file.

Family Picture Tree (LFT) / *Photo Tree* (RM) – Displays photographs of a selected individual's ancestors for three or four generations.

File IDs (LFT) – Lists the identification numbers of all individuals in the database.

Location Report (LFT) / *Who Was There List* (RM) – Lists everyone or selected individuals who lived in a place (city, county, state, or country) on a specific date or during a time period. In LFT the report is organized alphabetically based on the first word in the field. In RM the list is organized by the individual's name and includes birth and death dates, age, and the event that placed them in that location.

Individual List (RM) – A report that can provide you with information on selected people or everyone in the database. The value of this report is that it identifies people who are not linked to anyone else, or who have no parents, or have multiple parents. You can limit the type of information included in the list.

Interview Questions (LFT) – The interview list is based on the information you wish to ask the person being interviewed.

List Report (LFT) – Lists every individual in your file, with multiple options for selecting the data to be displayed.

Migration Report (LFT) – Shows as a percentage graph the number of members in the family born in different countries.

Missing Information List (RM) – From the long list of fact types you can choose what facts are missing; have a blank date; and/or have a blank place for everyone or selected individuals.

Name Tags (LFT) – Using the tag option you can print selected name tags.

Origins Report (LFT) – Shows as a percentage graph the origins of members in the family born in different countries. Similar to the Migration Report.

Potential Problems (LFT) / *Problem List* (RM) – This function lists potential problems that need researching and correcting (for example, invalid dates or events not in proper order). In LFT the list is based on the parameters set in POTENTIAL PROBLEMS under the TOOLS TAB. In RM the types of problems listed are selected from the PROBLEM SEARCH option under TOOLS in the MENU BAR.

Repository List (RM) – List of all or selected repositories with options to include address, sources available at the repository, to-do tasks that can be accomplished at the repository and any correspondence you had with the repository staff.

Research Log (RM) – A report tracking the progress you are making towards your research goals. You can filter the report by person, family or place; sort it by date, reference number, goal, source, repository or results; and choose to include columns for any or all of the same.

Source Citations (LFT) / *Source List* (RM) – Lists every source cited with the full source description. In LFT it lists the number of people to whom the source is linked with an option to display the people the source is linked to. In RM you can choose a number of different options to print for each source and sort the list by source name, bibliography or source file number. The report also includes the individual's name and the event the source is linked to.

Statistics Report (LFT) / *Statistics List* (RM) – The programs list different statistics about the gender and age of those in the database. For instance, LFT reports births by era; longest living individuals; average life span of individuals; marriage counts by century; marriages by age group; given name statistics; and most popular locations. RM displays average, minimum and maximum ages at marriage; average, minimum and maximum ages at death; and the average, minimum and maximum number of children per family.

Surname Summary (LFT) / *Surname Statistics List* (RM) – Lists each surname in your file, the number of people with that surname and the date range of the surname. RM also includes the number of males and females with the surname.

To-Do Report (LFT) / *To-Do List* (RM) – Displays the research you need to do on the selected individual. Both programs allow you to filter the tasks or limit the tasks to a specific repository. Make sure your to-dos are current by reviewing your research logs.

USA County Verifier (LFT) / *County Check* (RM) – In LFT it creates a reminder to locate what county the city/place was in at the time of the event. In RM the report checks for valid US, UK, Canadian and Australian jurisdictions and shows the date and location of the event and explains the error.

Web Tags List (RM) – Displays the URL links you have associated with individuals, sources, citations, places and/or research log items.

Custom Reports (RM) – You can design a custom report, name it, save it and use it as needed. When another database (such as LFT) has a report you would like to have—you can. It may be a bit of a learning curve to create a custom report, but with a little practice you can print reports with exactly what you need to enhance your research.

REPORT OPTIONS AND FILTERS

Each report is unique in content, format and purpose. Both genealogy programs have a vast number of options and filters, but not every one is available on every type of report. In the *SELECT A REPORT* (LFT) / *REPORT SETTINGS* (RM) screen of the report you are generating, check to see what options and filters are available.

Most reports will let you choose layouts and fonts. Some have options for including an index, sources and/or pictures. Many reports will have a filtering capability so you can select everyone in the database, particular individual(s) or specific group(s).

In LFT and RM every report allows you to hide private facts and provides options for including or excluding and formatting basic information, sources, pictures, page setup, heading and page numbering, footers and report fonts. Both LFT and RM have the option to print the preparer's information at the end of the report.

PUBLISHING OPTIONS

In both programs reports may be previewed on screen, printed to the user's selected printer, saved as a plain text file (.txt), Rich Text File (.RTF) file, web page (HTML) or a Portable Document File (PDF) file. Selected report settings may be saved and later loaded to publish a report with the same options at a later date.

If the book or report has the Table of Contents (TOC) and Index options, those tags are saved with the .RTF option, and you can generate the TOC and Index within your wordprocessor.

USE YOUR GENEALOGY PROGRAM TO PREPARE FOR ONSITE RESEARCH TRIPS

Alexander Graham Bell once said: "Before anything else, preparation is the key to success". Not only was that pertinent for our ancestors 100 years ago, it is apropos for genealogists today when they plan to visit their ancestral homelands or make a trip to the Family History Library, a state archives, or a repository with extensive genealogical material.

Carol uses Legacy Family Tree and Barbara has recently moved her data to Roots Magic since the demise of The Master Genealogist. However, if you are using another lineage database to record your research you will likely find the program has capabilities to create similar reports.

So use the various reports your lineage database can generate as you prepare for a research trip; then when you are onsite to keep you focused and on track. You will come home a successful researcher. ❁

BEGINNERS' PITFALLS FALLS

I DON'T HAVE TO GO ONSITE; EVERYTHING IS ON THE WEB

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

One of the comments I often hear from new researchers is "I don't have to go onsite; everything is on the web." Though we all wish this was true, I don't believe it will ever be so.

The other day I was looking at a list of some of the major documents available on Family Search for the United States and noticed that many of the documents I previously had to locate in the local courthouse were now available on that website. Notice I said "many"—not all.

A look at the types of records now available on Family Search, Ancestry, My Heritage and Find My Past, can surely lead a novice to believe there is nothing more out there to be found. The truth is, some of the documents held by libraries and courthouses may never be digitized. Certainly those items concerning our own families, many held in the homes of our elders, may never be placed online. I know I own some photographs I will never upload, but they may be of interest to my family.

FINDING WHAT'S ONLINE

- ◆ Use the location features of Family Search, Ancestry, Find My Past and My Heritage. Visit each of the websites as they will have different documents. Look for the state and county of interest. If the records you are seeking are not on that site, then forget about using the individual search feature.
- ◆ Check the government and archives websites of the country, state or province, and county or parish of interest. Some documents may be available on one of those sites.

WHAT I AM SEEKING IS NOT THERE

When you can't locate the information online, then a trip to the local courthouse, library or archives may be in order. However, before you go, find out if the information you are seeking is available and where to find it.

Many courthouses have burned, and the records they held are lost forever. That does not mean some of the documents have not been re-recorded. This is particularly true of land sales, wills which were in probate, and open court cases. These records were usually re-recorded within the first 10 years after the burning of the courthouse.

In some cases a court case that was closed may have been re-filed later for any number of reasons, and the documents may refer to the older case. There are incidents relating to land which was passed down within a family where the land was not recorded every time it changed hands. I know of one case where the land stayed within the family for over 100 years and was not recorded until it was sold.

GET OUT AND GO DIGGING

When the information you are seeking is not online, it is time to get out and go digging deeper. In this edition we have tried to teach you how to prepare for onsite research, so now is the time to put that knowledge to work for you. ❁

*May you and your family have a
wonderful New Year!*

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AND WHERE TO FIND IT



By Carolyn H. Brown [From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

When doing onsite research it is very important to start before you leave home. Determine where you are going and how long you will be there. You need to know what you are looking for as well. You should have a basic to-do list so you can check off each of your preparation items.

Are you going back to your ancestor's hometown? If so, you need to determine the types of documents that may be housed there or what else you want to do while there.

Once you know the where and when of your research trip, you should consider the following:

- ◆ Which family or person will you be working on?

Copy your genealogy file(s) to your hand-held device. If you have documents you have created or already found, copy those to your device as well. Make a list of the documents you have found, so you don't repeat the research process.

- ◆ Will you visit the old home site and maybe meet some neighbors?

If you know the neighbors you want to visit, contact them to let them know when you will be arriving and plan to visit.

- ◆ Do you have family still living in the area and will you be meeting them?

Let them know when you are coming and make plans to meet. Maybe some of them would like to do research with you.

- ◆ Are you going to visit the cemeteries in the area?

Identify where the records for the cemetery are held. What are the hours of operation for the cemetery office? If you don't know the exact location of the grave-sites you plan to visit, you may need information from the office. While you are there, check with the office. They may have a copy of the obituary of everyone buried in that cemetery. The IOOF Cemetery in Sacramento, California, does.

- ◆ Make a to-do list identifying each of the document types you are seeking.

Are the documents you are seeking likely to be in the courthouse, archives, library, church or other facility?

- ◆ Is the county/city courthouse in the town you will be visiting?

If not, where is it? Contact the courthouse to see if they have what you are seeking. Know where you should go and who to see. Make your trip work around the hours the facility is open.

- ◆ Have a map handy or record the addresses in your GPS so you know exactly where you are going.

The more you have prepared for your trip, the more you will gain from it. Taking a few minutes to identify each place before you leave home will save hours of looking for that information once you are there. ❁

"If you know the address where your relative lived, have you obtained a picture of the home? Make certain you have the correct current address for the location as addresses have changed over time and what was the address of a home in 1893 may not be the same address today."
~ Michael John Neill

CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK BEFORE YOU GO

By **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]



A successful onsite research trip is all about preparation. In addition to developing a research plan, packing your to-go bag and pointing your RV in the direction of a chosen repository, you should do some checking about the research facility before you go.

After determining if the repository has source documents pertinent to your research, the next details you should investigate are the operating hours, usage policies, fees, how to get there, and accessibility of parking lots or public transportation. A good place to get this type of information is on the repository's website. But as we are all aware, websites don't always have the most up-to-date information. There may be temporary closings or hour changes not reflected on the site; fees may be different than stated online; and policies regarding the use of electronic equipment may not be fully addressed.

Therefore, before you head out, call or email the repository and ask about items that may have changed or are not addressed on their website. Gather information that is handy to know before you go.

- Check where the repository is located as well as its direction and distance from your chosen campground;
- Check where the repository is located in relation to other places you wish to visit;
- Check what hours the repository is open to the public;
- Check for any user fees and/or special requirements for admission;
- Check for any restrictions for accessing materials and how to order items not on open stacks;
- Check if you are limited to what you can bring into a research room;
- Check if storage is provided for items you cannot take with you;
- Check if you need change for copy machines and printers or if they are operated by pre-paid cards;
- Check if you can use your laptop or other electronic devices in the research room;
- Check if power is available for your devices or if they will have to run off their batteries;
- Check if you can use your own scanner;
- Check if you can save copies of print documents to a flash drive;
- Check if you can take photographs and if there are restrictions on the use of flash;
- Check if there are restaurants nearby for lunch breaks or places to eat a bag lunch.

When planning on going to various repositories, I create a spreadsheet with rows for the information I have gathered about the facility and columns for each of the repositories. A copy of the spreadsheet goes in my tablet and on my smart phone, so the data is always convenient. ❀



As you read archaic documents, you will likely encounter words or phrases whose meanings will make you scratch your head. Rather than assume a meaning from the context, consult a genealogical dictionary. It will aid you in interpreting and analyzing the document. These three books, encompassing a wide range of topics, provide definitions and derivations of words and phrases.

Drake, Paul. *What Did They Mean by That?: A Dictionary of Historical & Genealogical Terms Old & New*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2000.

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

Evans, Barbara Jean. *A to Zax: A Comprehensive Dictionary for Genealogists & Historians*. Alexandria, VA: Hearthside Press, 1995. ❀

GENEALOGY "TO-GO" BAG

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

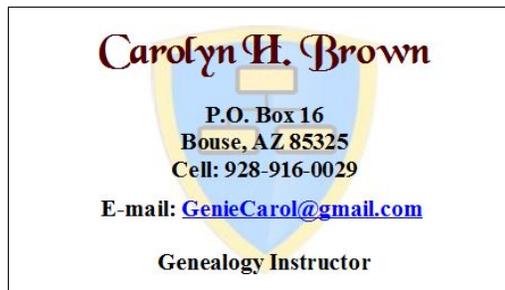
[From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

If you think back to all of the items we used to have to carry for our onsite research trips, you will realize our "to-go" bags can be a lot smaller and lighter weight now because of the many advances in technology. Most of the paper forms and supplies, notes, to-do lists, and research objectives we carried five years ago can now be "carried" on our handheld devices and flash drives. Here is an updated version of our "to-go" bags with today's technological tools in mind:



- ◆ Take a single carry-all for your items. Some researchers prefer a multi-section roller bag, while others prefer a sturdy canvas bag with zippered sections and two handles or a shoulder strap. Make sure it is sufficient for carrying your electronic devices.
- ◆ Don't take a separate purse which can easily be left behind or even stolen. Substitute a small cloth zippered bag and place it in your carry-all. Take only the minimum—one credit card and your driver's license, library card, copy cards, a few small-denomination bills and quarters (for copy and vending machines), hair brush or comb, nail file, tube of lip balm, a packet of tissues, and pain pills.
- ◆ Notebooks and reams of paper are now replaced by small electronic devices—smart phone, tablet or small computer, handheld scanner or the camera on your phone. The device(s) you take should contain a copy of your genealogy program file or the app for your updated genealogy program; a copy of all of the documents or books you have written on your families; copies of any forms or lists you have created which may be useful during your search; and driving directions or map to the facility if you don't have GPS. If you are carrying a laptop, it should have a locking device so it is tied down when you are away from the table where you are working.
- ◆ Take a USB thumb drive with PDF copies of all of the blank forms you will need. Print only what you need as you need them at the facility. If you are in a facility which has the capability to save digital copies of the documents you want, put them on your flash drive; don't print the pages until you get home to save time and money.
- ◆ A digital spreadsheet or printed list from the library catalog showing the names of the books or films to be researched at the facility, including the call numbers, is indispensable. This is your to-do list which becomes your completed list as you work and record what you found or didn't find.
- ◆ Notepaper is still vital for jotting down all sorts of information. Whether you prefer lined or unlined sheets and to keep them in a ring binder, on a clipboard or spiral notebook, on the front page in large letters write the surnames you are researching and your name and email. When you leave the microfilm machine or table, place this paper on top of any items you are leaving. People passing by may see your list and ask about a surname on it.
- ◆ A small clear plastic bag with a zipper makes for easier accessing of small tools. Review the items you carried before the digital age to determine what you still need—a small stapler, pad of post-it notes, 6-inch ruler, paperclips, paper clamp, small folding scissors, mechanical pencils with extra lead, a couple of colored pencils, yellow highlighter, magnifying glass, small roll of Scotch tape, name badge, and a small stack of paper non-glue placeholders. Today you may want to include a stylus in your tool bag.
- ◆ An 8½ by 11-inch yellow paper or plastic/Mylar sheet to use when reading microforms is still a necessary item. The yellow sheet highlights the text of a faded microfilm/fiche.
- ◆ File folders will keep printed paper copies or transcribed notes organized as you go. You may want one folder for each family line you are researching during this trip and one for unplanned discoveries. Label the folders in pencil so they can be reused in future on-site trips.
- ◆ Two sheets of pre-printed pages of Source Labels are invaluable. (See "Source Labels" Vol. 7, No. 4, Oct-Nov-Dec 2013.)

- ◆ Your business card with your ancestors' surnames on back may be used as your name badge. This is a sample of my personal business card:



RESEARCHING:

Bartness	Conn	Hutchinson	Scott
Boatfield	Cox	Martin	Smith
Boice/Buys	Creasey	Mosteller	Smittkamp
Brown	Dowdy	Nance	Spraggins
Bugg	Gardner	Nay	Turner
Bullifant	Gould	Ore	Walker
Churchill	Hampton	Parcher	Wellington
Clayton	Haines	Parks	Winn

- ◆ Light snack, lunch and a bottle of water will help you keep refreshed.
- ◆ If you are going to be visiting your family, make sure you have copies of any family information or photos you plan to share.

We all know the more prepared we are before we go onsite, the better our results will be. Having a to-go bag with the right equipment at your fingertips will insure your preparedness and effectiveness. Pack that bag and go! ❁

INDIVIDUALS SPECIFIC TO A COUNTY REPORT

By Linda Livingstone for her "To-Go" Bag [From the Jul/Aug/Sep 2007 SKP Genies Newsletter]

To create a list of individuals specific to a county:

Export your data out of Legacy Family Tree, then import into Excel (spreadsheet program). But you can import a "CSV" (comma separated value) file into any spreadsheet program it doesn't have to be Excel.

In Legacy go to *Master Lists/location* —Select a *location*.

Select *show list*. What will appear is a list of every individual in your database who lived at that location.

Tag every one in the list with a number (remember the number).

If you have more than one community in the county, you will have to do this for each community.

After all are tagged for each community in the county, do a search for every one with the assigned tag number.

Print list — I can choose to print as is, or create a "CSV", or a "PDF" file. By printing to "CSV" you have a text file that can be imported into a spreadsheet.

Each entry has the name of the person, his/her database number, birth date and place, death date and place.

The sheet can be modified to add extra lines or columns to meet the needs of the day.

I now have a sheet with everyone who lived in that county which I can take to the courthouse, library, or cemetery.

Because the database number of the individual is on the sheet, I can write on the sheet or on a separate piece of paper and know which "John Smith" the notes refer to.

While it may seem like a lot of prep work, I find I can no longer depend on my memory as to who all in the family was where when, even when narrowed down to a small location. This method also provides for me the names of spouses, families, or extended cousins in my database that I might not otherwise have thought to take with me on the trip.

As an RVer, my "house" and computer are usually not too far from the courthouse or other locations where I want to go. ❁

A EUROPEAN ONSITE RESEARCH TRIP: A CHALLENGE TO PLAN BUT A THRILL TO MAKE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the Winter 2015 SKP Genies Newsletter]

There is nothing more thrilling than to visit the lands of our ancestors. From my experience, it is doubly thrilling when those lands are in the "Old World". Unless there was severe damage during 20th century wars, the heart of most European countries has buildings older than the USA and the façades of buildings have maintained their historical appearance.

You may walk down the same church aisle or pass through the very city gates your 8th great-grandparents did. Now, how thrilling is that!

Just as you would plan and prepare for an onsite research trip in the USA, so you must do when going overseas. Plus, because of cultural differences and foreign languages, there is much more you need to do before you go.

BEFORE YOU EVEN PLAN TO GO

There is a lot of red-tape in Europe, your time will be limited and you will be dealing with bureaucrats whose job descriptions do not include helping genealogists. Therefore, before you decide exactly what towns you want to visit and how long you will need to stay in each in order to access and obtain copies of source documents, you should do as much research as possible here in the USA, online and by correspondence.

First, check what source documents have been filmed by the Family History Library (FHL). If Salt Lake City is not on your travel itinerary, order the films to be sent to the local FamilySearch Library, Family History Center or public library with loan-rights. Your goal is to find all the records that have been filmed and then determine what documents you need that are not on microfilm/fiche. If the FHL only has indexes filmed, then order a copy of the document/certificate from the agency/repository. You may also want to make a list of those films that are so illegible that accessing and copying the original will warrant the time it will take.

I have been told some church and government agencies will not allow independent researchers to have access to their records if their holdings have been filmed by the FHL. Also, during the summer months the FHL is full of research groups from European countries. Surprised by this, many years ago I asked why. For Europeans it is much more efficient than running around to all the different archives in their native countries.

Next, determine exactly where the historical documents you want are housed. They may be in the village city hall or a national archives or in a repository anywhere in-between. Then learn as much as you can about the country's geo-political structure and the current bureaucracy of the government agencies and archives you will want to visit. It will save you time and frustration when you are in Europe.

Check the agency/archives website. Are they open to the public? What are their days and hours of operation? Can you just walk in or do you have to make an appointment? Are there admission fees? Must you be accompanied by a professional genealogist? Must a document be of a certain age before the public has the right of access? At what facilities are specific documents housed? Do they have an online catalog? Can you order copies to be sent to you? If so, what is the cost and what information does the archivist need from you?

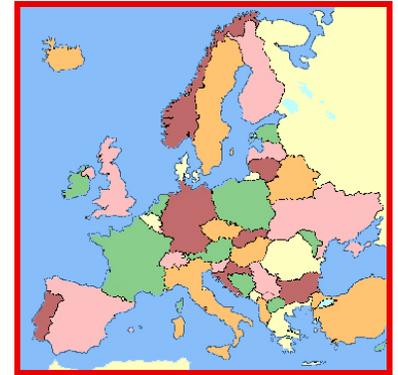
Many archives in European countries are creating surname databases and/or digitizing historical records and placing them online. Make use of them, even if it means struggling with a translation program.

WORKING UP THE PLAN

Once you have developed a detailed research plan, know the exact locations and repositories you want to visit, and have a good sense of the amount of time you will need at each place, it is time to develop your itinerary.

Study the history, geography and travel guides of the places you will be going. Good online places to start are:

Wikipedia	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
National Geographic	http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/continents/europe/
Wikitravel	http://wikitravel.org/en/Europe



Michelin's European Guides
In Your Pocket Guides

www.viamichelin.com
www.inyourpocket.com/static/downloads.html

Of course, there are innumerable books and e-books on just about any corner of Europe, and you are already familiar with the research guides on FamilySearch Wiki <https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page>.

Compare the costs and advantages of a rental car or public transportation. Take into consideration signs in a foreign language and driving rules. You will probably need an International Drivers' license before you go.

If you are considering traveling by RV for guidance and advice, ask the World Wide Travelers BOF to put you in contact with one of their members who has spent time in the particular countries you will be visiting.

Some genealogical societies offer research tours to European countries. Check their itinerary to determine how much time is spent researching in archives verses time in classes/lectures/seminars and in visiting landmarks/museums/attractions. How much one-on-one time will you have with a professional genealogist? What is the maximum number of participants on the research trip?

Investigate the various tour companies offering customized genealogy-orientated itineraries. You may or may not save money using a professional guide, but you will certainly have a much better success rate and far less frustration. Although I lived in Germany for 12 years, if I want to do serious research there, I would still arrange for the services of a professional genealogist who would make the necessary preparation and accompany me to the archives and government offices.

When studying their literature or talking to a representative, pay close attention to the services the tour company or professional genealogist provides. How much time is spent in relevant repositories researching original documents verses the time spent visiting landmarks and tourist attractions? Is research performed for you in advance of your trip? How many other guests are on the tour? What is the guide-guest ratio? Are there additional fees for real-time document translation? What is the genealogy research experience of the guide? If you want to visit several ancestral villages/towns, what is the distance and travel time between them? What type of accommodations and transportation are provided? What meals are included?

Tip: Plan your arrival so you will have at least two nights (a full day) prior to the start of the program to get over jet lag before you start paying for guide service. You will want to be rested, not glassy-eyed, when reading historical records.

Shop around. You can learn a lot by looking at various companies' services, itineraries and travel tips, even if the first one you investigate seems to fit your needs. Some companies are:

European Focus	www.europeanfocus.com
Genealogy Tours of Scotland	www.genealogytoursofscotland.ca/tour-itinerary.html
Irish Ancestral Research	www.irishancestral.com
Ancestral Attic (eastern European)	www.ancestralattic.com

More are listed on Cyndi's List <www.cyndislist.com> under the TOURS AND CRUISES link, TRAVEL AND RESEARCH section; and on Expert Genealogy <<http://expertgenealogy.com/Europe.asp>>.

If you want to hire a professional genealogist to assist you or research for you, the Association of Professional Genealogists Directory is at <www.apgen.org/directory>; or get recommendations from those who are on the Rootsweb Mailing List for the area where you will be researching.

Regardless of the type of logistics you choose, have your homework done and be prepared to book your onsite research adventure a year in advance. That way you are likely to get the dates, services, accommodations and transportation you want.

EXTRA PREPARATION FOR EUROPEAN ONSITE RESEARCH

In addition to becoming knowledgeable about the history and cultural traditions of the area, learn some of the language—at the minimum, the phrases: Please. Thank You. Good Day. What does it cost? Where is the toilet? (For the latter, no need to qualify it with male or female; they can tell by looking at you or it won't make any difference because it will be unisex.)

Add a small dictionary and a pair of white cotton gloves to your To-Go Bag. There are additional resources you should load onto your laptop and/or hand held device—a translation program; a PDF of the FHL's chart of

genealogical words, symbols and abbreviations in the language of the country and in Latin; a chart of Sutterlin and/or Secretary Hand letters; a translated list of archaic occupations; and any reference materials you use when researching European documents at the FHL.

When packing your suitcase, remember Europeans don't dress as casually as Americans in public buildings. Wear slacks, not jeans or shorts; a sweater or light blazer, not a sweatshirt; comfortable walking shoes, not flip flops. Be a "Beautiful American" and a professional-looking researcher and you will get respect and help all along the way. Also, the European concept of climate control is different than ours, so think "layering".

BON VOYAGE

Yes, there will be greater challenges to face when doing onsite research in a foreign country. Yes, there is quite a bit of extra preparation required. Don't let either deter you from planning and making an onsite research trip to your European ancestral homelands.

I'm sure you will find, as I and other genealogists do, there is an unfathomable pleasure in visiting and taking pictures of the places your ancestors were born, married, had children and died; not to mention the opportunity to handle the original records that documented their life experiences. And, of course, there is always the possibility that you will meet distant cousins. Now, how thrilling is that! ❀

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

By Carolyn H. Brown

The Bouse Genealogical Society resumed our regular meeting schedule in September. The first meeting of the month is our regular business meeting and will be held in the Bouse Booster Building unless that building is not available. If the Booster Building is not available, we will meet in the Bouse Library. The second meeting of the month will be held in the Bouse Library, with access to the Internet.

BOUSE GENIES NEW WEBSITE

Wow! So much has happened since we started up in October. The first major undertaking was a new Website. Dennis Chapman indicated to Carol that he was having a problem keeping our website up-to-date, and suggested that we find someone to take over for him. With several other groups in Bouse losing their webmaster due to her death last winter, David Bull, a professional web designer, offered us a good price on a website. After seeing his work in action with the new Bouseaz.com website, we chose to hire him to be our new webmaster. In the process we made David an honorary member, just as we had done for Dennis. A special thanks to Dennis for all of his work on our website over the years.

What David has done for us since October is outstanding. We now have a new Facebook Page with Gloria Freeman as our Facebook Coordinator. Carol Brown is the Website Coordinator. If there is something you think should be added, changed or deleted please let her know at <bousegenies@gmail.com>.

FOLLOWING IS THE BASIC LAYOUT OF THE WEBSITE:

Home Page: Information about genealogy, access to our Facebook page, and the current BGS calendar.

About Page: Mission Statement and email access to the officers.

Membership Page: Everything for a new member to join the Bouse Genies. They can download a sample newsletter and a fillable PDF copy of the Membership Application form.

Events Page: Information about upcoming events, and registration forms and flyers. Our calendar is also on that page.

Resources Page: We have our lists of resources such as our Webinars and Books in the Library, as well as our Beginners Instructions Booklet on this page. We will be adding the handouts for classes by our members, after the events to this page.

Users Groups Page: The Legacy Users Group, Genealogy Study Group, and DNA Users Group are now on this page. From here you can download the Legacy 8 User's manual as well as all of the articles for the

GSG for this year from this page.

Members Only Page: Many of the files BGS has generated are available from this page, along with the November and December 2015 Minutes of the meetings. All newsletters, past and current, are available as well as information about the Yahoo group.

Helpful Links Page: Links to genealogy related web sites are located on this page.

If you haven't taken a look at the new website, take a tour, we are sure you will enjoy the trip.

OLD COMMUNITY BUILDING

The old Community Building is still closed and probably will not be open this coming season. However Dan Fields (County Manager) and King Clapperton (Our District Supervisor) were out here on December 14th for the Friends of the Library meeting and are going to look into the problem with the old Community Building to see if the county will fix it so it can be used.

GENEALOGY WORKSHOP 2016

Our 2016 workshop will be held in the Bouse Booster building on February 26, 2016 from 8:00 AM until 3:00 PM. The speakers are members of the Bouse Genies. The Bouse Booster's will provide a salad lunch. The classes for the workshop are: 1) Beginning Genealogy; 2) Researching in Other Countries; 3) DNA Updates; 4) Social Networking; and 5) Genealogy on The Internet. The registration form is on the BGS website under the Events tab.

GENEALOGY STUDY GROUP

The GSG will meet every third Monday of the month from 10am – 12 noon in the Bouse Public Library. The articles for the rest of the season are on the website Members Only page for anyone to download.

DNA USERS GROUP

The DNA Users Group started start on 18 December with Norm Cutshall as moderator. We voted to purchase more DNA webinars. The DNA Users Group will meet following lunch on the second meeting of the month.

LEGACY USERS GROUP

The Legacy Users Group meets following lunch the first meeting of the month. We started this season working on the Source Writer, and we are still on it. Each meeting other members join us and we end up starting over. It was suggested that we each work on using the Source Writer, and if you feel ready, to start practicing with the Source Clipboard. We will continue with the Source Clipboard at the first January meeting. We request that you bring a document or book concerning at least five members of your family. We will use the Source Clipboard for this data entry. ❀

From the Editor's Desk

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

With this edition we end a great year of *Bouse Genies Newsletters*. We are proud of the publication, and from your comments, the newsletter provides you valuable information and enjoyable reading. But we are not resting on our laurels. The theme of this edition—planning and preparing for an onsite research trip—should give you a hint that the focus of future editions will be on onsite repositories and resources. In fact, all editions in 2016 will be about researching onsite.

As RVers, we have an advantage other genealogists don't when it comes to going onsite to visit the places where our ancestors lived and search for original source documents. We can take our home with us. We are not encumbered with airline weight restrictions or the size limits of a car trunk. We can take anything and everything we need for successful research, including a full-size computer. Plus, we save loads of money because we can sleep in our own bed and cook our own meals. So there is no logistical reason why a SKP Genie does not make regular onsite visits. We are hoping whatever is holding you back from experiencing the adventures of onsite research will be alleviated after you've read this edition and next year's newsletters.



SPRING 2016 EDITION

Every one of us was told when we started our adventure into family history research to "start with yourself and work back one generation at a time". So with the next edition of the newsletter we are going to start our onsite research with ourselves. We are going to look within ourselves.

We are going to focus on DNA, that little strand that connects us to all our ancestors, with articles on Y-DNA, mt-DNA, and at-DNA including explaining what they are and how they can advance your genealogy research. Articles will also cover the latest advancements in DNA testing; how to contact cousins you never knew you had; and testing with more than one company.

Have you experience in any aspect of DNA research in relation to genealogy research? We would like to have an article from you. Please send your article to Carol by 1 March 2016.

If you have any specific question about DNA and how it can help your genealogy research, send it to Carol by 1 February and we will try to answer your question within an article.

The Spring edition will be published in mid-April this year, as Barbara and Lee will be sailing the high seas, celebrating their 25th Wedding Anniversary. ❀

FOR THE LOVE OF CHILDREN

After putting her children to bed, a mother changed into old slacks and a droopy blouse and proceeded to wash her hair. As she heard the children getting more and more rambunctious, her patience grew thin. At last she threw a towel around her head and stormed into their room, putting them back to bed with stern warnings. As she left the room, she heard her three-year-old say with a trembling voice, "Who was THAT?"

A mother was telling her little girl what her own childhood was like, "We used to skate outside on a pond. I had a swing made from a tire; it hung from a tree in our front yard. We rode our pony. We picked wild raspberries in the woods." The little girl was wide-eyed, taking this in. At last she said, "I sure wish I'd gotten to know you sooner!"

My grandson was visiting one day when he asked, "Grandma, do you know how you and God are alike?" I mentally polished my halo while I asked, "No, how are we alike?" "You're both old," he replied.

I didn't know if my granddaughter had learned her colors yet, so I decided to test her. I would point out something and ask what color it was. She would tell me, and always she was correct. But it was fun for me, so I continued. At last she headed for the door, saying sagely, "Grandma, I think you should try to figure some of these out for yourself!"

A Sunday school class was studying the Ten Commandments. They were ready to discuss the last one. The teacher asked if anyone could tell her what it was. Susie raised her hand, stood tall, and quoted, "Thou shall not take the covers off thy neighbor's wife."

Our five-year-old son Mark couldn't wait to tell his father about the movie we had watched on television, "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea." The scenes with the submarine and the giant octopus had kept him wide-eyed. In the middle of the telling, my husband interrupted Mark, "What caused the submarine to sink?" With a look of incredulity Mark replied, "Dad, it was the 20,000 leaks!"

When my grandson, Billy, and I entered our vacation cabin, we kept the lights off until we were inside to keep from attracting pesky insects. Still, a few fireflies followed us in. Noticing them before I did, Billy whispered, "It's no use, Grandpa. The mosquitoes are coming after us with flashlights."

A little girl was diligently pounding away on her father's word processor. She told him she was writing a story. "What's it about?" he asked. "I don't know," she replied. "I can't read."

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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Gloria Freeman, *Secretary, Librarian & Facebook Coordinator*
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David Bull, *Webmaster*
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Shirley Baker, *Webinar Librarian*
dnsbaker.50@gmail.com

Norman Cutshall, *DNA Users Group Moderator*
ncutshall@msn.com



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Do the new year right. Expand your knowledge and understanding of genealogy methods and sources by going to a family history conference or seminar in 2016.

Some are listed below. One not near you? Then check a local genealogical or historical society's website.

Whittier Area Genealogical Society Seminar

30 January 2016 in Whittier California

Info: www.cagenweb.com/kr/wags/seminar.html

RootsTech Annual Conference

3–6 February 2016 in Salt Lake City

Info: www.rootstech.org/?lang=eng

Pinellas Genealogy Society Seminar

13 February 2016 in Largo, Florida

Info: www.flpgs.org/NMbrs/seminar/2016/Sem16.aspx

Green Valley Genealogy Society Annual Seminar

20 February 2016 in Green Valley, Arizona

Info:

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~azgvgs/seminar2016.htm

Fairfax Genealogical Society Spring Conference

1–2 April 2016 in Merrifield, Virginia

Info: <http://fxgs.org/cpage.php?pt=20>

Chicago Genealogical Society Spring Seminar

2 April 2016 in Arlington Heights, Illinois

Info: www.chicagogenealogy.org/

Hill Country Family History Seminar

30 April 2016 in Boerne, Texas

Info: www.gskctx.org/eventListings.php?nm=38

National Genealogy Society Annual Conference

4–7 May 2016 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Info: <http://conference.ngsgenealogy.org>

Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference

31 August – 3 September 2016 in Springfield, Illinois

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

Bouse Genies Newsletters

All past and current individual files of the *Bouse Genies Newsletters* and the *2015 Newsletter Index* are available on the *Members Only* page of our www.bousegeniesaz.org website.

However, if you would like a CD containing all of the past newsletters from 2007 thru 2015, you can order it as indicated in the text box below.

BOUSE GENIES NEWSLETTERS 2007–2015

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