

Chapter 1 : Finding-the-Roots-of-Your-Family-Tree

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

It can be interesting and a lot of fun to do a little snooping into the past to find out about your ancestors. Who knows what you might discover? Putting together a Family Tree can be challenging and time-consuming, especially when there is not a lot of evidence readily available about family members prior to the most recent generations. Knowing where to look for information is often the hardest part about finding the roots to your family tree. Many records that in the past could only be searched via in person interviews or on-site visits are now available online. There are many different websites dedicated to searching family histories. Some charge a fee. Always look into a website to make sure it is legitimate and secure. Even now, some types of information can only be found by actually speaking to people, visiting record offices, or contacting local resources. For many people, these steps are what make building a family tree a fun and exciting project. Here are a few tips from some folks who have had success researching the backgrounds of their own families. There will probably plenty of gaps in the information you get from family members and family belongings. You may be able to fill in information by searching outside the family unit. Is there a subject you would like us to cover at Seasoned Times? We want your feedback and suggestions. If you share Seasoned Times content, please remember to credit www. If you would like us to let you know when new information is added to Seasoned Times, send us an email with the word "update" in the subject line. Seasoned Times can not guarantee the accuracy or timeliness of all content. Always consult a physician before making any major lifestyle changes and in matters of your personal health and wellbeing. Always consult a financial advisor or other expert for advice about finances and retirement.

Chapter 2 : Tree - Wikipedia

Strengthen the roots of your family business. Dr. Charlotte E. Lamp of Rockwood Consulting, LLC is a recognized Fellow of the Family Firm The meaning of the Tree.

A new layer of wood is added in each growing season, thickening the stem, existing branches and roots. Although "tree" is a term of common parlance, there is no universally recognised precise definition of what a tree is, either botanically or in common language. Certain monocots may be considered trees under a slightly looser definition; [8] while the Joshua tree, bamboos and palms do not have secondary growth and never produce true wood with growth rings, [9] [10] they may produce "pseudo-wood" by lignifying cells formed by primary growth. They differ from shrubs, which have a similar growth form, by usually growing larger and having a single main stem; [5] but there is no consistent distinction between a tree and a shrub, [17] made more confusing by the fact that trees may be reduced in size under harsher environmental conditions such as on mountains and subarctic areas. The tree form has evolved separately in unrelated classes of plants in response to similar environmental challenges, making it a classic example of parallel evolution. With an estimated 60,000 species, the number of trees worldwide might total twenty-five per cent of all living plant species. The majority of tree species are angiosperms. There are about 1000 species of gymnosperm trees, [21] including conifers, cycads, ginkgophytes and gnetales; they produce seeds which are not enclosed in fruits, but in open structures such as pine cones, and many have tough waxy leaves, such as pine needles. There are also some trees among the old lineages of flowering plants called basal angiosperms or paleodicots; these include Amborella, Magnolia, nutmeg and avocado, [23] while trees such as bamboo, palms and bananas are monocots. Wood gives structural strength to the trunk of most types of tree; this supports the plant as it grows larger. The vascular system of trees allows water, nutrients and other chemicals to be distributed around the plant, and without it trees would not be able to grow as large as they do. Trees, as relatively tall plants, need to draw water up the stem through the xylem from the roots by the suction produced as water evaporates from the leaves. If insufficient water is available the leaves will die. In trees and other plants that develop wood, the vascular cambium allows the expansion of vascular tissue that produces woody growth. Because this growth ruptures the epidermis of the stem, woody plants also have a cork cambium that develops among the phloem. The cork cambium gives rise to thickened cork cells to protect the surface of the plant and reduce water loss. Both the production of wood and the production of cork are forms of secondary growth. Forest The number of trees in the world, according to a estimate, is 3. The estimate is about eight times higher than previous estimates, and is based on tree densities measured on over 1000 plots. It remains subject to a wide margin of error, not least because the samples are mainly from Europe and North America. The estimate suggests that about 15 billion trees are cut down annually and about 5 billion are planted. Light is very limited under their dense cover and there may be little plant life on the forest floor, although fungi may abound. Acacia and baobab are well adapted to living in such areas. Root The roots of a tree serve to anchor it to the ground and gather water and nutrients to transfer to all parts of the tree. They are also used for reproduction, defence, survival, energy storage and many other purposes. The radicle or embryonic root is the first part of a seedling to emerge from the seed during the process of germination. This develops into a taproot which goes straight downwards. Within a few weeks lateral roots branch out of the side of this and grow horizontally through the upper layers of the soil. In most trees, the taproot eventually withers away and the wide-spreading laterals remain. Near the tip of the finer roots are single cell root hairs. These are in immediate contact with the soil particles and can absorb water and nutrients such as potassium in solution. The roots require oxygen to respire and only a few species such as the mangrove and the pond cypress *Taxodium ascendens* can live in permanently waterlogged soil. Many of these are known as mycorrhiza and form a mutualistic relationship with the tree roots. Some are specific to a single tree species, which will not flourish in the absence of its mycorrhizal associate. Others are generalists and associate with many species. The tree acquires minerals such as phosphorus from the fungus while it obtains the carbohydrate products of photosynthesis from the tree. The fungus promotes growth of the roots and helps protect the trees against predators and pathogens. It can also limit damage done to a tree by

pollution as the fungus accumulate heavy metals within its tissues. They have actinorhizal root nodules on their roots in which the bacteria live. This process enables the tree to live in low nitrogen habitats where they would otherwise be unable to thrive. The interconnections are made by the inosculation process, a kind of natural grafting or welding of vegetal tissues. The tests to demonstrate this networking are performed by injecting chemicals, sometimes radioactive, into a tree, and then checking for its presence in neighbouring trees. The common purposes for aerial roots may be of two kinds, to contribute to the mechanical stability of the tree, and to obtain oxygen from air. An instance of mechanical stability enhancement is the red mangrove that develops prop roots that loop out of the trunk and branches and descend vertically into the mud. These brace the tree rather like angle brackets and provide stability, reducing sway in high winds. They are particularly prevalent in tropical rainforests where the soil is poor and the roots are close to the surface. These root extensions are called pneumatophores, and are present, among others, in black mangrove and pond cypress.

Trunk botany The main purpose of the trunk is to raise the leaves above the ground, enabling the tree to overtop other plants and outcompete them for light. It protects the trunk against the elements, disease, animal attack and fire. It is perforated by a large number of fine breathing pores called lenticels, through which oxygen diffuses. Bark is continually replaced by a living layer of cells called the cork cambium or phellogen. Similarly, the bark of the silver birch *Betula pendula* peels off in strips. In some trees such as the pine *Pinus* species the bark exudes sticky resin which deters attackers whereas in rubber trees *Hevea brasiliensis* it is a milky latex that oozes out. The quinine bark tree *Cinchona officinalis* contains bitter substances to make the bark unpalatable. These lay their eggs in crevices and the larvae chew their way through the cellulose tissues leaving a gallery of tunnels. This may allow fungal spores to gain admittance and attack the tree. Dutch elm disease is caused by a fungus *Ophiostoma* species carried from one elm tree to another by various beetles. The tree reacts to the growth of the fungus by blocking off the xylem tissue carrying sap upwards and the branch above, and eventually the whole tree, is deprived of nourishment and dies. In Britain in the s, 25 million elm trees were killed by this disease. It is a soft spongy layer of living cells, some of which are arranged end to end to form tubes. These are supported by parenchyma cells which provide padding and include fibres for strengthening the tissue. The cells are continually dividing, creating phloem cells on the outside and wood cells known as xylem on the inside. It is composed of water-conducting cells and associated cells which are often living, and is usually pale in colour. It transports water and minerals from the roots to the upper parts of the tree. The oldest, inner part of the sapwood is progressively converted into heartwood as new sapwood is formed at the cambium. The conductive cells of the heartwood are blocked in some species, and the surrounding cells are more often dead. Heartwood is usually darker in colour than the sapwood. It is the dense central core of the trunk giving it rigidity. Three quarters of the dry mass of the xylem is cellulose, a polysaccharide, and most of the remainder is lignin, a complex polymer. A transverse section through a tree trunk or a horizontal core will show concentric circles or lighter or darker wood - tree rings. These rings are the annual growth rings [64] There may also be rays running at right angles to growth rings. These are vascular rays which are thin sheets of living tissue permeating the wood. This pattern of growth is related to climatic conditions; growth normally ceases when conditions are either too cold or too dry. In readiness for the inactive period, trees form buds to protect the meristem, the zone of active growth. Before the period of dormancy, the last few leaves produced at the tip of a twig form scales. These are thick, small and closely wrapped and enclose the growing point in a waterproof sheath. Inside this bud there is a rudimentary stalk and neatly folded miniature leaves, ready to expand when the next growing season arrives. Buds also form in the axils of the leaves ready to produce new side shoots. The expanding shoot pushes its way out, shedding the scales in the process. These leave behind scars on the surface of the twig. The new stem is unglorified at first and may be green and downy. The *Arecaceae* palms have their leaves spirally arranged on an unbranched trunk. Secondary growth consists of a progressive thickening and strengthening of the tissues as the outer layer of the epidermis is converted into bark and the cambium layer creates new phloem and xylem cells. The bark is inelastic. If damage occurs the tree may in time become hollow. Leaf Leaves are structures specialised for photosynthesis and are arranged on the tree in such a way as to maximise their exposure to light without shading each other. Trees have evolved leaves in a wide range of shapes and sizes, in

response to environmental pressures including climate and predation. They can be broad or needle-like, simple or compound, lobed or entire, smooth or hairy, delicate or tough, deciduous or evergreen. The needles of coniferous trees are compact but are structurally similar to those of broad-leaved trees. They are adapted for life in environments where resources are low or water is scarce. Frozen ground may limit water availability and conifers are often found in colder places at higher altitudes and higher latitudes than broad leaved trees. In conifers such as fir trees, the branches hang down at an angle to the trunk, enabling them to shed snow. In contrast, broad leaved trees in temperate regions deal with winter weather by shedding their leaves. When the days get shorter and the temperature begins to decrease, the leaves no longer make new chlorophyll and the red and yellow pigments already present in the blades become apparent. This causes the cells at the junction of the petiole and the twig to weaken until the joint breaks and the leaf floats to the ground. In tropical and subtropical regions, many trees keep their leaves all year round. Individual leaves may fall intermittently and be replaced by new growth but most leaves remain intact for some time. Other tropical species and those in arid regions may shed all their leaves annually, such as at the start of the dry season. Plant reproduction , Pollination , and Seed dispersal Trees can be pollinated either by wind or by animals, mostly insects.

Chapter 3 : DIGGING FOR THE ROOTS OF YOUR FAMILY TREE

Roots & Branches: Writing Your Family Tree We don't get to choose our families " but when we write our stories we do get to make many choices about how we frame, represent, embrace, and challenge the family histories we've heard, discovered, or remembered through the years.

Family is a rich and layered topic to explore. Through the course of this five-week workshop, you will: Writers of all skill levels are welcome to attend this workshop. You can bring a work in progress, but please keep in mind that this workshop will focus on generating new work and new strategies for telling your story better. Read on for week-by-week descriptions. Untangling Facts from Fiction Second only to people, plot "narrative" drives readers to creative writing. Rather than a traditional method of noting the strengths and weaknesses of a text, and offering praise and suggestions, we will use a method of response that allows readers to ask questions about the text and to the author. By having the opportunity to hear and respond to reader questions, you will gain a greater understanding of your intentions and interests in crafting the work. These are revision exercises that will help you elevate your workshop pieces, but also translate to all creative writing, no matter the content or genre. Revising toward luminous detail is finding what distinguishes your family from all the other families in the world. What makes your dad specifically weird? What makes your aunt distinctly generous? These exercises will push you toward more effective use of specificity of detail and unexpected language. Workshop and Revising For Figurative Language This week, the second half of the class will have their pieces workshopped, through the same method of questioning as last week. These exercises that focus on imagery, metaphor, and musicality help to make all your writing sing, and are some of the essential tools that put the "creative" in creative nonfiction. Metaphor-making and lyric language are skills that will help you add artistry, depth, and complexity to your work in this class and beyond. Submissions, Performance, and Publication Where do you submit your work? What are performance techniques that can help you best present your story orally to audiences? How do you balance the desire to tell your story versus the fear of exposing private stories? What are the self-publishing avenues available for preserving your family stories beautifully for the next generation? Free on-street parking is available. Coffee, tea, water and light refreshments will be provided each week. Sarah Shotland is the author of the novel *Junkette* and a playwright whose work has been produced in theaters nationally and internationally. She is the Co-Founder and Program Coordinator of Words Without Walls, which brings creative writing classes to jails, prisons, and rehab centers in Pittsburgh. She has more than 15 years of experience teaching creative writing in and out of academic settings, and currently teaches at Chatham University. Please call us at or email our events manager, Lauren Boehm, at boehm creativenonfiction.

Chapter 4 : Discovering Family Roots - Carolina Country

If your family roots are local, you will want to visit the Washingtoniana Division on the third floor of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library. This division is dedicated to preserving the history of Washington, D.C.

Ladies Meeting in Ukraine June, 2 Kings It has been said that this verse, 2 Kings Today we are going to take a look at trees and see what secrets they hold for us as women. The title of my message is "Our Family Tree. Turn with me to Isaiah That they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the LORD hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it. If you know anything about Bible numerology you know that specific numbers have specific meanings. Let me give you just two examples. The number six represents man. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: But the Bible says it is the number of a man. The number seven represents completeness or perfection. God created everything in six days and on the seventh day He rested because creation was complete and perfect. There are many components to trees but we are going to look at the four major parts: The Roots The most important part of our tree remains underground. This is the root system. The roots are what ground, or hold, or the tree in place. Without roots there would be no tree. The root system of our family should be God and the things of God. While God cannot be seen in us the results of Jesus Christ living in us should be obvious to those around us. What do I mean by this? I cannot see Jesus Christ in you. You cannot see Him in me. But I should be able to see the evidence of Christ in your life just like you should be able to see it in mine. The Bible talks about the fruits of the Spirit in Galatians 5: Where there was once hatred now there will be love. Sorrow will be replaced by joy. Where turmoil and chaos reigned now there will be peace. A quick temper and a short fuse will be replaced by longsuffering and patience. Hardness and resentment will give way to gentleness and forgiveness. Selfishness will no longer be dominant but goodness will shine forth. Faith will replace doubt and fear. Pride will disappear and meekness will be evident as you humble yourself before God. Temperance will emerge as a person conquers the flesh and walks in the Spirit. God is the foundation on which our family tree must be built. God must be present in every part of our tree for it to grow and produce. The Trunk The trunk is the strongest part of the tree. It is the first thing that appears above the ground. As it is properly cared for and nourished it grows strong and tall and heads straight for the sky. In our family tree the trunk is representative of the husband. He is the strength in the family unit. God gives him his position and we as women have no right to take it from him. The Bible reminds us in 1 Corinthians So man must take first place in the home. How does he do this? God intended man to be the provider for the family in two ways. First man must provide for the physical and material needs of his wife and children: Adam had the best of everything when he lived in the Garden of Eden. All he had to do was "dress it and keep it" Genesis 2: However, after the fall, the ground was cursed and he would have to toil to stay alive and provide for his family. What was once a joy for him now became a burden and a necessity for survival. The man of the family is to be the "bread-winner" or the provider. The woman is not. No real man likes to be in competition with a woman, especially with his wife. The wife was created to be the helpmeet for her husband, not his competition. Your husband might not tell how he really feels about you working but more than likely he resents it. If you are having difficulties in your marriage this could be one of the major reasons why. A man who lets his wife work when he is perfectly capable of working himself is lazy. Paul, Timothy and Silvanus wrote to the church in Thessalonica these words, "For yourselves know how ye ought to follow us: Not because we have not power, but to make ourselves an ensample unto you to follow us. For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat. Did Jesus have to work in order to eat? Satan himself said when he tempted Christ in the wilderness that Jesus could command the stones to become bread. Jesus turned 5 fish and 2 loaves of bread into a meal for well over 5, people. He could have taken care of Himself. He did it to be an example to men. Paul was a tent maker and many times used his profession to help others and teach them at the same time. Did he need to work in order to eat? As a preacher he had a right to ask food and shelter from whomever he wanted and they were to oblige him. Why did he spend his time making tents then? He did it to be an example to the men. Peter, James and John were fishermen before they met the Lord, during the time

they were his disciples and after He died. Of course they could but they did it to be examples to other men. Man in some way or another should be able to work in order to eat. God said, "In the sweat of thy face. Second, man must provide for the spiritual needs of his wife and children. The spiritual welfare of the family is the responsibility of the husband. It is not the responsibility of the wife. It is the man who is responsible to take the family to church. It is the man who is responsible to lead in prayer in the home. It is the man who is responsible to institute a family altar and have devotions. It is the man who is responsible to instruct in the things of God. It is the man who is responsible to lead his family in soul-winning and witnessing. It is your job to back-up your husband in these areas. It is not your job to take charge of them. It is not your responsibility. I cannot emphasize that enough. God will not bless you or your family if you do. If your spiritual life is not in proper balance then his most likely will not be either. If you are out of fellowship with God then you are giving the devil the opportunity to come into your marriage, your family and your home and destroy it. The Bible says in Ephesians 4: Stop and think when a tree sways the most. It is during a storm or a heavy wind. What makes the tree trunk bend? On its own it may be able to withstand the wind but it is the action of the branches that pull it. So it is in the family between the husband and the wife. If all is peaceful and they are living according to the Bible then their marriage will be calm and steady. But if the wife gets out of fellowship with her husband because she is out of fellowship with God then she has the potential to cause her husband to get out of fellowship with God too. The trunk is the strongest part of the tree.

Chapter 5 : American Family . About the Series . Behind the Scenes | PBS

Analogous poem about using your "family tree and roots" as refuge and strength in hard times. You can climb your family tree and be nurtured by its members. Home.

Being an American is a state of mind, and to be in a family is to feel the power of belonging, the power of your roots. Family is a tree, the strength of a tree, the roots, the leaves, the past and the present, the future, the fruits, the seeds. This is the first series to feature a predominantly Latino family on broadcast television, right? This is definitely a step in the right direction. We applaud PBS and the executives who saw a place for us in their family. We as Americans of Latin descent are just as American as anyone else of any other descent. So I see this as kind of enhancing the family photo album of America, adding a little color or spice, as they say. Anytime you do something Latino, yeah, I love the color, the spice. Dealing with each other. The mother unfortunately is racked with drugs [and] esteem problems. I have to be strong for both of us, for all of us, really. My little brothers, you know. One of them growing way past me. Looks like a Calvin Klein model. You gotta watch out for him. As it turns out, he ends up with his son without the mother there. That which we run from the most, we run right into sometimes. What do you like about Esteban? He tries to maybe shut up a little. How much of Esteban comes from you? Esteban is another part of me. Maybe a more mild mannered side to myself, [a little] less hammy.

Chapter 6 : Roots Quotes (quotes)

Tree Wall Decals. Bring your love of nature and the outdoors into your home with tree wall decals. Who doesn't like to show Strong Family Roots? Show yours with Tree Wall Decal from Express Yourself.

I revere them when they live in tribes and families, in forests and groves. And even more I revere them when they stand alone. They are like lonely persons. Not like hermits who have stolen away out of some weakness, but like great, solitary men, like Beethoven and Nietzsche. In their highest boughs the world rustles, their roots rest in infinity; but they do not lose themselves there, they struggle with all the force of their lives for one thing only: Nothing is holier, nothing is more exemplary than a beautiful, strong tree. When a tree is cut down and reveals its naked death-wound to the sun, one can read its whole history in the luminous, inscribed disk of its trunk: And every young farmboy knows that the hardest and noblest wood has the narrowest rings, that high on the mountains and in continuing danger the most indestructible, the strongest, the ideal trees grow. Whoever knows how to speak to them, whoever knows how to listen to them, can learn the truth. They do not preach learning and precepts, they preach, undeterred by particulars, the ancient law of life. A kernel is hidden in me, a spark, a thought, I am life from eternal life. The attempt and the risk that the eternal mother took with me is unique, unique the form and veins of my skin, unique the smallest play of leaves in my branches and the smallest scar on my bark. I was made to form and reveal the eternal in my smallest special detail. My strength is trust. I know nothing about my fathers, I know nothing about the thousand children that every year spring out of me. I live out the secret of my seed to the very end, and I care for nothing else. I trust that God is in me. I trust that my labor is holy. Out of this trust I live. When we are stricken and cannot bear our lives any longer, then a tree has something to say to us: Life is not easy, life is not difficult. Those are childish thoughts. Let God speak within you, and your thoughts will grow silent. You are anxious because your path leads away from mother and home. But every step and every day lead you back again to the mother. Home is neither here nor there. Home is within you, or home is nowhere at all. A longing to wander tears my heart when I hear trees rustling in the wind at evening. If one listens to them silently for a long time, this longing reveals its kernel, its meaning. It is a longing for home, for a memory of the mother, for new metaphors for life. Every path leads homeward, every step is birth, every step is death, every grave is mother. So the tree rustles in the evening, when we stand uneasy before our own childish thoughts: Trees have long thoughts, long-breathing and restful, just as they have longer lives than ours. They are wiser than we are, as long as we do not listen to them. But when we have learned how to listen to trees, then the brevity and the quickness and the childlike hastiness of our thoughts achieve an incomparable joy. Whoever has learned how to listen to trees no longer wants to be a tree. He wants to be nothing except what he is.

Chapter 7 : Roots Quotes - BrainyQuote

Exploring the Roots of Your Family Tree By Renee C. Gannon What began as a quick online search to help with my daughter's sixth grade social studies family tree project soon turned into a hunt to prove a family story that my maternal side had a connection to famed frontiersman, Daniel Boone.

Family information can be gleaned from U. Census Records, death certificates, graves and wills. But something nagged me about the tree. But a little more digging told a different story that came down to two John Boons whose families lived in and around Rowan County during the mid-to-late s. One was the offspring of Jonathan, the other became fatherless at an early age. I found many instances of the two Johns causing confusion amongst other family researchers, but finally found the true Boone leaf for my tree. The answer to the which-John-is-which riddle unraveled a story of a German immigrant named Johan Baltzer Bohn who landed in Philadelphia on the ship Ann Galley. He soon migrated to North Carolina via southwestern Virginia to raise a family, but died when his children were young. His first-generation American son, John Boon spelling changed, fought in the American Revolution as a soldier from Rowan County, before settling in Guilford County to raise the next generation of North Carolinians. Through the search for my family story, I lost a frontiersman, but gained an American patriot. Creating a tree How did I unravel the riddle? I had a basic line going back to the John Boon generation, but which John? I started with myself, my parents and grandparents, writing down full names, birth and death dates, places they lived. I kept my search narrow, just following the Boone surname and its many spellings. Family bibles, vital record certificates found in files and online, as well as online U. Census records at familysearch. At the Alamance County Register of Deeds office in Graham, I searched birth, death and marriage certificates, following the information trail of each generation listed on those documents. A search on findagrave. My Boone genealogy hunt, despite a few unsolved mysteries that I continue searching, was easy compared to others. Beginner family researchers often face many roadblocks in locating records, according to Vann Evans, correspondence archivist for the State Archives of North Carolina. Evans also notes that women are often difficult to find early on because females were not taxed, did not have voting rights and often did not own property in their name. Other problems include destroyed or lost documents from natural disasters, war, theft and fire; as well as the ever-changing county lines that shifted in the early- to mids. For instance, what is now a part of Alamance County was once Orange County, so any records during those years would be housed at the Orange County courthouse. These roadblocks and misinformation often found at online search sites can lead to frustration. You must pay particular attention to dates, and verify as best you can. These websites are constantly adding information beyond the basic vital records and census information. The free site familysearch. Other subscription sites include fold3. Google and Bing searches also produce results; and the DAR website at dar. The State Archives and its Genealogy Room in Raleigh have staff available to assist researchers on-site. Access to the bulk of the archives is free and open to the public. County Courthouse Register of Deeds offices are also available to visit, email or phone when searching for vital records find N. Other records that may help include probate records, wills, estates, burial records, land titles and deeds. Local libraries may also have genealogy information. Death certificate of William James Boone What about your family story? I continue to search and learn more about my Boone family tree. The bits and pieces gleaned from land deeds, wills, vital and census records weave stories about a revolutionary war soldier, farmers, millers, shopkeepers, mill workers, a short-term Confederate soldier, landowners, and yes, slave owners. Reasons for conducting family research vary. Some just want basics, while others are looking for a personal connection to their ancestors.

Chapter 8 : Family Tree Quotations

Finding the Roots of Your Family Tree Hunt for resources within your family's belongings. Collect everything you can find, including all birth and death certificates, journals, letters, postcards, military service records, marriage certificates, newspaper clippings, travel records, property deeds, business licenses, immigration records.

They also absorb water and minerals, store energy, and produce chemicals that help to regulate growth. The roots of the oak are both shallow and deep. The surface roots are fragile. They are very sensitive to any sudden change of grade or pressure. In healthy oaks, the root zone often extends outward two to three times the radius of the drip line the periphery of the foliage. Landscapers know that these surface roots can be weakened by changes in the landscape grade, soil compaction or removal of surface feeder roots. We often cover the root area of an oak with river rock if there is to be any pressure applied, as in a garden or landscape. The shallow roots of the oak remind us of the Word of God, read daily and applied liberally to life. A broad knowledge of Scripture is essential for healthy growth as a Christian. When we cover our shallow roots with the Rock, we can handle the pressures of daily life without being crushed. But the oak also has taproots than run deep into the earth and provide the anchor and strength for the tree. In some oaks, like the English Oak, the roots can go as deep below the ground as the tree grows above the ground. If these deep roots are weak, the entire tree is at risk. When an oak has a good root system, the winds of adversity actually strengthen rather than topple it. In times of drought, the roots sink even deeper to find the water needed to nourish the tree. If these roots grow to the surface, the tree will die, but if they sink deep into what the world calls dirt, the tree can withstand anything. This process is hidden from the rest of the world. If the roots are strong, no one notices. If, however, they fail to take in the nourishment needed or grow deeply enough, the lack become obvious. This growth must take place in the good seasons, before the storms hit. The deep roots of the oak remind us of the Word of God, studied deeply and applied to specific needs or issues. We need to make sure that our roots are as substantial as our ministry. We need more than the quick sprinkling of the Sunday sermon. We also need to bore deeper into the water of the Holy Spirit, especially in times of drought. The Word of God, fed by the water of the Spirit, anchors, strengthens, and feeds the Christian.

Chapter 9 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

Family Tree Quotations. The following is a collection of some of our favorite quotations about family, family trees, and history. Quotations on Family History.

Tree Sayings, Quotes The following are sayings and quotes concerning trees. If you know of a good quote we can add, send us an email at treesofstrength@ncsu.edu. From our soil, memorials will rise Pam Beck, Master Gardener Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. You are barking up the wrong tree. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lonely cry of the whippoorwill or the argument of the frogs around the pool at night? If man spit upon the ground, they spit upon themselves. This we know the earth does not belong to man, man belongs to earth. Like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life; he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself. A man is the gift of God and the friend of man. The second best time is now. Rich in symbolism, rich in personal satisfaction, rich in the exercise of responsibility. They appeal to all and awaken inspiring universal feelings. Enter the forest and the boundaries of nations are forgotten. It may be that some time an immortal pine will be the flag of a united peaceful world. Mills No town can fail of beauty, through its walks were gutters and its hovels, if venerable trees make magnificent colonnades along its streets. To plant a pine, one need only own a shovel. Blame not the sun but yourself. And if I do not save it, it shall not save me. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read and receive my company. We ought to bequeath to posterity as many forests and orchards as we have exhausted and consumed. Sterling Morton The best friend on earth of man is the tree: There is a soil in every leaf. Ballou We plant trees not for ourselves, but for future generations. Even if I knew that tomorrow the world would go to pieces, I would still plant my apple tree. Martin Luther King A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in. Some see nature as all ridicule and deformity And some scarce see nature at all. But by the eye of a man of imagination, nature is imagination itself. Furnas Most people are on the world, not in it have no conscious sympathy or relationship to anything about them undiffused, separated, and rigidly alone like marbles of polished stone, touching but separate. Barbe Baker Man alone of all the creatures of earth can change his own pattern. Man alone is the architect of his own destiny. Sterling Morton The forests are the flags of nature. Mills God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand tempests and floods. But he cannot save them from fools. Sterling Morton The tree which moves some to tears of joy is in the eyes of others only a green thing that stands in the way. Some see Nature all ridicule and deformity, and some scarce see Nature at all. But to the eyes of the man of imagination, Nature is Imagination itself. Some people call it the Tree of Heaven. No matter where its seed falls, it makes a tree which struggles to reach the sky. It grows in boarded up plots and out of neglected rubbish heaps. It grows up out of cellar gratings. It is the only tree that grows out of cement. It would be considered beautiful except that there are too many of it. They grip the ground as though they liked it, and though fast rooted they travel about as far as we do. They go wandering forth in all directions with every wind, going and coming like ourselves, traveling with us around the sun two million miles a day, and through space heaven knows how fast and far! By sinking its roots deeply into the earth, by accepting the rain that flows towards it, by reaching out to the sun, the tree perfects its character and becomes great. That is the secret of the tree. He was not merely a chip off the old block, but the old block itself. A vast and majestic tree is greater than that. You ever notice that trees do everything to get attention we do, except walk? These stout members of the vegetable kingdom may stand for as long as a thousand years, and tower far above our mortal heads. As such they are symbols and keepers of unlimited power, longevity, and timelessness. An untouched forest, studded with trees of all ages, sizes and types, is more than a mysterious, magical place - it is one of the energy reservoirs of nature. Within its boundaries stand ancient and new sentinels, guardians of the universal force which has manifested on the Earth. Techniques of Natural Magic, , p. Erv Evans Web Design by: