

# BGS Newsletter



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## QUOTE OF THE MONTH

*Our history begins before we are born. We represent the hereditary influences of our race – and our ancestors live within us. – James Nasmyth*

# A Letter from the President



## President's Letter

I have been thankful for the warm weather we have been having so far this Fall, but this is changing today as I write this message. I was not eager to get new tires on my wife's car because that means I had to finally give up on having warm, dry roads every day, like it was all Summer. As the seasons change, we have to adapt.

Our Society has had to adapt in the last few years. When we couldn't meet in person during COVID, we acquired the equipment to hold our meetings remotely and learned how to use it. It often seemed like the world as we knew it had ended. Now that we don't have those restrictions, we want to meet in person and enjoy closer social interaction and we need to get to know one another better. The upcoming November meeting is our last for the calendar year of 2024 and we hope to see many of you there. It will be a privilege to hear Greg Liverman speak again. His topic is "What's New in Genetic Genealogy."

Our Society Board will be discussing important issues for 2025 at our next Executive meeting, such as our budget, programs and activities. If you have any concerns or ideas, please contact one of us.  
Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Lake".

Steve Lake, President  
Broomfield Genealogy Society  
BroomfieldGenSoc.org  
[President@BroomfieldGenSoc.org](mailto:President@BroomfieldGenSoc.org)



## UP AND (ARE YOU COMING?) EVENTS

### EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

THURSDAY 8/15, 9 – 10:30 AM

EAST SIMPSON COFFEE HOUSE, 201 E SIMPSON STREET, LAFAYETTE

Please email Steve Lake at [president@broomfieldgensoc.org](mailto:president@broomfieldgensoc.org) if you would like to join us or have items to add to the agenda. BGS Board meetings are open to all members.

### 2ND TUESDAY GENEALOGY GROUP

TUESDAY 8/13, 7:00 PM

VIA ZOOM

TOPIC: GENEALOGY PROOF STANDARD, CHAPTER 5

“GPS ELEMENT 3: ANALYSIS AND CORRELATION.” Hosted by Karen Yudnich and presented by ?, this program will explore how we can use analysis and correlation to help us reliably prove which sources and information and evidence items are likely right and which are not.

### BGS NOVEMBER MEETING

THURSDAY, 8/22, 6:30 - 8:30 PM

**BROOMFIELD COMMUNITY CENTER, 280 SPADER WAY, BROOMFIELD**

Meet and greet 6:30, Business meeting 7, Program, 7:15 – ?

Icebreaker for social time, “What’s your biggest genealogy find?”

Program – “What’s New in Genetic Genealogy? Presented by Dr. Greg Liverman.

### UPCOMING MEETING AND EVENT SCHEDULE

Date	Event	Time	Place
12 Nov – Tuesday	2 <sup>nd</sup> Tuesday Genealogy Group	7 PM	Zoom
14 Nov – Thursday	Executive Board Meeting	9 AM	East Simpson Coffee House, 201 E. Simpson Street, Lafayette
21 Nov – Thursday	BGS Meeting	6:30 PM	In person only, Broomfield Community Center, 280 Spader Way, Broomfield

## A WORD FROM YOUR OFFICERS

### FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT, KAREN YUDNICH

The Second Tuesday Genealogy Group is finishing NGS’s Mastering Genealogical Proof class in November. We will cover the last two chapters:

- Chapter 8: Using the GPS (2 pages)
- Chapter 9: Conclusion (1 page)

Anyone is welcome to attend. Barbara Elliott will be leading the discussion. Please register in advance for this meeting. The registration link (below) is always the same and then you need to choose the month you want to attend.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZMpd-2hqzgiH9douKRYe4ZrLf-L8JhjFxrw>

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

## FROM THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, KIRK HAYER

Two interesting articles/collections are available on Fold3:

- Gail S. Halvorsen “Candy Bomber” Collection – Colonel Halvorsen was part of the Berlin Airlift after WWII and gained notoriety when he dropped candy for the children of Berlin.
- September 4, 1923: Maiden Voyage of the USS Shenandoah – The manufacture and use of this rigid airship marks the beginning of the use of air power in the Navy.

## FROM THE EDITOR, GAIL ELIAS

### CONSTRUCTING A SOLDIER’S MILITARY RECORDS

For those of you who were able to attend last month’s meeting, I shared five “soldier’s stories” about men from Boulder County who died in WWI. Fold3 has some good pointers on how to construct soldiers’ military records to add to their stories. Consider taking a look! [https://blog.fold3.com/reconstructing-a-military-story/?xid=7603&utm\\_source=Internal&utm\\_medium=Email&utm\\_campaign=Find\\_Oct-2024](https://blog.fold3.com/reconstructing-a-military-story/?xid=7603&utm_source=Internal&utm_medium=Email&utm_campaign=Find_Oct-2024)

### VOLUNTEERISM IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

Much of what is included in this brief article is explained more fully in an informative book, *“The New Breed: Understanding and Equipping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Volunteer (Recruiting, Training, Managing and Occasionally Even Firing Today’s Volunteers)”* by Jonathan McKee and Thomas W. McKee. At the risk of saying the obvious – we are an organization of volunteers. Changes in the last decade have created a different volunteer profile – and to continue to succeed as a volunteer organization, we may need to consider our approach to volunteerism.

The McKees focus first on social factors that were in place even before the pandemic:

- Changes to family structures, such as dual career households, single parent families may result in less time to volunteer or make coordinating volunteer activities more difficult.
- Less focus on “community” and more focus on social media resulting in more “isolated” people who are less likely to volunteer with a group and more likely to volunteer as an individual.
- The need for flexibility, especially in scheduling activities.
- Significant differences in the generations who may be interested in volunteerism. For example, the Baby Boomers, who tend to like fairly structured ways of volunteering, versus the Gen Ys, who are less likely to be interested in scheduled meetings or activities but are more likely to volunteer when they believe it “makes a difference” and they are recognized for what they do.
- Episodic volunteerism is on the rise – think of the community clean up on a single day vs committing to a weekly schedule.

So, how do the McKees define a 21<sup>st</sup> century volunteer? Here’s what they say:

*“The 21<sup>st</sup> century new breed of volunteer:*

- *Wants to drive the program*
- *Wants to call the shots/to be empowered*
- *Wants to be asked what they see as the needs of the organization and how they can help accomplish the mission*
- *Has a passion for the cause but can’t always fit the mold or organizational pattern*
- *Wants flexibility and a customized job*
- *Doesn’t simply want to make a contribution, wants to feel like they are making a difference*
- *Tells others about their positive experiences with the organization (especially on social media)*
- *Wants work that meets their schedules and passions*
- *Very busy, has many obligations and often volunteers with multiple organizations*
- *Is tec-savvy*



- *Doesn't want to be micromanaged"*

That being the case, the challenge for BGS is to figure out how to recruit these people. What are some strategies you can think of to recruit this type of volunteer? Bring your ideas to our next meeting. Call write, email or (if you're a 21<sup>st</sup> century volunteer) text me your ideas.

## QUESTION OF THE QUARTER

Continuing the wildly popular "Question of the Quarter" series, we asked our readers, "*Who in Your Family Travelled Farthest to Come to America – and Why?*"

### ALBERTSE BRADT THE NORMAN

By Jacque Mahan

Some journeys are long and some just *seem* long. The trip from the Netherlands to Albany, New Netherlands usually took six to eight weeks. Today, a direct flight is fifteen hours. In 1636, It took Albertse Bradt and family eight months. He and his family came from Fredrikstad, a town in Norway. In August they sailed to the coast of Holland. On September 25<sup>th</sup> they departed for the new world on the ship called, "Rensselaerswyck." During the voyage the wind died, and the ship was becalmed for seventeen days in October. They were running low on supplies and illness spread through passengers and crew. Then the ship was hit with storms blowing them off course and close to the coast of Spain. The weather was so bad in November that when Annatje, Albertse's wife, gave birth to a son they called him "Storm."

The captain decided to head for the south coast of England and eventually docked at Ilfracombe. After restoring their supplies, they set sail again in December arriving at Fort Amsterdam (now New York City) on March 4, 1637. Their aim was to sail to Fort Orange (now Albany), but the Hudson River was frozen causing another delay and they waited on board the ship. Three weeks later they finally sailed up the Hudson River arriving at their destination on April 7, 1637, eight months after leaving Norway.

Albertse and his family operated a sawmill near Fort Orange on Normans kill (Norman's Creek), so named because the Dutch referred to Norwegians as Normans and "kill" was their word for creek. Originally this Kill was called Tawasentha and was referred to in Longfellow's The Song of Hiawatha.

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*"... In the Vale of Tawasentha,  
In the green and silent valley,  
By the pleasant water-courses,  
Dwelt the singer Nawadaha. . . ."*

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Annatje died in 1659 and then Albertse married two more times and was divorced by his last wife. He was ornery and contentious according to the court records, with a violent temper. His eight children, including Storm, went on to have large families and populated the country. Albertse was one of the earliest Norwegian settlers in New Netherlands and many who show Norwegian DNA are descended from him.

### HARMEN MYNDERTSE VAN DER BOGART?

By Karen Yudnich

Although I have not researched all my relatives or even know all their names, I would guess it was a Dutch or German ancestor. I am going to say that Harmen Myndertse Van der Bogart, B:1612 Netherlands, D:1647 New Amsterdam, New Holland came the farthest. it is the belief that he is the first of my ancestors to come to America. If he did not come the farthest, he would have had a fascinating life. He came from the Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1630 as a Surgeon/Barber.<sup>1</sup> Harmen came to New Netherland in 1631 on the ship Eendracht

<sup>1</sup> Charles T. Gehring and William A. Starna, *Journey into Mohawk and Oneida Country 1634-1635*(New York, Syracuse, New York,1913.09 (xxxii)

and continued in the West India Company's service until 1633, after which he dwelled in New Amsterdam until appointed commissary to Fort Orange. <sup>2</sup>

In 1634, the commander of Fort Orange ordered Harmen Meynderts van den Bogaert west into the Mohawk Valley and Indian country, for the purpose of understanding why the fur trade had declined. <sup>3</sup> He and two other men were commissioned to go into Indian Territory to discover why the Indians had quit trading with the West Indian Company. Van den Bogaert penned a [daily journal](#) of his expedition from 1634 to 1635. He recorded the daily activities of his party, including the geography of the land and Iroquois life, settlements, healing rituals, and language.<sup>4</sup> His journal was the earliest writing by anyone of the life of Mohawk Indians and has been made into at least two books. <sup>5</sup>

### A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR

Strangely enough, Jacque and Karen didn't collaborate in this great example of great minds, etc. Did these two ancestors, who travelled from different homelands to a strange new place, meet each other? Clearly Fort Orange – or what is now Albany New York and its neighboring city and county, Rensselaer – couldn't have been a very big town. And, wouldn't you know, I grew up with a bunch of Bogart kids – whose families had been in the Hudson Valley for many generations. Don't you just wonder?

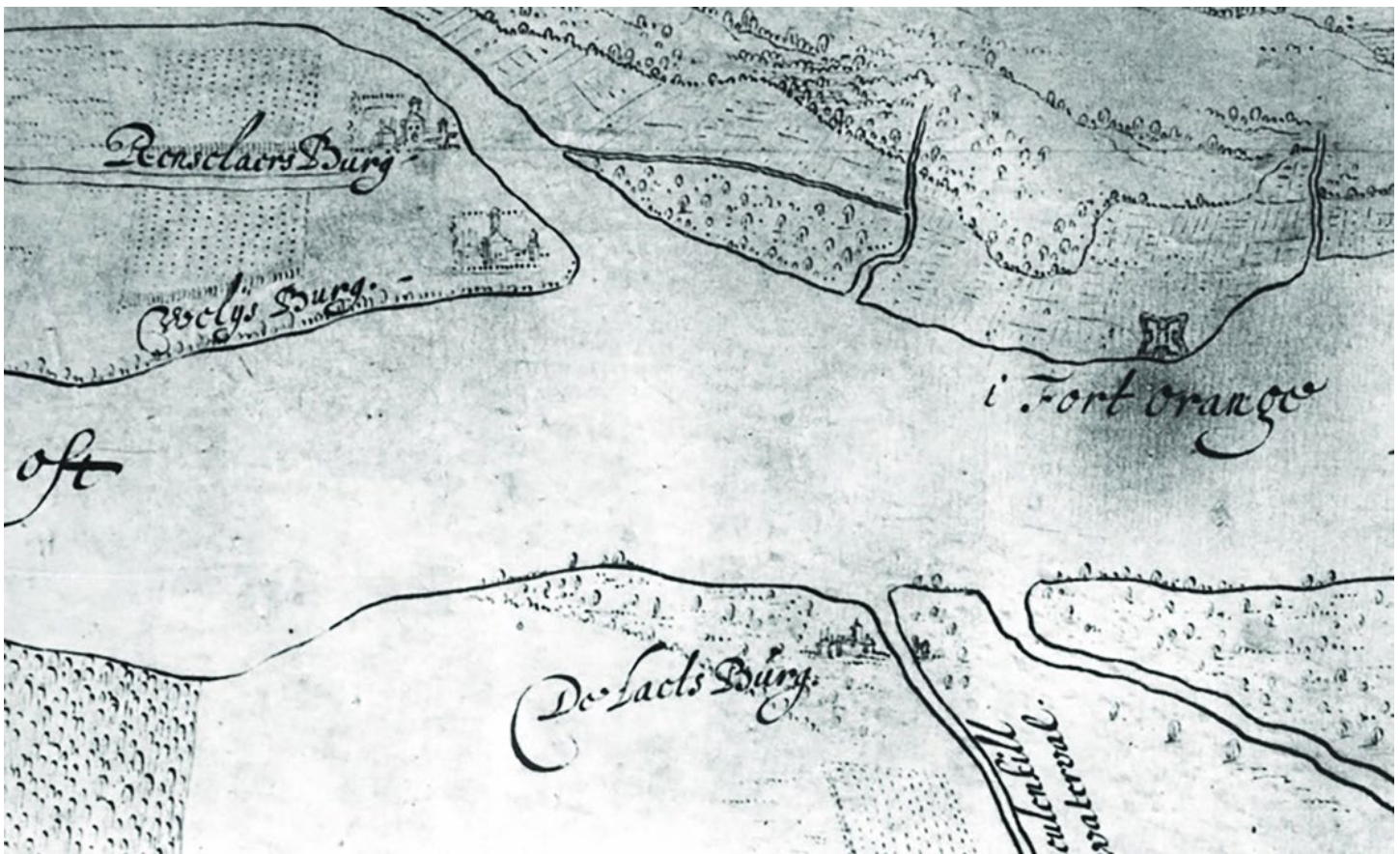


Figure 1 Site of Ft. Orange

Detail from the Rensselaerswyck map of ca. 1630 showing the north tip of Castle Island, location of the Welysburg farm, on the left and the location of Fort Orange, built in 1624, to the right in New Netherland. The location of Fort Orange is in present day Albany, New York. Courtesy of the New York State Library.

<sup>2</sup> Wikitree, Where Genealogists Colaborate (2024, October 24). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen\\_van\\_den\\_Bogaert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen_van_den_Bogaert).

<sup>3</sup> Wikitree, Where Genealogists Colaborate (2024, October 24). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen\\_van\\_den\\_Bogaert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen_van_den_Bogaert).

<sup>4</sup> Wikitree, Where Genealogists Colaborate (2024, October 24). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen\\_van\\_den\\_Bogaert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen_van_den_Bogaert).

<sup>5</sup> WikipediaContributors.(2024, October 24).Wikipedia,The Free Encyclopedia.Retrievedfrom[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen\\_van\\_den\\_Bogaert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmen_van_den_Bogaert)

## THE NEXT QUESTION OF THE QUARTER

The first Question of the Quarter of 2025 will be: “*There is an old saying or maybe a curse, “May you live in interesting times. Which of your ancestors would you say lived in the most “interesting” times?”*”

Contact your editor at [editor@broomfieldgensoc.org](mailto:editor@broomfieldgensoc.org) to share.

## FEATURED ARTICLE: BROOM WHAT?

By Gail Elias, Editor

Have you ever wondered how places get their names? Some – like some of the places named in the Albertse Brandt story above – get their names from a geographic feature. Others are named for famous people. Some are named for places where settlers used to live. That isn’t how Broomfield got its name.

### GEOGRAPHY?

Originally, Broomfield was named Zang’s Spur – which has nothing to do with horses. In 1885, an entrepreneur named Adolph Zang bought an area around 120<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Old Wadsworth. The train stop there became known as Zang’s Spur off the main railroad line where Adolph could get his locally grown grains onto rail cars for delivery to the Zang Brewing Company in Denver. We’ll leave the Zang Mansion that he built on profits from his brewery for a later date. So – not geography.<sup>6</sup>

### FAMOUS PEOPLE NAMED BROOMFIELD?

One of the marvelous things about AI and the internet is you can ask a silly question like, “What famous people are named Broomfield?” And the answer was Al, Ayan, Billy, Deon, Fred, Herbert, Jack, Jody, John, John Calvin, Matthew, Maurice, Nick, Nigel, Robert C. and William. All Broomfields – and no one that I had ever heard of. So – not a famous name.<sup>7</sup>

### FAMOUS PLACE NAMED BROOMFIELD?

Wikipedia to the rescue! There are two Broomfields in New Zealand and nine in Great Britain – none of which seemed particularly noteworthy. In the US, there are only two rivals: Broomfield Township, Michigan (a sparsely settled area of Isabella County in the central part of the Lower Peninsula) and Broomfield Rowhouse, a 1909 home on the historic register in Omaha.

I did find a number of references to Broomfield Street in Boston where a number of nefarious activities occurred in the late 1800’s (it’s now a series high rise structures). Or could they have meant Bloomfield Missouri where in 1869, according to the Rocky Mountain News on September 28, there was a report of a young runaway? And then, like today, the press got the name wrong, perhaps confusing the town Bloomfield, with Albert Broomfield, a Missouri resident (at least according to family search). Maybe not this either?

*Deputy Sheriff Remer informs us that last week an Arkansas girl, 13 years old, without shoes, stockings or bonnet, stole a horse in Cash Bottom and when last heard from was near Broomfield MO, making the horse “git up.”*

<sup>6</sup> A History of Broomfield, from June 2021, Our Broomfield Publication.

<sup>7</sup> Wikipedia, Broomfield (surname)



## AND THE ANSWER IS...

Broom – fields and fields of broom! Back in the day, before Roomba, people used brooms to sweep – and the long stems of the plant were bound together to make a broom (of sorts). Herbalists will use broom for a variety of medicinal purposes including treatment of heart problems, gout and bleeding gums. Yikes! And, perhaps more to Mr. Zang's liking, broom can be used to add the "bitter" taste to beer!



## FEATURED STORY: WHO'S YOUR DADDY – AND YOUR MAMA?

By Gail Elias

Fred Himes, my maternal great-grandfather, was born in Faurndau, Goeppingen District, Baden-Wuerttemberg, on 3 Sep 1853. He emigrated to the US in April 1866 at a young age of (13 – 16 depending on your source) and died in Roaring Spring, Blair County, PA on 22 Nov 1942. And if I had been lucky enough to know him, I would have asked him the question that's the title of this article. To save us all from a laundry list of citations, I'm going to omit them here, because this story is about the collision of family "story" and "fact."

### THE FAMILY STORY

This story comes from my mother and her cousin (my Uncle Bud) who were bound and determined to find out more about Fred whom they both knew well. Fred, however, was not at all "forth coming" about his heritage. The story, according to my mother and Uncle Bud, was:

- 1) Fred was born to a young "widowed" mother (name unknown) and it is said that he never knew his father.
- 2) He was sent to a military school (or maybe an orphanage) in Baden Wuerttemberg and emigrated from Germany in April 1866.
- 3) He was supposed to go to his uncles (and, if he never knew his father, then these would have been his mother's brothers) who had farms near Clover Creek and Sharpsburg. Which Sharpsburg is a good question because there are at least 2 in Pennsylvania.
- 4) Fred came through NYC, allegedly with his mother and stepfather, who "abandoned" him in NYC where he was "robbed" by city kids but (somehow) made his way to PA – only to find that his uncles had been killed at Gettysburg.
- 5) The tenants who were working and living on the farms (allegedly a Fleisher? Fleischaker? family) took him in, but he didn't inherit the farms (as he should have according to my mother and Uncle Bud)!

### DECONSTRUCTING THE "FAMILY STORY"

There are just a couple of problems with "the story."

- 1) The Battle of Gettysburg was 1-3 Jul 1863. The dates raise an issue since Fred arrived in 1866. Searches of Civil War History and military service websites haven't helped me find 2 brothers named Himes from Pennsylvania who were killed at Gettysburg. And since that was 3 years before Fred emigrated, I think his mother and/or grandparents would have heard by then even considering the pace at which mail moved – assuming anyone could write. There were a number of men named Himes who did serve in the Union Army during the Civil War. It looks as if most survived. The one Himes man who did die was Jesse Heim, who suffered a fatal wound in the Wilderness battle in Virginia 5 May 1864, not Gettysburg.
- 2) Curiously, I have not been able to find a birth record for Fred in the "church books" where I ultimately located *everyone else* in this story exactly where their immigration requests said they should be.



- 3) Fred made a successful life for himself and his family in Roaring Spring. He worked at a number of different occupations – but primarily he was a miller. A 1933 article in the Altoona newspaper on Fred’s life recounted the following:
  - a) Fred’s **mother** married John Graucher or Raucher and they also came to the US, reportedly at the same time as Fred.
  - b) He had two half-sisters from this union who died young.
- 4) The Semi-Centennial History of Roaring Spring (1937) provides a brief bio of Fred. It recounted:
  - a) Fred came to the US on the ship Saconia with John Rauscher and his **aunt**, arriving in Roaring Spring on 25 May 1866.
  - b) Mr. Rauscher went to Martinsburg (also in Blair Co) and his **aunt** later married John Reik.
  - c) Fred made his permanent home with his **“uncle”** George Himes. George survived the Civil War and was in Roaring Spring in 1866 when he sold his homestead. So, this uncle hadn’t died in the Civil War – if he was Fred’s uncle. Neither mother nor Uncle Bud thought so but didn’t share why.
- 5) These two accounts appear to be inconsistent. But both are true. The 26 May 1866 passenger list from the Saxonia, landing at Castle Garden in NYC, lists: John Rauscher (age 33), C. Rauscher (age 36?), R Heim (19) and F Heim (16).

The root of the problem is that Fred’s mother’s name, maiden or otherwise, wasn’t recorded in any of the documents I had initially. So, was her maiden name Heim? Or was that her married name? I’m leaning toward the idea that that was his mother’s maiden name. And I’m guessing that he was one of the following: a) born out of wedlock, b) his father died before or shortly after he was born or c) his father deserted his mother.

#### WHAT TO DO?

That was the question! Taking a leap of faith, I guessed that the people who emigrated together were somehow connected. They were - and thanks to the “church books, emigration records, military records, the US census and a newspaper article or two” for helping to straighten out this genealogical mess.

- 1) Johann Friedrich Rauscher (1833-1914) and Katharina Heim (1833-1911, the daughter of Johan Georg Heim and Anna Barbara Reik) married 16 Feb 1865 in Wuerttemberg. This is a pretty late marriage for the time. On Johan Friedrich’s death, his obituary reported that he was survived by a stepson, Fred Himes. This suggests that his wife (Katharina) was Fred’s mother.
- 2) Regina Fredericka Heim was born 21 Aug 1847 in Faurndau, Wuerttemberg. Clearly, she’s not Fred’s mother since she would have been about 6 years old when Fred was born. Her baptismal certificate lists her parents as (you guessed it) Johan Georg Heim and Anna Barbara Reik. So, Regina and Katherine were sisters. About 1870 in Blair County, Regina married John Reik. So, perhaps a relative of her mother? This couple lived and died on a farm in East Sharpsburg. Remember those farms Fred was supposed to inherit? That was probably one of them.

*Was Fred “abandoned” in NYC and set upon by hoodlums?* Well, maybe abandoned, but not necessarily in NYC. In 1870 he wasn’t living with any of the people he emigrated with. He was boarding with the Adam Fouse family – and I surely wish this census defined the relationship of the people in the household. But that’s where he ultimately met and married his wife, Martha Amanda Acker.

*And what about those uncles who (allegedly) died at Gettysburg?* Going back to the German church books and exploring a ton of Germany genealogy sites, I found four children of Johan Georg Heim and Anna Barbara Reik: Johan Georg (b1831), Catharine (b1833), Johannes (b1840) and Regina Friedrike (b1847). So, if the uncles who “died” also immigrated, and they were brothers of Fred’s mother, George and John are likely candidates. Oh – and these four were the only (surviving) children of that union, because Anna Barbara died shortly after Regina’s birth and Johan Georg Heim remarried.

Thank you, 1900 Census, which showed George, b 1831, in Germany and his year of immigration as 1851 (also found that record thanks to the German requirement that immigrants fill out a “request to leave” form). And

George did in fact serve in the Union Army, serving from 24 Mar 1864 – 15 Aug 1865. I'd conclude that this George was a strong candidate to be Fred's uncle.

Johannes (John, b 1840) was more challenging, but following the same path, he emigrated in 1859. There are *many* John Himes in PA, but the most likely candidate is one John Himes who enlisted 2 May 1861 in the 14<sup>th</sup> infantry and mustered out 7 Aug 1861. Not a long enlistment – so was he injured? Maybe, there is a last will and testament of John Himes, deceased at the age of 25, filed 17 Nov 1865 in Blair County, leaving a wife and four children. If this is, in fact, the right Johannes, then one more part of the story is true. He did die before Fred Himes and company came to America – just not at Gettysburg.

### SO WHY WAS FRED SO RETICENT ABOUT HIS ORIGINS?

Two more interesting – and maybe suggestive facts.

- 1) When Katharine Heim Rauscher died in 1911, Fred, not her husband, signed her death certificate and did not list the names of either parent or their birthplaces.
- 2) When Fred died in 1942 in Blair County, his daughter Mable (my grandaunt) signed his death certificate and indicated she didn't know the names of either of his parents or where they were from.

The answer to this question is likely to be part history and part societal norms. In 1942, the US was engaged in a war with Germany, and it might not have been great to be overtly German in the US. World War I would have occurred during the time when Fred was expanding his business and safeguarding his growing family. Leading up to WWI the US experienced a wave of anti-German sentiment which might have influenced Fred's reticence.

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, illegitimacy was viewed as a social evil and was shameful. Although mothers of illegitimate children were the most obvious targets, the children themselves were often shunned and isolated from their communities with few, if any, legal rights. Was Fred hiding his heritage to protect himself and his family as he built a life for himself in his adopted country?

## BEYOND OUR BRANCHES: NEWS FROM OTHER GENEALOGY SOCIETIES

### NATIONAL GENEALOGY SOCIETY (NGS)

For more information visit the NGS website [here](#).

### COLORADO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (CGS)

For more information visit the CGS website [here](#).

### COLORADO COUNCIL OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES (CCGS)

For more information visit the CCGS website [here](#).

## CONTACT US

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Interested in joining? Visit us at <https://www.broomfieldgensoc.org/>



## NOVEMBER HOLIDAYS

November is National:

- ✓ Native American Heritage Month
- ✓ National Literacy Month and
- ✓ Adoption Month

And on these days, we celebrate –

1 Nov – Calzone, Deep Fried Clams, and Extra Mile Day  
2 Nov – Pumpkin Destruction, Sadie Hawkin's Day and Cookie Monster's Birthday  
3 Nov – Cliché Day  
4 Nov – Use Your Common Sense Day  
5 Nov – Play Monopoly Day  
6 Nov – Saxophone Day  
7 Nov – International Merlot Day  
8 Nov – Aid and Abet Punsters and Dunces Day  
11 Nov – Veterans Day  
12 Nov – Hot Buttered Rum Day  
13 Nov – World Kindness Day  
14 Nov – Spicy Pickle and Guacamole Day  
15 Nov – Clean Out Your Fridge Day  
16 Nov – Jukebox Day  
17 Nov – Take a Hike Day  
18 Nov – Married to a Scorpio Support Day  
19 Nov – Have a Bad Day Day  
20 Nov – Name Your PC Day  
21 Nov – World Hello Day  
23 Nov – Doctor Who Day  
25 Nov – Blase Day  
26 Nov – World Olive Tree Day  
27 Nov – Slinky and Tie One On Day  
28 Nov – Red Planet Day – and Thanksgiving  
29 Nov – Flossing Day  
30 Nov – Stay Home Because You're Well Day

A Note from Your Editor: November has many holidays, not the least of which is Thanksgiving, but also consider All Soul's Day (to celebrate surviving another Halloween). We may also wish to consider adding something to celebrate the end of the (ever-lengthening) political add season!