



## Next GSOC Meeting April 9, 2016 10:00 a.m.

### Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida

The GSOC program speaker for our April meeting will be Margaret Chatraw, Library Coordinator for Youth Services and Genealogy Services for the Santa Rosa County Library System. Her topic is "Extra, Extra, Read All About It", Newspapers in Genealogy Research.



Margaret and her husband Darrell live in Milton. He is the Senior Pastor of the Bay Area Vineyard Church and is a former Air Force pilot. After leaving the Air Force, Margaret and her family eventually settled in Orangeburg, SC, where they served for 13 years before moving to Americus, GA, for 7 years.

In August 2004, she and Darrell moved to Milton to plant a new Vineyard Church in the Milton/Pace area. Margaret and Darrell have three children and several grandchildren. Their oldest son, Jason, is President of a Christian publishing company; Aaron, their middle child, recently separated from the USAF after more than nine years of service; and their daughter, Malinda is a former AF Captain and now stay at home mom.

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## HOW MANY NIBLINGS DO YOU HAVE?

The words we use for family members in English are specific about some things, and vague about others. We lack words that pick out particular family members as well as certain general terms (we have "siblings" for brothers-and-sisters, but what about nieces-and-nephews?) Here are 11 unusual English kinship words for family members.

**1. Patruel.** Child of your paternal uncle. Also, a child of your own brother. It hasn't gotten a lot of use in the past few centuries, but it was once convenient to have a term for this relationship because it factored into royal succession considerations. The first citation for it in the

OED, from 1538, reads, "Efter his patruell deid withoutin contradictioun he wes king."

**2. Avuncle.** Your mother's brother. Latin distinguished between *patruus*, father's brother, and *avunculus*, mother's brother. (There was also *amita*, father's sister, and *matertera*, mother's sister.) It's the root of the word "avuncular," meaning "having to do with uncles" or "uncle-like" (i.e., kind and friendly, like an uncle). You won't find the word avuncle in the dictionary, but it has been used in anthropology texts and in papers concerning royal matters.

**3. Niblings.** Your nieces and nephews. You won't find this in the dictionary either, but use of this term seems to be growing among favorite aunts and uncles who want an easy way to refer to their little bundles of sibling-provided joy in a collective or gender-neutral way.

**4. Fadu.** Your father's sister. Latin *amita* covers this relationship, but we don't have to reach that far back to find an English equivalent. Old English made a distinction between aunts and uncles depending on whether they were maternal or paternal. We lost all that when we borrowed the more general "aunt" and "uncle" from French.

**5. Modrige.** Your mother's sister. Old English

**6. Fædra.** Your father's brother. Old English

**7. Eam.** Your mother's brother. It survived in some dialects as "eme," with a more general meaning of uncle or friend, into the 19th century.

**8. Brother-uterine.** Your half-brother from the same mother. A term used in old legal documents or other discussions of inheritance and succession. Half-siblings of the same mother are "uterine" and of the same father are "consanguine."

**9. Brother-german.** Full brother, sharing both parents. Nothing to do with Germany. The "german" here is related to "germane," which originally meant "of the same parents" and later came to mean just related or relevant.

**10. Double cousin.** Full cousin, sharing all four grandparents. Comes about when a pair of sisters marries a pair of brothers.

**11. Machetonim.** The parents of your child's spouse. Your child's in-laws. Ok, this is a Yiddish word, but one that, like a lot of Yiddish words, has poked its way into English because it fills a gap. When it comes to marriage, this can be a very important relationship, so it's good to have a word for it. If your parents get along with their machetonim, the family—the whole mishpocheh—will be happier.

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/54486/11-little-known-words-specific-family-members>

# KILROY WAS HERE!

The "Kilroy was here" messages found scrawled on surfaces throughout World War II have prompted many to ask, "Who was that Kilroy fellow anyway, and how could he have been everywhere?" A number of theories have been advanced regarding his identity, but the strongest claim is the one discovered by the American Transit Association (ATA) in 1946. Through its radio program, "Speak to America," the ATA sponsored a nationwide contest to find the REAL Kilroy, offering a prize of a real trolley car to the person who could prove himself to be the genuine article. Almost 40 men stepped forward to make that claim, but only James Kilroy from Halifax, Massachusetts had evidence of his identity.

James J. Kilroy was a 46-year old shipyard worker during the war. He worked as a welding inspector at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Mass. His job was to go around and check on the work done by others on the inner bottoms and tanks of ships being manufactured in that yard. He began adding handwritten "Kilroy was here" attestations to areas he had examined as an expression of his growing sense of frustration with bosses who would not believe he had checked over their subordinates' work areas. As he put it, "I was thoroughly upset to find that practically every test leader I met wanted me to go down and look over his job with him, and when I explained to him that I had seen the job and could not spare the time to crawl through one of these tanks again with him, he would accuse me of not having looked the job over." In a fit of pique one day, as he emerged from the hatch of a tank he'd just inspected, he scrawled in yellow crayon on its top, where testers could easily see it, "Kilroy was here."

So, it is asserted, was born the phrase that would quickly travel the globe and be found in all sorts of unexpected places. As for the graphic that has come to be associated with the phrase, it's not clear how the two came to work together. The little drawing of a man peeking over a wall, with just his eyes and nose (and sometimes his fingers) showing, began not as Kilroy but as Mr. Chad, a British bit of tomfoolery sometimes ascribed to cartoonist George Edward Chatterton.

Kilroy's inspection "trademark" was seen by thousands of servicemen who boarded the troopships the yard produced. His message apparently rang a bell with the servicemen, because they picked it up and spread it all over Europe and the South Pacific. Before the war's end, "Kilroy" had been here, there, and everywhere on the long haul to Berlin and Tokyo. To the unfortunate troops outbound in those ships, however, he was a complete mystery; all they knew for sure was that some jerk named Kilroy had "been there first." As a joke, U.S. servicemen began placing the graffiti wherever they landed, claiming it was already there when they arrived. Kilroy became the U.S. super-GI who had always "already been" wherever GIs went.

It became a challenge to place the logo in the most unlikely places imaginable (it is said to be atop Mt. Everest, the Statue of Liberty, the underside of the Arch De Triumphe, and even scrawled in the dust on the moon.) And as the war went on, the legend grew. Underwater demolition teams routinely sneaked ashore on Japanese-held islands in the Pacific to map the terrain for the coming invasions by U.S. troops (and thus, presumably, were the first GI's there). On one occasion, however, they reported seeing enemy troops painting over the Kilroy logo! In 1945, an outhouse was built for the exclusive use of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill at the Potsdam conference. The first person inside was Stalin, who emerged and asked his aide (in Russian), "Who is Kilroy?" ..



**Etched on the World War II Memorial  
in Washington D.C.**

To help prove his authenticity in 1946, James Kilroy brought along officials from the shipyard and some of the riveters. He won the trolley car. One report said that he gave it to his nine children as a Christmas gift and set it up as a playhouse in the Kilroy front yard in Halifax. However the newspapers of the time reported that the street car was attached to the Kilroy home and used to provide living quarters for six of the family's nine children.



**Manchester New Jersey Veterans Memorial Park**

Sources: Wikipedia, [www.kilroywashere.org](http://www.kilroywashere.org), Google Images

# PUT YOUR ANCESTOR'S LIFE ON A TIMELINE

by ESTHER ELEY JONES

My fourth great-grandfather, BENJAMIN HODGE, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He died 28 January 1837 in Richland County, South Carolina. What happened between those two dates is his real life story.

In my search to fill in the blanks on my family tree, I sometimes forget that the final sum of a life is much more than when a person was born and died. It is the life story of all those events in a life. In order to see a snapshot of those events, I created a research time line for him. The research timeline is an effective research tool to organize all information acquired from an ancestor's documents, census listings, wills, pensions, historical events, and any important events of an ancestor's life.

The research timeline highlights the major events in an ancestor's life, as well as, the smallest events. The research timeline gives you a picture of your ancestor's life. It serves to help organize an ancestor's life in chronological order, down to the smallest detail from birth and ending with death. The purpose of my timeline for BENJAMIN HODGE was to analyze the information to see where I was in my research of his life story and to see if there were gaps, overlapping events, or conflicting data in my research.

Few ancestors left daily journals or records of their activities and the events with which they were associated. Yet we try to reconstruct their lives as accurately as possible with reliable sources and historical events of the time. The use of the timeline will usually display events surrounding an ancestor's life in his time and geographic area. It will provide a detailed summary of a person's life in the context of life's everyday events.

Pedigree charts, family group sheets, and descendant charts are standard tools of a genealogist. Most of us are familiar with those tools; however, timelines are vital tools in helping genealogists see gaps in events of an ancestor's life, overlapping events, or conflicting data. When creating your timeline, you will add important dates from your ancestors' lives, along with historic events such as wars, natural disasters, and epidemics. Look for local events of importance to add to your timeline. You will add personal information such as children's names, birth dates, marriages and names of their spouses, deaths if any preceded your ancestor. Include census listings, when and where your ancestor witnessed legal documents, bought land, and any pension information. A timeline can show you, at a glance, which major event may have influenced your ancestors' life or reason for their life choices.

When genealogists have researched all obvious sources of information, such as vital records, census records, land records, wills, pensions, national and state archives, creating a timeline can be a valuable tool. Analysis of the research data in the timeline of my ancestor BENJAMIN HODGE helped me identify gaps in my research and

conflicting data. The analysis also led to questions, creative thinking, and gave me hints for further research into his life.

By placing your family records against a backdrop of a life event and world events in a timeline, you can tell amazing family stories in a powerful visual way. Once you have finished using your timeline for research, you have a handy tool available for writing a narrative or biography. Make sure your notes are short and clearly written or stated. The research timeline makes it easy for organizing your ancestors' information into life stories and incorporating the historical events for a more creative, and interesting narrative rather than just a reconstruction of dry facts.

Kinfolks, Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Volume 36  
No. 1 - March 2012. Used with permission

## HOW TO MAKE A RESEARCH TIMELINE

A spreadsheet or a table in a word processing document provides unlimited space and can be updated easily. One preferred format has four columns:

**Date:** Write the date of each event in the ancestor's life in chronological order.

**Age:** Record the person's age at the time of each event. When you don't have a specific birth date, censuses and other records can help you narrow the possibilities. Use the abbreviation *c* or *ca* (from the Latin *circa*, meaning "about") to show an estimated age—for example, *c 37* (about 37). This column will keep you alert to errors and discrepancies—such as a child being born two years before her mother, or a boy enlisting in the army at age 4. If a census reports an incorrect age, record the reported age in the events column, not the age column.

**Event and location:** Include any information you uncover about the ancestor, such as birth and death, religious milestones, education, employment, military service, marriage(s) and land transactions. If you have questions about specific details, use qualifiers such as *likely* and *probably* to explain your uncertainty (for example, "born April 6, *probably* in New York"). An event description can be as brief as "born somewhere in Alabama," or it can be several sentences telling a family story. Recording the place is important because you'll want to look for additional documents in each locality. Remember that an important genealogy strategy is to use the "known," including places, to work toward the "unknown" family facts.

**Documentation:** Citing your sources is essential. Entries in this column can be full or abbreviated citations. For example, the full citation for Elizabeth Croom's estimated birth date of 1808-1809 could read, "1850 US census, roll 230, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, p. 358, family 54, household of Isaac Croom (including Elizabeth, age 41)." An abbreviated citation could read, "1850 census, Caddo Parish, La., p. 358, fam. 54, showing Elizabeth, age 41." If you do abbreviate the citation, be sure to include the full documentation elsewhere in your notes.



- Celebrating Crestview's Centennial -  
**The Crestview High School Band**  
**By James L. Connor, Crestview, Florida**

Originally Published in *The Heritage of Okaloosa County, Florida*, Vol. 1, 2004

In the early part of 1938, several key citizens of the sleepy little town of Crestview decided that it was "time for some culture" so they set about getting a band. A committee composed of School Board member, H. Claude Garrett, Dr. E.A. Fleming, W.E. Duggan, Tom Fountain, Cortez Campbell, Mallory Barrow, and George W. Barrow enticed the assistant band director at DeFuniak Springs, Mr. Romulus Thompson, to accept the directorship of a band that existed only in the pipe dreams of a small group of civic visionaries. So in the spring of 1938, Romulus Thompson came to Crestview to organize a school band in a town still reeling from the late stages of the Great Depression and to work with a school district completely without resources other than the ingenuity of the towns people and eager students who wanted to "make music".

What the Band Committee couldn't know is they picked the perfect man for the job of building a great band where there shouldn't be one. Romulus Hunter Thompson, a native of Water Valley, Kentucky, dropped out of high school to play his saxophone and violin in dance bands that played dance halls and hotels in the Tampa and Miami area in the 1920's. After a short stint with the Tampa Symphony orchestra, Romulus returned to high school when his family moved DeFuniak Springs. At Walton H.S., Romulus was an athlete playing football and baseball while finding time to organize and perform in a dance band.

After graduating from Walton H.S. in 1927, Romulus tried a stint as an insurance salesman before marrying Rachel Cawthon of DeFuniak Springs in 1929. Music kept its pull on Romulus and he became the assistant to the band director at Walton H.S. During the depression Mr. Thompson was hired to teach music at other schools in Walton County. Then Crestview called.

Arriving in Crestview in 1938, the new band director put out a call for "students interested in learning how to play band instruments". Before the new members showed up to the first practice, a way to pay for the instruments and music had to be found. The Band Committee and the people of the city did not desert him.

The School District of Okaloosa County was perpetually short of funding and on many paydays the teachers were paid in script or promissory notes to be redeemed when the School Board had the funds. The local businesses honored these notes for the teachers who did their shopping with them. Romulus and the committee members made the rounds to all of the stores asking that the promissory notes be signed over to the band. In a show of civic support, they all donated the notes assuring, if Romulus Thompson could teach, Crestview would have a band.

Throughout the spring and early summer of 1938, Romulus took an eager group of Crestview students and

laid the foundation of what was to become one of the finest high school band programs in Florida. Teaching each student individually, the newly formed Okaloosa School Band soon was able to play simple songs and marches. The people of Crestview must have been astounded when only after a few weeks the band debuted in its first public performance on June 4, 1938, a parade down Main Street followed by a concert on the Courthouse lawn.

As football season approached in the fall, everyone was excited about the aspects of having the band perform a field show at the halftime of the Bulldogs football games. Everyone except the band director. Director Thompson was dismayed when shown the local football field locally known as "Sandspur Field". The name was well given as it was a sand bed full of "stickers" totally unsuitable for a marching band. Games were played in the afternoon as there were no lights on the field and no real seating for the spectators or band. Romulus once again turned to the community for the solution.

After getting a very skeptical principal and football coach to agree to give the band half of the gate if the band could get a real lighted field and stands built, Romulus formed what had to be the first Band Booster Organization in Okaloosa County. Several members of the city, including Claude Garrett, put up the money for field lighting. Mr. Bill Duggan donated lumber from his sawmill for the stands and the trucks to haul it to the field, a farmer donated grass to sod the field, the Baker FFA and several band parents laid the sod and built the stands. Thus, in the fall of 1938, the first night football game in Okaloosa County was played in a newly lighted Sandspur Field in front of 600 spectators who each paid \$1.00 to see the game, sit in the new stands, and watch the first halftime show by any band in Okaloosa County. True to their word, the principal and coach handed over half of the gate receipts to the band and according to Romulus Thompson, "we never had any trouble with money after that."

Romulus Thompson and Crestview were a perfect fit.



Adored by his students, the charismatic young director saw his band quickly grow to over fifty members far exceeding all expectations. The band also went from homemade uniforms to a beautiful factory-made red and white West Point cadet style uniform. Many of the musicians blossomed under Mr. Thompson's instruction giving the Romulus Thompson director the confidence to enter them in their first District Band Festival in the Spring of 1939 in DeFuniak Springs. Playing in class "C", a class higher than they should have been in, the band won the highest rating possible of "first division" in their very first year. This incredible feat was eclipsed the next year in 1940 at the same District Band Festival in DeFuniak Springs.

Still a class "D" band, Mr. Thompson took an incredible risk and entered the band in the highest level, class "A". Stating that he believed the remarkable talent and hard work ethic of the Crestview students would offset their inexperience, the band competed against the larger and much more experienced Pensacola band. The Crestview band put on a sterling performance and received another "First Division" rating. This astounding performance had one negative aspect. The fame of the Crestview High School Band and its incredible young bandmaster, gained the attention of many throughout the state including the administration of the Leon County School District in Tallahassee. Taking advantage of his relatively small salary, Romulus Thompson was hired to start and organize the Leon H.S. Band in Tallahassee. His charge from the Leon County School Board was "just give us a band like Crestview's". Thus after only two years, Crestview's band, through firmly established, was without a leader.

It was a great start to what would become one of the nation's finest programs. Early on, excellence became a trademark of the band dressed in red. Many of the earliest members progressed to become outstanding soloists and competed at the state level. Dale Fleming (cornet), Helen Barrow (twirling), and Carl Garrett (tuba) participated at the state contest. Carl was such an outstanding player he went to Stetson University on a music scholarship and later performed with the famous U.S. Navy Band and the Navy Jazz Band.

Several directors followed Mr. Thompson, none staying more than a few years. Most notable was Mrs. Mayo Ferdon, the only woman director of the Crestview H.S. Band. The decades of the 40's and 50's saw the following directors lead the band: Tom Maddox (1940-41); Charles Engel (1941-42), Mrs. Mayo Ferdon (1942-46), Henry J. Fastoff (1946-48), Russ Auckerman (1948-50), John P. Kendrick (1950-51), Dean Mann (1951-55), Gene Sturchio (1955-56), Ervin Hamme (1956-58).

In the fall of 1958, a star fell on Crestview. Mr. Louis Lindsay, a recent graduate of Troy State University, found his way to the Hub City and started laying the foundation for the greatest "show band" in Florida. For the next nineteen years, Crestview had a love affair with one of the greatest directors ever to grace the concert stage or practice field. Mr. Lindsay took the Crestview H. S. Band to the greatest heights in the band profession and worked tirelessly every day to push the program even farther.

Under Lou's leadership, the Crestview High School Band developed a unique style that excited football crowds everywhere and his concert bands set the standard for what could be achieved at a small school with hard work and dedication. The state of Florida wasn't big enough for what was going on with the band so the citizens of Crestview worked hard along with the band members to send the Crestview Band to perform at the 1964 World's Fair in New York City.

The band continued to grow and trips to Washington, D.C., the Peach Bowl, New Orleans, and the Blue-Gray game in Montgomery only advanced their reputation. A penchant for flawless performances and standing ovations eventually brought about the band's nickname that

remains to this day, "The Big Red Machine". Mr. Lindsay was also a leader in his profession and was named president of the Florida Bandmasters Association. Whether a football game halftime; symphonic band concert, or a jazz band performance, Lou Lindsay always had the band ready and always put on a show. Lou Lindsay gave the Crestview High School Band the stability it needed and the dedication the students deserved.

When Mr. Lindsay put down his baton for the last time in 1977, it turned out that following a legend was going to be tough. The band suffered through some turmoil as the cycle of short-term directors started again. Bob Stump was named director and stayed only for a short while leaving in the fall of 1978. An interim director, Bob Lee, was hired along with a director that stayed only one day. Finally the right man for the job showed up and the next great chapter of the "Big Red Machine" began.

Mr. David Cadle, a West Virginia native and Marshall University graduate, came to Crestview in December of 1978 after having been a band director in several schools in West Virginia. Dave quickly warmed up to the sunshine and the people of his new city. After a couple of years of "getting his feet under him", Mr. Cadle oversaw the greatest growth spurt in the history of Crestview and the Crestview H.S. Band. Stable once again under a director who was "here to stay", the band saw unprecedented growth that outstripped even the large increase in the high school.

Marching a solid 250 members, the Crestview High School "Big Red Machine" of today is one of the largest bands in the country and is one of the premier band programs anywhere. The largest school organization in Okaloosa County also boasts the largest booster organization. The band is known internationally and frequently appears across the country. Under Mr. Cadle's leadership, the band has performed at the Peach Bowl in Atlanta, the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, marched in the Kentucky Derby Parade in Louisville, performed at the Philadelphia Thanksgiving Day Parade, competed in the Fiesta Bowl Band contest and marched in the nationally televised Fiesta Bowl Parade in Phoenix Arizona. In 2000, the band accepted the special invitation of the Mayor of Chicago to lead the Chicago Christmas Parade.

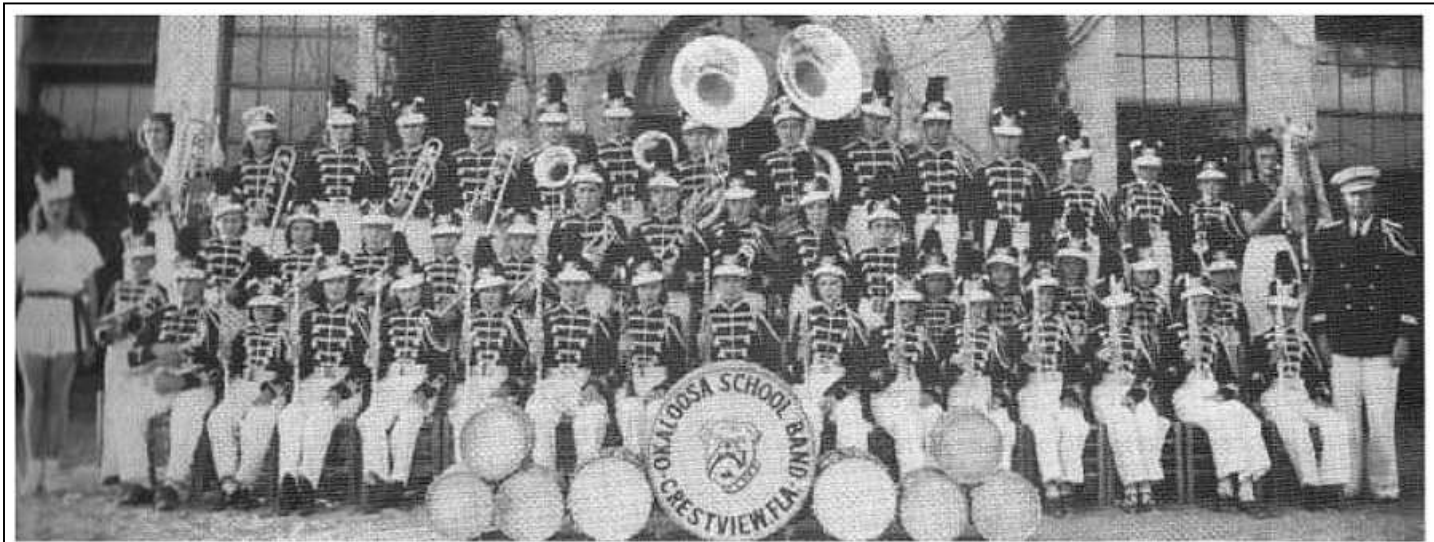
Now in their sixty third year of service to the City of Crestview, the "Big Red Machine" consists not only of the very visible and powerful marching band, but also has a complete music program made up of a symphonic band, a concert band, two jazz bands, and a winter guard program. The symphonic and concert bands consistently receive the highest ratings at district and state contest and the jazz bands are always a favorite at many activities throughout the year. The winter guard has received international acclaim by being a perennial finalist in the Winter Guard International World Championships in cities such as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dayton, Ohio, and Phoenix, Arizona. Many band students participate annually in the FBA District Solo and Ensemble Festival and several students earn memberships in the very prestigious "All State" Concert and Symphonic bands.

A great deal is owed to the small group of far-sighted individuals whose attempt to bring a little culture to Crestview turned into the enduring pride of a small town in Northwest Florida.

Members of the 1938 Okaloosa School Band as shown in the photo below are: Front row, sitting (left to right): Lamar Garrett, Ruth Luker, Faye Riva Berman, Jean Massey, Jeanette Fountain, John Tisdale, Muriel Outlaw, J. L. Youmans, Majorie Hughes, Nellie Barrow, Betty Steele, Virginia Carr, Sara Angela Ferndon, Betty Hughes, Jackey Stuckey.

Second row: Bill Dougan, Earnestine Mapoles, Hazel Luker, Roy Whidden, M. F. Cox, Hayes Hart, Jr. (Mack) McLaughlin, Ferris Youmen, Shelley Mathews, Nellie Hope Fleming, Julian Sampsell, Bobbie Sikes, Olive Osburn, Helen Barrow, Annette Fountain, Claudia Garrett.

Third Row: Ann Hagood, Corrine Davis, Sybil Barrow, Maurice McLaughlin, George Barrow, Mancel Smith, Harry Phelps, Sidney Sapp, Carl Garrett, Earl Campbell, Alma Wilson, Mack Keith, Billy Campbell, Dale Fleming, William Tisdale, Margaret Bowers. Director: Romulas H. Thompson, Drum Majorette: Josephine Tisdale.



1938 Okaloosa School Band, Crestview High School - Charter Members

## 40<sup>th</sup> Saturday in the Park Festival & Heritage 5k Run April 30 from 8 am to 4 pm at Perrine Park, Valparaiso, FL



Spring is in the air, and the *Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida* is gearing up for its 40<sup>th</sup> **Saturday in the Park Festival and Heritage 5k**, on **April 30 from 8-4pm**.

This free community event kicks off at 8:00 a.m. with the start of the **Heritage 5k Run/Walk & Kids 1 Mile Fun Run**. There will be free admission all day at the *Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida*. Be sure to check-out the Garden Club's "Bees, Birds & Butterflies Flower Show" in the Trinity Presbyterian Church hall near Perrine Park. Enjoy a variety of entertainment including choirs, bands and dancing, as well as historic re-enactments from the Shire Phoenix, and the Union Rebels; see traditional craft demonstrations including spinners,

bobbin' lace, tatting, basket and loom weaving, chair caning, and more. Plus, guests can view the Mustang & Antique Car Show & Shine all day.

There will be handicap parking and a golf cart shuttle from Lincoln Park and surrounding streets. Vendor spaces are still available for Arts/Crafts, Non-profit/Gov't Agencies/Clubs.



## Can't Find Your Tennessee River Valley Relatives?

Did the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 change your family's history? For anyone researching family in 1930s-1950s, especially if they seemed to suddenly move or you can't find them on the 1940 census where they should be, try looking at U.S., Tennessee Valley, Family Removal and Population Readjustment Case Files 1934-1953.

These files also includes removal records for graves/cemeteries and institutions in the path of the projects. **This covers a huge area including most of Tennessee and six other states from Tishomingo County, MS (Pickwick area) eastward back through AL, GA, KY, VA and NC.** If your relatives lived in these areas try this resource (available through Ancestry) or one similar.

The government went to great lengths when relocating these families during the building of reservoirs/dams, etc sending social case workers to ask detailed questions about their lives, belongings, livelihood, health, etc. and coordinated that info with WPA, Farmer Associations and other organizations which could lead to further findings. It is incredible information sometimes down to exactly how many rooms a home had, indoor or outdoor toilets, income from all sources, illness experienced the previous year, overall health of each family member, who they rented from and sometimes where they are going to relocate to. It's fascinating reading in itself -just to look at the condition of the country by peeking into these people's lives but if you find your relatives you might be able to break a brick wall or two or at least flesh out their personal story.

These case files were added to the Ancestry.com database in 2014. So far, Ancestry.com seems to be the only on-line source of these.

## Relocated Cemeteries

To carry out its mission in the Tennessee Valley, TVA had to alter the landscape. The agency's major construction projects required relocating roads and utility lines, as well as inundating many acres of countryside. As an extension

of these construction projects, TVA undertook the difficult and delicate task of relocating thousands of graves.

Surveys were conducted of all cemeteries in the project areas. Beginning in 1933, more than 69,000 graves were investigated, and over 20,000 graves were relocated. TVA moved the graves from areas that were to be flooded and from isolated sites to comparable burial places nearby.

The removal was done in accordance with state law and the wishes of the next of kin. In addition to relocating the graves, TVA cleaned, repaired and reset monuments and headstones at the reinterment sites.

## TVA's Cemetery Relocation Database

After completing removal operations, TVA mapped the reinterment cemeteries, assigning each cemetery and grave a number. It is from these records that the cemetery relocation database was created.

The database contains the following information for each individual, if known:

- First and last names
- Birth and death dates
- TVA project name
- State and county
- Original cemetery and grave number
- Year the grave was relocated
- New cemetery name, number and grave number.

View the cemetery database:

[PDF format](#)  
[Excel format](#)

- See more at:

<https://www.tva.gov/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Land-Management/Cultural-%252B-Historic-Preservation/Relocated-Cemeteries#sthash.Qgs2TF1U.dpuf>

## West Florida Genealogical Society

**Meeting Date: Saturday, April 2, 2016, 10:00 AM**

West Florida Genealogy Library. 5740 N. 9th Ave, Pensacola, FL, 850-494-7373



## ***Archaeology Dig in Pace, Florida: How Archaeology Relates to Genealogy***

**Speaker:** Katherine Sims, UWF PhD Candidate

Katherine Sims has been researching the archaeological findings at the Arcadia Mills site in Pace, Florida. She will present her findings, with special emphasis on how this relates to genealogy.

Members and guests are welcome to attend. Refreshments will be available at 9:45. Meeting begins at 10:00.

**Contact:** Charlotte Schipman, 850-477-7166, [cschipman@mac.com](mailto:cschipman@mac.com)

## Meet Josh Goodman!



**What is your title?** Archives Historian

**How long have you worked at the State Archives of Florida?** 2 years

**Why do you work in archives?** I enjoy finding creative ways to interest everyday citizens in using archival documents and media for local/family history research, school projects, or just to satisfy their curiosity about Florida's past. Archives can sometimes seem like the exclusive domain of professional scholars or authors, but in reality they have materials that benefit a much broader range of Floridians.

**What is an interesting project you're working on?** I am currently working on a new exhibit for the Florida Memory website titled "The Horseless Carriage Comes to Florida: Early Automobiles in the Sunshine State." My main task is to research the history of this exciting era and come up with the best stories and examples to explain how the personal car transformed Florida at the turn of the 20th century. I'm also using photos from the Florida Photographic Collection and documents, maps, and other items from our Broadside & Ephemera collection to help illustrate the narrative. Once the exhibit is finished, it will be available on the Exhibits page on Florida Memory.

**New On-Line Material at**  
[www.floridamemory.com](http://www.floridamemory.com)

**Dear Mr. Young,**

I hope you're doing well and had a good weekend. I was just over in Crestview a couple of weeks ago giving a talk at the public library, and Sandra Dreaden passed along your contact information. The State Archives has been adding a lot of genealogically useful information to the Florida Memory website, ([www.floridamemory.com/](http://www.floridamemory.com/)) over the past couple of years, and I wanted to share a few of the most relevant collections to make sure you were aware of them.

We've now digitized the 1845 Florida election returns, the 1867-68 Florida statewide voter registration rolls, and the first batch of state automobile registrations (1905-1917) – they're transcribed and searchable by name and sortable by county and in some cases precinct. That's in addition to the World War I registration cards and Confederate Pension Applications that have been up for a while now.

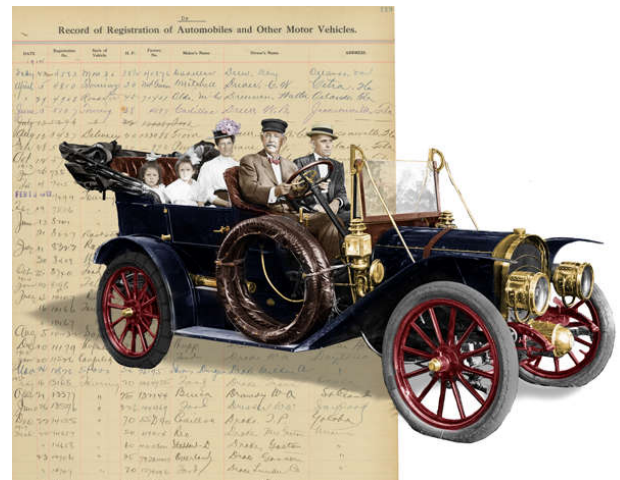
All of these collections and more are available in the Collections section on FloridaMemory.com. Also, if you do a top-level search of the entire site for a surname, the results can be faceted out into the various collections from the search results page, sort of like Ancestry does.

We're preparing to do more in the coming year – probably a selection of either early election returns or early tax rolls.

I hope you and your members will find these collections useful. If I can answer any questions about Florida Memory or the many un-digitized resources we have stored at the Archives, let me know. I know we're a good distance away, but if there's anything we can do to support your organization's efforts to help folks trace their family histories in Florida, we're glad to help.

**Best Regards,**  
**Joshua Goodman**  
[Archives@dos.myflorida.com](mailto:Archives@dos.myflorida.com)

## Early Auto Registrations, 1905-1917



This collection contains Florida's first automobile registrations, which were recorded by the Florida Department of State between 1905 and 1917. Each registration, which was handwritten in a ledger, indicates the name and post office address of the registrant plus the manufacturer, style, horsepower and factory number of the vehicle. Each entry was dated and assigned a unique registration number, which was sent to the registrant on a certificate.

These records help illustrate how profoundly the automobile transformed Florida in the early 20th century as well as how much the automobile itself changed over the same period. Some of the earliest registrations in the documents are for steam-powered and electric cars, and many of the entries are for cars made by companies like the Sears & Roebuck Corporation, the National Sewing Machine Company, and the Locomobile Company of America.

The images and most of the information on this page has been taken from the Facebook Group site of the State Archives of Florida.



## John Wesley Edge, Sr. and John Wesley Edge, Jr. Families

John Wesley Edge, Sr. was the son of Jesse and Eliza Edge. John was born in Barbour County, AL on June 20, 1841 and moved with his family to Walton Co. (now Okaloosa County) before the Civil War. John Wesley Edge married Mary Elizabeth Smith the daughter of Reason Smith and Nancy Kirkland who was born in Henry Co., AL on Dec. 27, 1844.

John Wesley's father, Jesse Edge was born about 1807 probably in Hancock Co. GA. At this date, 2007, the best information we have on Jesse is that he is definitely closely related to Nehemiah Edge who was born in Maryland and moved to Orange. Co. NC and then to Wilkes Co. GA. Jessie's line of descent is not clear at this time but the best prospect for his father is Jeremiah Edge, brother of Nehemiah Edge. His mother most probably was Catherine who married James Cadenhead after Jeremiah's death but this is by no means proven. All the information we have been able to gather points to this conclusion but there is no concrete proof this is this case.

John Wesley served in the CSA during the Civil War. Per his Soldier's Application for Pension, he enlisted the 4th day March, 1862, in Capt. G.W. Sowell's Co., County of Covington, State of AL. He served in Co. I, 29th AL Regt. He contracted measles and suffered lung problems the rest of his life while serving near Pensacola, FL. He was ruptured on the right side while working on the heavy guns at Mobile, AL in the winter of 1862-63. He also received a slight wound on his head. On his Pension Claim he states he was born the 20th day of June 1841, in Barbour Co., AL. The Pension Claim also states J.W Edge, Sr. had been a resident of FL since 1853.

My mother, Dorothy McLaughlin Bishop told me that she had been told her great grandfather John W. Edge, Sr. was six feet 7 inches tall. According to census reports he was a farmer. He was also a Mason.

John Wesley Edge, Sr. and Mary Elizabeth Smith had the following children; James Madison Edge married Nancy Miller; Sarah Elizabeth Edge married John Riley Wright; John Wesley Edge, Jr. married Jodie Fleming; Elizabeth J. "Eliza" Edge married (1<sup>st</sup>) Henry Frater and 2nd Pearl Green Woodruff; Nancy Edge; Mary Catherine Edge married Nathan Land; and S. Henrietta Edge married James S. Sowell.

John Wesley Edge, Sr. and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Smith are buried at Garden of Memories in Crestview, FL.

John Wesley Edge, Jr. was born in Walton Co., FL (now Okaloosa Co.) on April 17, 1870. The first mention of him as young man is a story his wife told about the first time she saw him as a young man walking down the street. She tells the story of looking out of a window and seeing him pass by and was struck by how tall he was. She told my mother that she thought because of his height he was the funniest looking man she had ever seen. Apparently she liked funny looking since she married him. He was well over six feet tall and she was well under five feet tall.

Joseph Ellen (Jodie aka Jada) Fleming was born to Joel Turner Fleming who was born in Georgia and Ellen Hinson who was born in Dale Co., AL. Jodie was born on December 3, 1874 in Walton Co. FL (now Okaloosa Co.). Jodie was named after her father and her mother. Since

she was the 5th of five girls apparently her father gave up on having a son and named her Joseph. Of course the next child born after Jodie was her brother Harrison Fletcher Fleming. He was the only boy in a house full of girls. Her sisters were; Mary Fleming, Erin Lola Fleming, Ann Elizabeth Fleming, Emma Fleming, May Fleming, Lula Fleming, Maud Fleming and Martha Fleming.

John Wesley Edge, Jr. and Jodie Fleming eloped on April 20, 1896. They went to DeFuniak Springs, Florida by train to get married. For good measure they took along John Wesley's first cousin Andy Edge and Jodie's sister, Martha



Ida Fleming. Andy and Martha Ida also eloped that day and got married in DeFuniak Springs, FL. Georgie Fleming the granddaughter of Andy Edge and Martha Ida Fleming told me that story at an Edge Family Reunion. It was the first time I had ever heard about the runaway marriages. I would have loved to have been there when they came home and seen the reaction of their families.

John Wesley worked on the railroad and was a carpenter.

Jodie spent most of her time raising children and scrubbing everything she could find. According to my mother, her grandmother had a phobia about the least bit of dirt and used Red Devil lye to clean everything. My mother told me when she was a child everyone had their big meal at noon except John and Jodie Edge. She said by the time Jodie finished scrubbing all the food to get it clean enough to cook and eat it they ate about 3 p.m. It may be she was smart enough to make one meal take the place of two. According to my mother, Dorothy McLaughlin Bishop, John Wesley was quiet and didn't have a lot to say. She said when they were children he would tell them to go find their grandmother after a few minutes of talking with them. Jodie on the other hand talked a lot and was very good at giving advice. She could out preach a preacher and took her faith very seriously. She was so small that my mother could hold out her arm and Grandma Edge could walk right underneath. John Wesley died not long after I was born but I remember Grandma Edge. She died when I was eight years old but definitely left an impression on me.

John Wesley and Jodie Fleming Edge had the following children; Dewey S. Edge, Sr., Ethel Edge, my grandmother, Essie Edge who married Lawrence McLaughlin, Jewel Edge and Myrtie Edge. They also had two infant daughters who died shortly after they were born. Both of these children are buried at Old Bethel Cemetery in Crestview. John Wesley Edge died Dec. 22, 1946 and is buried at Garden of Memories Cemetery in Crestview, Florida. Jodie Fleming Edge died August 5, 1954 and is buried beside John Wesley. John and Jodie's parents are both buried at Garden of Memories Cemetery.

By: Donna Bishop Wright, 2119 Meadowlake Ct., Arlington, TX 76013.  
*The Heritage of Okaloosa County, Florida Volume II ©2004*

# GSOC Meeting Minutes

## March 12, 2016

KATHLEEN SHEPERD  
Recording Secretary

President Sue Basch welcomed the March Genealogical Society of Okaloosa County (GSOC) members and guests.

### Attendees:

<b>Members:</b> Carl Laws Pat Walker Chuck Licari Anne Sutherland Marv Cochran Glenda Manis Lynn Fabian Tom Sajwaj Hilma Jenus Charlene Grafton Frances Hoge Bob Sutherland Jon Sheperd Kathie Sheperd	Pat Pruett Del Lessard Carrol Lessard Don Pardue Bob Basch Sue Basch Donna Elliott Val Moreland Phil Hoge Margaret Harris Yvonne Payne Jerry Rush  <b>Visitor:</b> Marian Roberts
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Sue recapped the activities of last month's meeting: Ms. Janice Cronan spoke about the importance of documenting ancestors and showing lineage, heritage and patriotic societies where applicable. Following her presentation we celebrated our 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

### OLD BUSINESS:

Sue asked if anyone else had managed to track down the old GSOC scrapbooks. No one had done this and Sue said she would look in to it. (IN WORK)

Last month, President Basch asked for inputs: i.e., "what do you think we need to do to be effective for the next 5, 10, or 15 years? What kinds of information do you need? Consider activities other than our meetings, workshops, and day trips." She asked for suggestion and did not receive any. Please consider this carefully and bring your suggestions to the GSOC Board or you may forward them to Sue at [baschville@cox.net](mailto:baschville@cox.net). (ACTION: All)

The GSOC Journal requires a committee and leader to begin a new journal for 2016. Are there any volunteers to help assemble this project? Please contact President Basch (ACTION: All)

### NEW BUSINESS:

Del and Carol Lessard recently attended a "Florida Memory" seminar in Crestview that he felt was worthwhile. Florida Memory is a digital outreach program which provides free online access to select archival resources from the State Library and Archives of Florida. Check out [www.floridamemory.com](http://www.floridamemory.com).

The GSOC Website is available for anyone to use. There is a Members Only section and the password was given aloud at the meeting. If necessary, contact Jon or Kathie Sheperd who will provide members with the password.

The GSOC needs to update our GSOC brochures, print them and distribute to local libraries and include it on the website. We are looking for one or two volunteers to take

on this project. (OPEN, pending volunteer to head up this effort)

Saturday in the Park Booth for 2016. For several years, the GSOC participated in Valparaiso's "Saturday in the Park" by manning a table with GSOC brochures and answering any questions that passer-by people may have. The GSOC Board felt this probably was not productive enough to generate new membership, based on previous year's events. The GSOC Board voted not to support the 2016 Saturday in the Park endeavor. There was no dissention among the general membership. (CLOSED)

The GSOC needs to update the Journal. For those who would be interested in contributing, please meet at the Heritage Museum of NW Florida 30 minutes prior to the April Meeting.

Tom Sajwaj said he had a new two-volume set of Tennessee women pioneers/notable women (prior to 1850) which was assembled and published by the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution. These books are beautifully researched. Members may contact him directly if they wish to view them.

Sue Basch passed around some of the recent offerings received by mail: Southern Historical Press, Inc., Greenville; Center for Disease Control's Home/Genomics; Explore Florida Memory (brochure); The Journal of the West Florida Genealogical Society (March 2016); Baker Block Museum Newsletter (Feb 2016); Wakulla County Florida Historical Society (Jan 2016).

Four door prizes were awarded today. Thank you, Val Moreland, Charlene Grafton and Sue Basch, for your thoughtful donations.

On a side note, if anyone has the roll of door prize tickets, please bring them to the April Meeting and give them to President Basch. These tickets were last seen at the November meeting. (OPEN)

14 members would be going to lunch at Dockside Cafe and Oyster Bar in Niceville after the meeting.

### REPORTS:

1st VP Charlene Grafton: Today's guest speaker will be our own Margaret Harris, and she would introduce Margaret later in the program.

The April 2016 guest speaker will be Margaret Chatraw (Youth Services and Genealogy) of Santa Rosa County, Florida. Ms. Chatraw will speak about newspapers in Genealogy Research. On May 14<sup>th</sup>, our program will be a show and tell type of program. Members provided inputs at the meeting and those inputs will be used to begin discussions about our Civil War ancestor. We will have a set up like a Civil War roundtable discussion. Our May guest speaker will address the program based upon his studies at UWF.

Charlene sent an email to the Coordinator, of the Okaloosa County Public Library Cooperative and received a response. Ms. Vicky Stever wrote that each library receives funds from their own city. The county provides some financial support so that county residents may also use the libraries. Regarding library software, each library is responsible for budgeting for their needs, based on what the city allocates financially. There is a \$2000 grant

which goes towards a wireless upgrade project for the Destin Library. Because of the Florida Sunshine Law, guests are welcome to attend the library governing board meetings, but may not speak unless they are on the agenda or unless public comments are invited. (CLOSED)

The Center for Disease Control published a Direct to Consumer Genetic Testing and Public Health Education update: the Surgeon General family health history is now on line.

2nd VP Jon Sheperd: Jon reminded attendees to sign the attendance log for the meeting. People are still not turning in their nametags after the meetings. Jon prefers these to be turned in case he needs to account for any that are lost. Six members have not paid their dues and Jon sent emails requesting payment or they will be dropped from the 2016 membership rolls.

Treasurer Phil Hoge: Phil reported that the GSOC has a balance of \$2120.43

Recording Secretary Kathie Sheperd: Earlier in the meeting, Kathie stated a correction to the February meeting minutes; the minutes were subsequently approved. Please remember to print your name when signing in as some signatures are difficult to read. Kathie Sheperd asked that anytime business regarding GSOC is sent, include the word "GSOC" in the subject line.

Publicity Secretary Val Moreland: The photograph of the installation of the GSOC 2016 board members was published in the Fort Walton Beach Daily News. It is difficult to get publicity in the newspaper. General suggestions were made to advertise on the local TV channel and to also include information in the Valparaiso city paper. Val will look into this. (Action: Val Moreland)

Genealogist Margaret Harris: Local area history research requests are often handled by Margaret Harris. While she won't do the actual research for someone, Margaret will act as an advisor and point out where the individual could go to further their local family history research.

Margaret mentioned she had a request for information about a young boy who died in Okaloosa County. His name was Cyrus Gibson and he lived from 1912 to 1918 but tragically drowned in Garnier Bayou. She is looking for obituary information or news accounts of the accident.

**GUEST SPEAKER**: Charlene Grafton introduced our guest speaker, Ms. Margaret Harris who's presentation is titled: Is it Soup Yet? The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS).

Margaret passed out a four-page paper on the Genealogical Proof Standard and she did a great job of researching and speaking on this subject. Margaret also passed out an accompanying blank Research Log which would be useful for anyone doing research on their ancestor.

The following comments synopsise Margaret's presentation: The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS) was developed as a guide for people who want to become professional genealogists. Any genealogist that wants to raise the standard of their research should consider adherence to the following: 1. A reasonably exhaustive search for all pertinent information. 2. A complete and accurate citation to the source of each item used. 3. Analysis of the collected information's quality as evidence.

4. Resolution of any conflicting or contradictory evidence. 5. Arrive at a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion. There are three keys to weighing sources, information and evidence: Make a genealogy plan based on the information that is missing, incorrect, or unsubstantiated, or doesn't make sense. To do this, you should identify what you know about your family. Decide what you want to learn about your family, select records to research. Obtain and search the record. Use the information, and use a yellow highlighter to identify any blank spaces/missing areas that you don't have data. Keep track of your sources by using a Research Log (Margaret provided a sample format.)



**Margaret Harris**

Several people are experts on the GPS and their books, blogs, and their ideas may be found on line: Kimberly Powell (Evidence or Proof: How to apply the Genealogical Proof Standard to your Family Tree). See <http://genealogy.about.com/cs/citing/a/proof.htm>. Another expert is Elizabeth Shown Mills, who is the woman most responsible for explaining the GPS and writing citations. She has a web page, titled "Historic Pathways" at (<http://historicpathways.com/>). Family Search has further information from Mills at [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Elizabeth\\_Shown\\_Mills](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Elizabeth_Shown_Mills). Amazon.com offers an excellent book: Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case, by Christine Rose. This book starts at \$14.00. Family Search also offers a GPS tutorial by Christine Rose. You Tube has a number of GPS tutorials to watch; check out Debbie Parker Wayne.

Margaret also provided other useful information: Regarding Family Tree Maker (FTM), Dick Eastman wrote in his February blog that Ancestry sold the program to MacKiev, who plans to maintain it and develop it further. In addition, Ancestry, Inc., has plans to connect Ancestry with the RootsMagic software by the end of 2016. Margaret stated that the difference is that MacKiev won't allow compatibility with anything else but GEDCOM. More news will be forthcoming as the developers work out compatibility issues, etc. More information may be found at <http://www.mackiev.com/> (Software MacKiev) and <http://www.rootsmagic.com/> (RootsMagic).

The meeting concluded with a reminder of the next meeting time and place: 9 April at the Valparaiso Heritage Museum (10:00 start).

Benefits of using the GPS: It helps you realize what you know and don't know about your ancestor. It helps you decide what you need to learn. It helps explain your work to others. It provides confidence regarding the next direction to take. It is the basis for approaching difficult research problems using indirect evidence (eye-witnesses). It helps you feel safe and secure about your conclusion.



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# Events, Groups, and Sites of GSOC Interest

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## GSOC INFORMATION

### Officers for 2016

President, Sue Basch  
1st Vice President (Programs), Charlene Grafton  
2nd Vice President (Membership), Jon Sheperd  
Treasurer, Phil Hoge  
Recording Secretary, Kathie Sheperd  
Corresponding Secretary, Val Moreland  
Immediate Past President, James Young  
Journal Editor, TBD; Historian, TBD  
Genealogist, Margaret Harris  
Publicity Chairperson, Val Moreland  
Webmaster & Newsletter Editor, Jim Young

### Addresses

P.O. Box 1175, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549-1175  
Email: [gsocokaloosa@yahoo.com](mailto:gsocokaloosa@yahoo.com)  
Newsletter Editor: [youngjmy@cox.net](mailto:youngjmy@cox.net)

### Meetings and Membership

Regular meetings of the GSOC are usually held at the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida, 115 Westview Avenue, Valparaiso, FL, at 10 AM on the second Saturday of each month. There is no admission charge and all are welcome. The meetings are usually followed by an optional Dutch treat lunch at a nearby restaurant.

Annual membership dues are \$24 for an individual and \$35 for an individual and spouse at the same address. If you would like to become a member, want to renew your membership, or want to update your membership record, please go to the GSOC web site and download the membership form.

### The Newsletter

The GSOC Newsletter is usually published on or before the first Friday of each month. Suggestions for articles are welcome. The editor, Jim Young, can be contacted by phone at (850) 862-8642 or by email at [youngjmy@cox.net](mailto:youngjmy@cox.net). Letters to the editor are welcome and may be published.

### The Journal

The GSOC Journal, *A Journal of Northwest Florida*, is published once each year. The 2015 issue, was published and distributed in October 2015.

### The Web Site

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~flocgs>

The site is updated frequently and contains information about future GSOC meetings, minutes of past meetings, copies of the newsletters, articles and items of genealogical and historical interest, and much more.

## The 10 Best Free US Online Historical Newspaper Research Sites

### Discussion at:

<http://www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/the-10-best-free-us-online-historical-newspaper-research-sites>

### The Author's Top Ten:

[Library of Congress - Chronicling America](#) - over 40 states are represented and the site is growing.

[Old Fulton NY Post Cards](#) - There are over 34 million pages available, including recently the addition of other states' newspapers.

[Google News Archive](#) - Covers a ton of smaller newspapers around the country.

[Portal to Texas History](#) - Over 600 newspapers in this collection.

[California Digital Newspapers Collection](#) - The user interface is excellent and registered users can correct the OCR'd text - thereby improving future searches.

[Wyoming Newspaper Project 1849-1922](#) - Where 336 of the some odd 500 newspapers ever published are available online.

[NY State Historic Newspapers](#) - A fairly new collection, at this publication date has over 5.3 million pages.

[Iowa](#) - The link here is to my article about the state collections and how to find them.

[Florida Digital Newspaper Library](#) - an interesting interface, almost 2 million pages along with several special collections as well.

[Historic Oregon Newspapers](#) - over 100 newspapers with long runs.

## MORE LOCAL COMING EVENTS

**Saturday, 16 April**, Crestview: City Birthday Party Ceremony and Spanish Trail Car Show, downtown Crestview, Baker Block Museum Table with books, mercantile items, information & more.

**Saturday, 30 April**, , Laurel Hill Arts Festival, Baker Block Museum Table with books, mercantile items, information & more.

**Saturday, 16 July**, Baker Block Museum 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Baker. Open House. Meet Notables, Homemade Ice Cream & more.