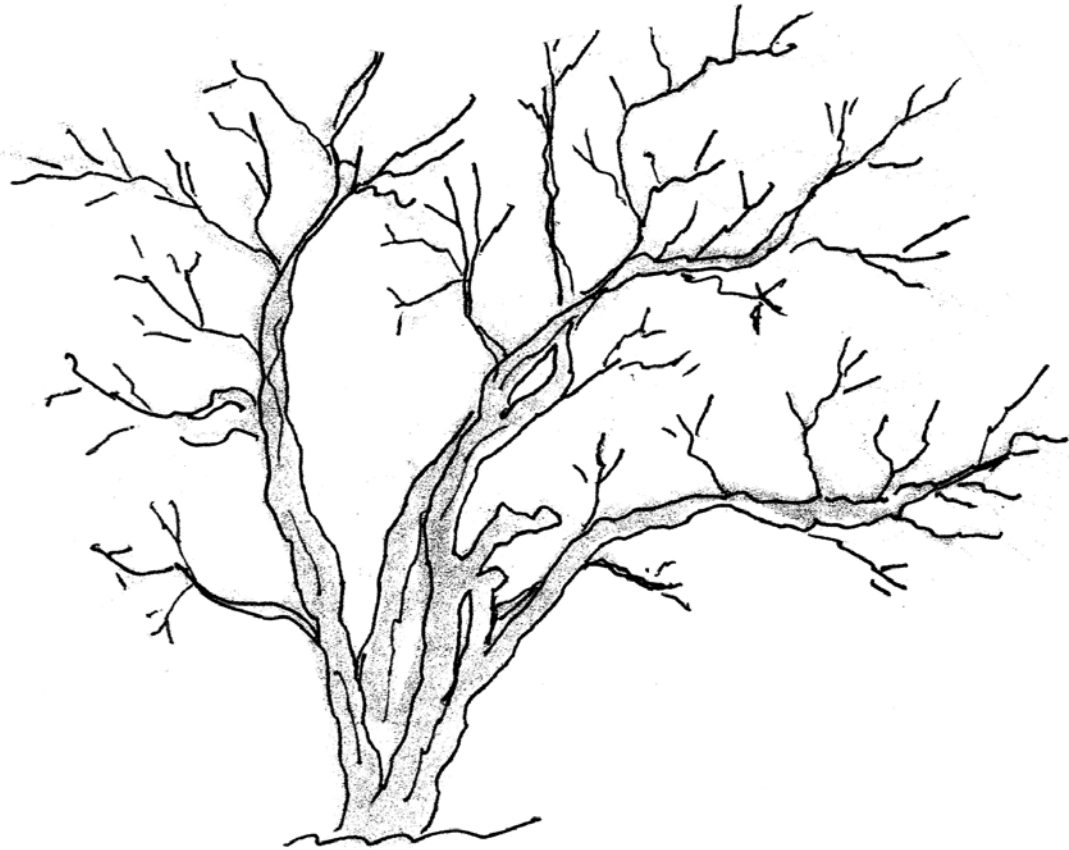


# GENEALOGY WORKSHOP

hosted by

Pinal County Genealogists

## SYLLABUS



Saturday, January 24, 2015

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
1555 N. Colorado St., Casa Grande, Arizona



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## WORKSHOP SPEAKERS

**Carolyn H. Brown** has been researching her family since 1979. She has published seven family histories and three genealogy guides. Carol is the founder, chairman and newsletter editor of the Bouse Genealogical Society, Bouse, Arizona. She has been presenting genealogy seminars and workshops for over 25 years, and for the past nine years she has been the editor of the SKP Genies BOF—a traveling genealogy group. Carol is the recipient of the 2012 AzGAB Founders Award and the 2013 NGS Award of Merit.

**Denise Crawford** was born in Ft. Bragg, California and has resided in Arizona since 1980. She has always been interested in genealogy and has been actively researching her family since 1993. Denise has been on the staff at the Mesa FamilySearch Library for the last 12 years. She assists patrons and provides training on immigration, naturalization, census, Internet research and enjoys opportunities to give community presentations. Denise is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, National Genealogical Society and First Families of Knox County, Ohio. Her favorite online database is the Historical Records Collection on FamilySearch.org and contributing to Find A Grave is her new passion.

**Katie Gertz** is currently serving as the President of the Arizona Alliance of Computer Clubs, President of the East Valley Chapter of the Family History Society of Arizona, and Secretary for the Family History Society of Arizona. Katie became her family historian in 2008. She has attended many genealogy workshops and seminars and began giving presentations to genealogy clubs in 2011. Her genealogy research has taken her back to her 5<sup>th</sup> great grandparents. Like her passion for technology, genealogy presents interesting puzzles to solve.

**Kathleen Goodrich** earned a Masters of Education degree from Northern Arizona University and has taught all ages in three different states. Her strong teaching emphasis is evident throughout her entertaining classes and lectures. Kathleen's hands-on style encourages audience participation by giving everyone opportunities to problem-solve and practice new skills. She is a staff member of the Buckeye Family History Center, Buckeye, Arizona and a member of the Utah Genealogical Association.

**Pam Ingermanson** has been doing family history research since 1997 when she was called to serve as a consultant at her local Tucson Family History Center. She and her husband, Len, became the directors in 1999 and were released in 2007. They served twice as missionaries at the Family and Church History Headquarters Mission in Salt Lake City. Pam now serves as a Church Service Missionary with Family History Center Support. Pam & Len recently moved from Tucson to Gilbert, AZ to be closer to some of their grandchildren.

**Trisha Kelly** has been an amateur genealogist for the past 25 years. She is a member of the Palm Creek Genealogy Club. Trish's hobby of genealogy is an extension of her career as an analyst. She tends to investigate and analyze all manner of topics relating to genealogy research, most recently, on the topic of DNA Testing, in preparation for her own DNA testing experience. What she is NOT, is a DNA expert.

**Theda Goodfox Kresge** is a fullblood Native American from the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. She grew up in Oklahoma and was educated there. She is a product of a government Indian Boarding School and received degrees from Central State College (now the University of Central Oklahoma), University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University. She worked for 37 years in the Behavioral Health, Education and Vocational Rehabilitation fields. Theda's interest in genealogy was a result of curiosity. The course work she took in research methods served her well in her field of work and with the family research she does now. Theda was fortunate to have had a grandmother who told her stories and whetted her interest in her tribe. After retirement Theda has more time to pursue her interest in researching and seeking tribal and genealogical information.

**Howard Mathieson** is a retired geography instructor from the University of Winnipeg. His special areas of interest are One Name Studies and Geo-Genealogy. He combines his academic training with his passion for genealogy in the study of the origin and distribution of British and Irish surnames.

**Shirley Nance** is a native of Oklahoma with roots in NC, GA, TN, AR, and TX. She is Scotch-Irish, Welsh and has a splash of Native American with deep roots in Western Tennessee and the Ozark Mountains of Northern Arkansas. Shirley has 35 years of genealogy research experience and has served at the Mesa FamilySearch Library for 18 years. Her genealogical expertise is: U.S. Military Records, Genealogy Research Analysis/Problem Solving, and Internet Research. Shirley teaches and lectures at the library and in the communities where she has lived. The past 6 years she has been a member of Find A Grave, contributing over 17,000 memorials. It is one of her passions.

**Steve Packer** was raised in Utah in the small farming/mining community of Heber City. His career has been in data communications with the final 25 years in International Sales. Steve was exposed to genealogy by his father who collaborated on a book on the Packer family. Since retiring Steve has worked on his family's German genealogy and has made several trips to Germany to find family records that have not been microfilmed or available on indexed data bases. Since December 2007 Steve has been serving three days a week at the Mesa Regional Family History Center.

**Chris Seggerman** was born in Ohio but grew up in north Phoenix. After graduating in 1999 from ASU West with a degree in English, and working for the ASU West Express, he became the Managing Editor of the Bandera Bulletin in Bandera, Texas. He returned to Phoenix, worked for a small newspaper chain and changed careers to library work. He worked for more than two years preparing newspapers for microfilming at the Arizona State Library and has worked as a research associate in the State Library's Genealogy collection since 2007. He brings his varied experience and interests and applies them to genealogy, including photography, writing, history and newspaper research. He lives in Goodyear with his wife Krista and children Dani and 3-year-old Sam.

**Charles Shults** was born in Indiana and raised in Arizona and graduated from ASU in Engineering. He served in the USAF as a Missile Launch Officer with Minuteman III ICBMs. Charles worked in the aerospace industry in engineering and management for over thirty years. He has volunteered at the Mesa FamilySearch Library since 2005. Charles has been married for 45 years with three children and three grandchildren.

**Melanie Sturgeon** is the Director of the Arizona State Archives. She has a Ph.D. in history and has taught family history classes for many years. She works closely with Arizona's state and local government agencies to identify and preserve their permanent/historical records. She is presently serving as a Board member of the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators, the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame, the Arizona Women's History Alliance, the Arizona Women's Heritage Trail and the Arizona Genealogical Advisory Board.

**Grant Villetard** is a management consultant with extensive experience in the development of information systems. He is currently retired, but is still involved in managing his consulting firm. Grant started programming computers in 1967 and has spent the last 40 years as an IT consultant. His professional expertise is in systems that involve tracking and keeping histories of people. He has designed and developed several utility customer service, public health, traffic safety, and criminal justice information systems. Grant became interested in tracking his family history when he heard rumors from his uncle that we had a famous author in our family but no one knew who or if it was even true. Currently his interest in genealogy has shifted towards the development of genealogy software to assist in the research of family history.

**Robert M. Wilbanks IV** B.A. in History, is a professional genealogist and speaker since 1989. He became interested in history when very young and became interested in genealogy at 13. Robert is a member of many local and professional organizations, holding offices as editor, president, commander and historian. He attended Samford University's Institute of Genealogy & Historical Research from 1990 to 1993. He has led research groups to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Published family history, U.S. Military Records, two books on Virginia genealogy, two family newsletters and is a former writer of a genealogy column for Desert Shamrock - Arizona Irish bi-monthly newspaper. Robert founded Ancestral Pride: Professional Genealogy Services in 2009.

**Sandra Wilson** is the State Treasurer of the Arizona Society Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the ADAR Speaker's Staff and an NSDAR Correspondent Docent and the past ASDAR State Librarian. She is a trained NSDAR Genealogist and has assisted many people with their DAR Lineage. Sandra and her husband were long-time members of the Brigade of the American Revolution and the Northwest Territory Alliance, two prestigious re-enactment groups in the East and Midwest. She is a graduate of the IUPUI Clown College. Sandra retired as the Fiscal Officer of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology of Indiana University School of Medicine.

## LECTURE DESCRIPTIONS

**A-1 INTERPRETING HANDWRITING:** Reading and interpreting handwritten records is a vital tool family historians turn to repeatedly in looking at census records, vital records, correspondence, and diaries. Chris Seggerman gives a brief summary of major handwriting styles of the late 18th-20th centuries, as well as a number of variants, with examples, as well as general principles that will help in deciphering any handwriting. The presentation includes not only how people wrote, but what they wrote with, and how available tools shape the written word.

**A-2 GERMAN RESEARCH:** This course will cover the historical background to the growth of the German Nation and how to identify sources for finding information about your German ancestors.

**A-3 FIRST STEP FOR BEGINNERS: THINK LIKE A GENEALOGIST:** This entertaining class is for anyone wanting a simple, hands-on approach to genealogy---from absolute beginners to those who are just not progressing.

**A-4 POPULATING THE US COLONIES WITH CONVICTS:** Two Birds with One Stone. Crime in Britain had soared to unprecedented levels and punishments had failed to deter people from committing crimes such as robbery, burglary, and larceny. As there was a great need for cheap labor in the American colonies, the British parliament passed “An Act (4 Geo. I, Cap. XI) For the Further Preventing of Robbery, Burglary and Other Felonies, and For the More Effectual Transportation of Felons, and Unlawful Exporters of Wool; and For the Declaring the Law upon Some Points Relating to Pirates,” better known as the Transportation Act of 1718.

**A-5 WHAT’S NEW AT FAMILYSEARCH.ORG:** Come and see the latest ways you can use the FamilySearch.org website to help you in doing your family history.

**B-1 FINDING WOMEN IN PUBLIC RECORDS:** Records created by colonial, territorial, state and local governments often contain information about women. This session looks at a variety of government records that document women’s lives.

**B-2 UNITED STATES MILITARY RECORDS: A GENERAL OVERVIEW:** General overview of U.S. military history and records from colonial period to present as tool for furthering family history. Learn about America’s military history, how records were created, how to obtain them, and other general publications and sources.

**B-3 NEXT STEP FOR BEGINNERS: FIND AND ANALYZE RECORDS:** Using what you know about a single ancestor, you will learn how to find more ancestors using records found on-line and in the Family History Library.

**B-4 CITING YOUR SOURCES CORRECTLY:** Learn the different formats for citing your sources based on the type of source document and the type of document being created.

**B-5 FAMILYSEARCH INDEXING:** Yes, you can help! See how you can help others from around the world find and trace their ancestry. No special skills or time commitment required.

**C-1 I DID! I DO! I DIED! USING COURT RECORDS IN FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH:** Many of our ancestors appear in records created by the courts, yet few family history researchers use them. Criminal and civil cases, divorces, land partitions, water disputes, naturalizations, inquests, guardianships and probate cases can be rich sources of information that cut across class, race, gender and economic situation.

**C-2 CIVIL WAR HISTORY: FACTS AND STATS FOR GENEALOGISTS:** Presentation about fascinating and unique facts and statistics related to the Civil War as a research tool for furthering genealogical research. These Civil War facts presented primarily in relationship to the common Civil War soldier, so as to provide research tips and analytical approaches.

**C-3 DNA DEMYSTIFIED:** In this presentation, Trish will attempt to de-mystify the various types of DNA tests commonly available today in terms of their goals and limitations. The participant should leave this presentation with a better understanding of what each test can deliver in terms of usefulness to the genealogist.

**C-4 TRANSCRIBING & ABSTRACTING DOCUMENTS:** Understand rules for transcribing a document versus abstracting from a document. Problems when dealing with old documents.

**C-5 NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH:** This session will acknowledge that with Indian Ancestry there is a definite lack of adequate records collated in one site. However, with diligence and research essentials there are ways and means to obtain the needed information. Four major Keys will be identified in order to begin your Indian genealogy research.

**D-1 USING THE INTERNET FROM HOME FOR U.S. RESEARCH:** This class is intended to present tools and websites that can be used from home 24/7 to do US research. The user can find much of the desired information for free. If desired, there are a couple of subscription sites that may aid in the research. There are over 300,000 websites on the internet that can be helpful, but it only takes a few to get results.

**D-2 FIND A GRAVE:** This site's mission is to find, record and present final disposition information as a virtual cemetery experience. Find graves of ancestors and create virtual memorials in over 400,000 cemeteries. There are currently 116 million memorials. Learn to search, correct or add to existing memorials, and link family members in other cemeteries.

**D-3 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES:** Selected NARA microfilm and original records have been digitized and can be found online on fee-based and free websites. Learn how to find the NARA records online. Also learn how to access the National Archives website to purchase records and the cost involved.

**D-4 USING GENERAL LAND OFFICE (GLO) RECORDS:** What are General Land Office records? Where to find them and how to use them in your genealogy.

**D-5 ONE NAME STUDIES:** We all have a one name study hiding in our files. That special surname which draws our attention. The presentation will explain how to undertake a one name study and examine some of the techniques being used to identify the geographic origins of English surnames.

**E-1 GENEALOGY SOFTWARE:** Learn about the software programs that are available for family history research and documentation. Find out about new products that can make your work easier and more effective. We will discuss various ways to match software to your needs including research, publishing, databases, data-sharing, and learning tools. We will also discuss how to determine what you need and look at some of the current solutions.

**E-2 THE FANTASTIC FOUR:** Ancestry, Find A Grave, FamilySearch and Google. Coordinating these four internet websites in your Family Genealogy research.

**E-3 USING NEWSPAPERS:** There is more than obituaries - historical newspapers can tell us about accidents, crimes, births, marriages, anniversaries and more. Learn tips on how to access historical newspapers for free and on fee-based sites.

**E-4 HEREDITARY SOCIETIES:** What they are. List of most common ones. How do you join? What do you need to join? What does an application look like? A brief look at a few common societies regarding military history and records.

**E-5 THE IRISH POTATO FAMINE, A PERFECT STORM:** The Irish famine was a disaster of unprecedented proportions. Why did it happen? Could it have been avoided? The presentation will look at the social, demographic, political and economic factors behind this tragedy and search for answers.

# Interpreting Handwriting

Chris Seggerman

## Enrich Your Word Power: Paleography

- Paleography is the study of old handwriting.
- *Paleo-* meaning “Old”, *Graphos* meaning “Writing.”

## Secretary Hand

- Secretary Hand was largely in use to write English, German, Welsh and Gaelic before Italic, or humanist cursive gave way to more cursive forms.
- Secretary is faster than some of the earlier writing systems, but not necessarily legible.
- Secretary still shows some traits of Gothic hand, and German scripts did not become more like Italic.

## Italic

- Italic script came from the Italian Renaissance, and developed from Humanist Miniscule.
- It is a faster script with fewer strokes making up each letter, and it slants at about 85 degrees, unlike most previous scripts.

## The Ancestor of Modern Cursive: English Roundhand

- Also known as “Copperplate”
- Probably the most famous example is in *The Universal Penman*, by George Bickham, 1741.
- Developed from Italic script
  - Has the same characteristic slant.
  - There was a faster version, for business, called a “running hand.”

## Reading Tips

- Learn the strokes the average writer would have learned to make their letters.
- People would deviate from these forms, they tend to do so consistently: they pick a form and stick with it unless age or infirmity changes them.
  - Handwriting does change over time due to age, illness, or even how the person held the pen.
- If necessary, make a photocopy or overlay a transparent sheet and trace over the letters with a pen or penlike object and see if you can follow how they were made.
- You may have to build an “alphabet” of that handwriting using all available documents.
- Compare, compare, compare! If you have doubts about a letter, look for other examples of that letter and see if they match.
  - Use words you can decipher to compare to words you cannot.
  - The U.S. Census offers several pages by the same enumerator, for example. Diaries and letters by the same writer offer the same variety.
- Know what document you are reading. Legal documents will contain legal terminology. Land documents may contain archaic measurements.
  - Some legal documents separated clauses with Gothic script, then went back to roundhand.

## What Did They Write With? Quills!

- Trimmed, cut bird feathers.
  - Swan feathers were premium, Goose was standard, though all feathers could be used.
- In use from the 6<sup>th</sup> Century until after 1820.
- Must be trimmed of feathers, hardened, and cut to shape.
- Will wear out, and had to be trimmed with a small knife called a penknife.
- A quill is cut to a pointed tip called a nib, with a slit in it that allows ink to flow out.
- The shape of the tip affects the shape of the letters. Most nibs up until the 15<sup>th</sup> century had a flat or “chisel” tipped edge.
- The quill is highly flexible, and the two halves on either side of the split will spread or flex apart, leading to line variation.
- In September 1765, John Tileston, the master at the North Writing School in Boston ordered 10,000 quills. He needed 1100 the next year.





## Dip Pens

- George Mitchell is credited with first mass-producing steel pen nibs in 1822.
- Joseph Gillott began making nibs in 1827
  - Added side slits to steel pens, making them more flexible, almost equal to a quill.
- Dip pens have a metal nib, which was mass-manufactured and replaceable.
  - The two halves of the nib that come together are called tines.
  - The spreading tines, and the pressure applied, created the thick and thin lines of the letters.
  - Tines generally only spread on a “down” stroke without a mess.
- Dip pens also had a pen holder, which could be made from wood or increasingly expensive materials.

## Spencerian Script

- An American script developed by Platt Rogers Spencer.
- In use from 1850-1925
- You can tell Spencerian by the shaded or swelled capital letters.
- Ascenders and Descenders are also shaded.
- Often used later for ornate signatures, and also the Ford and Coca Cola logos.

## Pens Influence How a Letter Looks

- Sometimes, letters will just look different from other forms you have seen.
  - They may not be slanted, or look like a calligraphy pen produced them.
- This may have something to do with the pen the writer used.
- “Stub” Nibs had a chisel tip like a calligraphy pen.

## Palmer Method

- Published in 1894 as *Palmer's Guide To Business Writing*
- Not so much a script but a method, where writers used more of the arm muscles and less of the fingers.
- *BUT*: Palmer emphasized plainness and speed, so much of the “swells” in Spencerian script vanished.

## Fountain Pens

- Fountain pens were roughly in use from the mid-1800s into the current day, but started to be mass-produced in the late 1800s and were widely used along with dip pens until the 1960s.
  - Pens that carried their own ink are mentioned from antiquity, but none survive.
- Fountain pens combined the nib of a dip pen with a portable supply of ink.
- Fountain Pens also regulate that ink supply so it writes at a fixed rate.
- To do this, there had to be three inventions: Nibs made of material that wouldn't corrode, a regulatory feed, and free-flowing ink.
- Most fountain pens consist of at least:
  - A nib, as dip pens had.
  - An ink supply.
  - A feed, which fits under the nib and has fins to regulate the flow of ink out into the nib and the flow of air into the pen.
    - Feeds were made of hard rubber (ebonite) or plastic. Feeds survive today in most rolling ball pens.
- Early pens were “eyedropper” pens, which carried ink in their barrels.
  - This style is still in use in India.
- Some manufacturers started using rubber sacs.
- Some early pens had cartridges of ink, made of glass.
  - Now they are made of plastic.
- Some draw ink into the body with a piston.
- As writing styles changed, so did nibs.
- Some fountain pens still had flexible nibs– and are prized by collectors today.
- Nibs gradually became stiffer, and the lines they produced became regular, “monoline” lines.
  - Some nibs were stiff enough for carbon paper, called “Manifold” nibs.
- Companies still manufactured stub nibs, which are also rarer today.

# HANDWRITING STUDIES

## FURTHER RESOURCES

Bickham, George: *The Universal Penman*. 1954, Dover Publications. Page after page of various samples of engraved penmanship, originally published as a series of pamphlets. Mostly it is roundhand and copperplate, but does have examples of more esoteric hands. It uses the “long s” throughout!

Burns Florey, Kitty: *Script and Scribble*. 2008, Melville House, Hoboken.

Brief history of penmanship. Focuses on author’s perspective when learning to write, but touches broadly on history of writing, and the rise of typing.

Drogin, Marc: *Medieval Calligraphy, Its History and Technique*, (Allanheld & Schram, 1980; Dover, 1989). Excellent summation of medieval writing, with stroke-by-stroke instructions. Stops before the Renaissance.

Getty, Barbara; Dubai, Inga: *Write Now: The Complete Program For Better Handwriting* 2005, Portland State University. Modern book about “Portland School” Italic and cursive italic, which logically joins some of the letters in italic, combining its clarity with speed.

Hensher, Philip: *The Missing Ink: The Lost Art of Handwriting*. 2012: Faber & Faber. If you had questions about the history of how people wrote by hand and aren’t doing so now, look at this book.

Minert, Roger P.: *Deciphering Handwriting in German Documents: Analyzing German, Latin, and French in Vital Records Written in Germany*. 2001: GRT Publications. I wish the general handwriting book were as detailed and nice as this one.

Monaghan, E. Jennifer: *Learning to Read and Write in Colonial America*. 2005, University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst and Boston. Excellent history of colonial literacy, including detailed descriptions of writing materials and implements.

Sperry, Kip: *Reading Early American Handwriting*. 1998 Genealogical publishing Co, Baltimore. This is pretty much *the* genealogical handwriting analysis book. It gives method and many pages of various examples. Excellent bibliography for further study. The Arizona State Library Genealogy Collection has copy available for Checkout, call number: 929.1 S75

Thornton, Tamara Plakins. *Handwriting In America: A Cultural History*. 1998, Yale University Press. Summarizes teaching of handwriting. Also talks about vogue for handwriting analysis and how different styles of handwriting were gendered—a “Lady’s hand” versus a “Gentleman’s hand” and so forth.

### WEBSITES

International Association of Master Penmen, Engrossers and Teachers of Handwriting

<http://www.iampeth.com/>

Site has huge archive of older books, including handwriting manuals from 1800s.

Page on German *Kurrentschrift*. Also includes Sutterlin.

<http://www.kurrent.de/>

Catalog of Frank A. Weeks: General office supply catalog from 1912. <https://archive.org/details/inkstandsstation00fran>

Brigham Young University Script Tutorial site: Enter under the “Researchers” field—unless you are a BYU student or an indexer. Site has older English hands, also German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese. Various portions of the site are under construction, so check back.

<https://script.byu.edu/Pages/home.aspx>

# Mesa Regional Family History Center

## Quick Start #3



# GERMAN RESEARCH

(How to find the place of origin in Germany)

*A complete guide can be downloaded from Family Search: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)*

### **First Step:**

- Work from known data by using the available records from the area where your ancestors lived in the United States.
- Diaries/Family Bibles
- Family Letters
- Family Histories
- Personal Journals
- Census Records
- Emigration/Immigration Records
- Cemetery Records
- Church Certificates
- Church Records
- Court Records
- Land/Property Deeds
- Naturalization/Citizenship Records
- Obituaries/Newspapers
- Maps
- Military Records
- Vital Records
- Social Security Death Index

## Resources available in the MRFHC to find Emigration/Immigration and Naturalization Records:

1. Naturalization: Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States Schaefer, Christina K; 973.P4s
2. German American Newspapers and Periodicals 1732-1955 Microfilm 829041, Item 1
3. Passenger Lists and Immigration CDs
  - Early Texas Settlers 1700-1800s
  - Passenger and Immigration Lists Index; 1538-1940, 1999 Update
  - Early South Carolina Settlers, 1500s to 1900s, plus 2000 Supplement
  - New Orleans Passenger Lists 1840-1849
  - Passenger and Immigration Lists: Boston, 1821-1850Passenger Lists are also available on Ancestry.Com
4. Thirty Thousand Names of Germans, Swiss, Dutch, French and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776 974.47 W2ra Index
5. The Alsace Emigration Book 944.3&W2s
6. The Württemberg Emigration Index; Shenk, Trudy 943.47 w22.st
7. Pennsylvania German Pioneers (a publication of the original lists of arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727-1808) 974.811 W3s
8. Collection of Ships Passenger Lists from Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore and other Eastern Ports – except New York – Green Book Reference Section
9. Germans to America , 1820-1950 Philby 973W2ger over 50 volumes
10. Hamburg Passenger Lists 1850-1934 973 W2ger

*These Lists are available on Ancestry.Com. After locating a name, check the ship's manifest since families and sometimes entire villages came together.*

Naturalization records in the United States were kept by the local courts until 1906. The US National Archives hold the records and this is being digitized by Foot-Note. About 20% are currently available on line.

## MRFHC Books on German Surnames and their Variations:

Deutsches Namenlexikon, Bahlow, Hans 943 D466ba  
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen; Brechenmaker, Josef Karlmann 943 D466

## Where do I find local Church Records and Civil Registration?

1. Salt Lake Family History Library Catalog
2. Mesa Regional Family History Center Catalog
3. Meyers Orts und Verkehrs Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs 3 volumes in Reference Section.
4. Müllers Ort 1 volume in Reference Section.
5. The German Researcher; Dearden, Fay 943.D27df Guide to Meyers Ort

## Maps:

Atlas of the German Empire 1892 Q Section (over-sized books)  
Several are available in Drawer 4 of the Map Cabinet  
On the internet: davidrumsey.com

## Free Internet Sources:

[www.familysearch.com](http://www.familysearch.com)

[www.pilot.familysearch.com](http://www.pilot.familysearch.com)

# GERMAN RESEARCH

## On the Internet

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- [http://wiki-en.genealogy.net/wiki/Germans\\_to\\_America](http://wiki-en.genealogy.net/wiki/Germans_to_America) - German and American sources for German emigration to America
- <http://www.dausa.de/> - Forschungsstelle deutscher Auswanderer in die USA, discusses the problems with "Germans to America" at length, has links to sites containing transcribed passenger lists, offers research services.
- <http://www.dogpile.com/> - Meta search engine- searches other search engines
- <http://www.geocities.com/mppraetorius/> - "Palmer list of merchant vessels" – contains descriptions and pictures of European sailing vessels
- <http://www.ancestorsonboard.com/> - passenger lists of outbound ships from the United Kingdom 1890-1960 [subscription website, part of [www.findmypast.com](http://www.findmypast.com)]
- <http://www.ghi-dc.org/publications/ghipubs/rg/rg012/> - a bibliography of Americana in German Archives, including lists of emigrants emigrant letters etc.
- <http://www.anthonj.de/genealogen/wollmershaeuser/d/Auswanderer.html> - list of data bases compiled by Friedrich Wollmershaeuser for southwestern German emigrants [actual data bases NOT included]

### U.S. AND GERMAN PASSENGER LISTS AND INDEXES

- <http://www.ellisland.org> - New York arrivals 1892-1924, limited search functionality, includes images
- <http://www.castlegarden.org/> - passenger arrivals in New York 1820-1913, currently not linked to images
- <http://www.stevemorse.org> – improved search forms for the Ellis Island website, Castlegarden.org, and other websites, which allow searches by various fields, with or without a complete name.
- [www.ancestry.com/](http://www.ancestry.com/) - includes an ever-increasing number of passenger list indexes and linked images, including New York 1851-1891 and several other major ports. Many major public libraries have the "library edition".
- <http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/passengers.html> - Emigration and immigration links compiled by Joe Beine
- <http://www.ingeneas.com/> - data base of emigrants coming through Canada.
- <http://www.roots-in-germany.de/> - links to German emigrant data bases arranged by geographical area.
- <http://www.routes.de/database.html> links to several regional emigrant databases: DELAUS – Delmenhorst 1830-1930, CUXAUS Cuxhaven 1830-1930, CLAUS - Cloppenburg and Vechta areas 1830- abt. 1875, – Bad Laer - 19<sup>th</sup> Century emigration from Bad Laer near Osnabrueck.
- <http://istg.rootsweb.com/> - Immigrant Ships Transcribers' Guild, contains transcriptions of various passenger lists.

- <http://www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/GermanOccs.htm> - JewishGen Infofile: translations of about 1500 German occupations

**Regional resources:**

**Alsace** - <http://alsacegenweb.online.fr/homepage.htm> - Alsace GenWeb

<http://www.prenom.com/bas-rhin-67/villes-bas-rhin-cartes-cassini-ville-village.html> - 1750 historical maps by Cassini, also available on several other websites, but seems more navigable here. See also:

<http://www.cartocassini.org/planville/plan.php>

**Baden** - <http://www.websters.net/blackforest/index.html> - for those researching in the Black Forest area; can post queries.

<http://www.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/helios/fachinfo/www/gesch/tipfam2.htm> - link collection for family history in Baden Wuertemberg, Pfalz

**Bavaria** - <http://www.gf-franken.de/> web page of the Franken Genealogical Society

<http://www.progenealogists.com/germany/Articles/bavgen.htm> - short descriptive article listing sources and archives for research in Bavaria

[http://www.lkan-elkb.de/Download/Kirchenmatrikeln\\_nach\\_Orten.pdf](http://www.lkan-elkb.de/Download/Kirchenmatrikeln_nach_Orten.pdf) - listing of Lutheran parish registers available in the Church Book Archive in Nuernberg

<http://www.kirchenbuch-virtuell.de> - Lutheran church archive Bayreuth: digital reading room- over 26 parishes [scanned images] searchable online [fee]

**Berlin** - <http://www.alt-berlin.info/> - street maps

<http://adressbuch.zlb.de/> - Berlin address book from 1799-1943 available with images.

<http://www.progenealogists.com/germany/berlin/berlin.htm> - street index with church- and civil jurisdictions

<http://www.blocksignal.de/krt/b07/f.cgi> - map of Berlin and suburbs 1907

**Brandenburg** - <http://grueneberg-lenzen.de/deutsch/Kirchbuch/start.html> - links to some „virtual parish registers“ and indexes for Brandenburg and Mecklenburg

**Bremen** - <http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/maus/datenbanken/index.php?lang=de> - links to various data bases, including town genealogies for the Bremen area, funeral registration books, tax records, emigration sources

**Hamburg** - <http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/HAM/> - resources for research, links to gazetteers etc.

<http://www.genealogus.de/infoskontakt/> - research in and around Hamburg, explains various sources and their location, gives archive addresses etc.

**Hannover** - <http://aidaonline.niedersachsen.de/> - Online record inventory for the state archives in Niedersachsen, includes indexes of emigrants

<http://www.osfa.de/> -family history sources in the Osnabrueck area, includes lists of parishes, farming estates [Hoefe], and a parish register inventory

**Hessen-Darmstadt and Hessen-Nassau** - [http://wiki-de.genealogy.net/wiki/Hessische\\_Kirchenb%C3%BCher](http://wiki-de.genealogy.net/wiki/Hessische_Kirchenb%C3%BCher) lists parish registers filmed at the Kassel Church Book Archive

<http://www.archive.hessen.de/> - Archives in Hessen; a web portal

<http://www.hadis.hessen.de/> - online indexes to Hessen archival resources. Enter surname or search term in the field “Schnellsuche” and click on the magnifying glass. For lists of emigrants look for the category “Auswanderernachweise”

**Hohenzollern** - <http://www.progenealogists.com/germany/>

**Lippe-Detmold** - <http://www.nhv-ahnenforschung.de/> - genealogical and local history material for Lippe

**Mecklenburg** - <http://portal.hsb.hs-wismar.de/pub/lbmvm/jb/jb079/348686668.html> - historical development of the principality of Ratzeburg [book online, in German]

**Niedersachsen** - <http://www.staatsarchive.niedersachsen.de/home> - state archives in Niedersachsen, includes inventories of the various state archives.

**Oldenburg** - <http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/OGF/index.html> - list of parishes, with beginning date for records and expert to contact for help, where available, also includes an emigrant database

**Ostfriesland [belongs to Hannover]** -

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnogsm/records.htm> - list of Ostfriesland parishes, when the parishes begin, and whether an OSB has been published

- [http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas\\_Seaport\\_Museum.asp](http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas_Seaport_Museum.asp) - Galveston Immigration data base, free, but need to get user-ID and password.
- <http://home.att.net/~arnielang/shipguide.html> - Immigration and ship passengers research guide - helpful!
- <http://www.passagierlisten.de/> - Bremen passenger lists 1920-1939
- <http://www.telusplanet.net/public/mtoll/immigr.htm> - links to passenger lists for various countries.
- <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/5978/Emigration.html> - emigration resources and links to passenger lists
- <http://ahnenforschungen.de/genlink/Auswanderungen/more3.html> - a German link list of websites dealing with German emigration to various countries, especially the U.S. and Canada
- [http://www.frenchlines.com/passager\\_index\\_fr.php](http://www.frenchlines.com/passager_index_fr.php) - lists of passengers on French ships
- <http://www.saxonyroots.com/ships/> - transcribed passenger lists sent in by volunteers
- <http://members.aol.com/rprost/passenger.html> - finding passenger lists on the Internet
- <http://home.foni.net/~adelsforschung1/auswand.htm> - lists of emigrants from noble families

#### **REGIONAL LISTS/INDEXES OF EMIGRANTS**

##### **Baden**

- <http://www.auswanderer-bw.de/auswanderer/> - data base of emigrants from Baden and Wuerttemberg, known as "Glatzle" collection.
- [http://www.emigration-offenburg.de/english\\_code/isucheing\\_1.php](http://www.emigration-offenburg.de/english_code/isucheing_1.php) - emigrants from the Offenburg area [appears to be off-line June 2008]
- <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~herz/ind/index.htm> - links for emigrant lists from the towns of Kuppenheim, Steinmauern, Oetigheim, Stein am Kocher, Herbolzheim, Kochertürn, Neckarsulm, Binswangen, Dahenfeld, and Schefflenz

##### **Bayern**

- <http://www.emigration-research.de/vu/> - list of emigrants from Oberbayern - obtain town o origin from compiler for a fee.
- <http://www.genealogie-kiening.de/> lists of property owners found in the communities East of Munich, not emigrants specifically, but they can be used to link emigrant surnames to specific towns
- **Braunschweig**
- <http://www.thomas-erbe.de/ahnen/buch/001.htm> - every-name index to: Fritz Gruhne, Auswandererlisten des ehemaligen Herzogtums Braunschweig 1846-1871. The book is available at the Family History Library, call # 943.59 W29g, [Int'l Reference], on microfilm 1045468 Item 10.

##### **Hannover**

- <http://aidaonline.niedersachsen.de/> - Niedersachsen State archives searchable archive inventory online., which includes a list of emigrants:
- Click on "Auswanderersuche" to the right of the "Suchen"[search] field
- Enter surname in field labeled "Suchbegriffe" and click on "Weiter"
- The next screen displays the record groups selected for the search. Click "suchen"
- The list of hits is displayed next. If nothing was found, it may say "keine Treffer" [no hits].
- Click "erneute Suche" if you want to search again.



- <http://www.nordfriiskinstituut.de/datenbank.html> - Emigrants from Northern Friesland-data base.
- <http://www.routes.de/linksammlung/004NS.htm> - emigration sources for the modern state of Niedersachsen, includes material for Oldenburg.
- [http://www.pohlw.de/vor\\_ort/emigration\\_whs/index.htm](http://www.pohlw.de/vor_ort/emigration_whs/index.htm) - emigration from the former county of Wildeshausen
- <http://routes.de/tinc?key=aDbVINBZ&formname=Cuxaus> - data base of emigrants who left from the port of Cuxhaven
- <http://www.emslanders.com/> - emigrants from the Emsland region [Hannover] to the Midwestern States
- <http://www.dialogos-studies.com/bisemigrants.htm> - emigrants from the Grafschaft of Bentheim

#### Hessen

- <http://www.rheingau-genealogie.de/seite16.htm> - Auswanderung aus dem Rheingau
- <http://www.hadis.hessen.de/> - Online inventory system for the Hessen State archives. Enter the surname in the box labeled „Schnellsuche“. Emigrants specifically are found under the heading „Auswanderer-Nachweise“, but can be found under other topics as well. Click on the topic for a detailed list of entries.

#### Lippe-Detmold

- <http://www.lippe-auswanderer.de/htm/auswanderer-usa-eng.htm> - data base of emigrants from Lippe-Detmold

#### Mecklenburg-Schwerin

- <http://www.imar-my.com/> - Institute for migration and ancestral research in Mecklenburg - has large data base they will search upon request (25,000 names).
- <http://www.griesegegend-online.de/datenbank.htm> -various lists of emigrants; some list only names, other extensive personal information

#### Mecklenburg-Strelitz

- <http://www.emecklenburg.de/MFP/database/auswanderer.php> - data base of emigrants

#### Oldenburg

- <http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/OGF/auswanderer/auswanderer.htm> - list of emigrants from Oldenburg [Oldenburg Genealogical Society]
- <http://www.honkomp.de/damme-auswanderung/chapter0.htm> - Emigrants from the old district of Damme, Oldenburg.
- <http://www.familie-bloemer.de/gene/> - lists of emigrants from the Southern part of Oldenburg, known as ‘Oldenburger Muensterland’ (predominantly Catholic)
- <http://www.auswanderungdelmenhorst.de/> - Emigrants from the district of Delmenhorst

#### Rheinland

- <http://www.roots-in-germany.de/> - check under “Rheinland\_Pfalz for links to various emigrant lists
- <http://www2.genealogy.net/vereine/ArGeWe/englisch/index-e.htm> - emigrants from the Westerwald region
- <http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/wgff/trier/index.html> - emigrants from the former Regierungsbezirk Trier 1700-1900, click on „ABC-Listen“, then choose „Auswanderer“

#### Sachsen

- <http://www.beepworld.de/members81/saxonforefathers/index.htm> - lists names and date of emigration, but not town of origin. Further information can be requested from site owner.

#### Schaumburg-Lippe

- <http://www.blume-gen.de/> - click on “Schaumburger Auswanderer” to link to a list of emigrants from Schaumburg-Lippe

- [http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas\\_Seaport\\_Museum.asp](http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas_Seaport_Museum.asp) - Galveston Immigration data base, free, but need to get user-ID and password.
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- <http://www.telusplanet.net/public/mtoll/immigr.htm> - links to passenger lists for various countries.
- <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/5978/Emigration.html> - emigration resources and links to passenger lists
- <http://ahnenforschungen.de/genlink/Auswanderungen/morc3.html> - a German link list of websites dealing with German emigration to various countries, especially the U.S. and Canada
- [http://www.frenchlines.com/passager\\_index\\_fr.php](http://www.frenchlines.com/passager_index_fr.php) - lists of passengers on French ships
- <http://www.saxonyroots.com/ships/> - transcribed passenger lists sent in by volunteers
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- Enter surname in field labeled "Suchbegriffe" and click on "Weiter"
- The next screen displays the record groups selected for the search. Click "suchen"
- The list of hits is displayed next. If nothing was found, it may say "keine Treffer" [no hits].
- Click "erneute Suche" if you want to search again.



# First Step for Beginners: Think like a Genealogist

**Kathleen Stewart Goodrich, M.Ed.**

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Get ready to discover who you *really* are! Your family has a unique story. Every person and event from your past is what makes you who you are today. Learning how to think like a genealogist is an excellent way to begin your journey into family history research, and the best way to prevent “beginneritis.” This entertaining class is for anyone wanting a simple, hands-on approach to genealogy---from absolute beginners, to those who are just not progressing. You will gain the confidence and skills necessary to make researching your heritage the adventure of a lifetime!

---

## HOW TO MAKE ANYONE TALK

**Don't ask any questions---give gentle commands.**

**Avoid the use of the words *who, what, where, when, why* and *how*.**

**Begin each gentle command with one of the following:**

**“Tell me about \_\_\_\_\_.”**

**“I'm curious about \_\_\_\_\_.”**

**“Describe for me \_\_\_\_\_.”**

**“I've always wondered about \_\_\_\_\_.”**

**After you've given the gentle command, listen to the answer.**

**When the person stops talking, remain silent for at least 2 min.**

**If you can't think of the next question, just say, “Interesting. Tell me more.”**

*Make Anyone Want to Talk, No Questions Asked!* By Don Ray ([www.donray.com](http://www.donray.com))

## ☐ COMMON ERRORS EVERYONE MAKES ☐

### Most Common Reasons for not Finding Ancestors

- Looking in wrong place
- Spelling of name
- Thinking narrowly
- Believing oral history
- Believing undocumented research
- Not understanding local history & events
- Not thinking like your ancestor
- Not consulting original records
- Believing the internet & printed family books
- Not doing a *chronological study* in date order

### Common Mistakes When Reading Census

- Spelling of name
- Not boning up on census year oddities
- Not considering neighbors and people nearby
- Failure to look at adjoining pages
- Failure to properly read columns
- Believing enumerated place of birth and age
- Depending and believing one census only instead of an overall study
- Believing all children in family belong to head of household

### Common Mistakes When Researching

- Spelling of name
- Failure to document sources correctly: (book/film #, call #, date found, place found)
- Not understanding laws which governed documents
- Not considering printed county & family history books as clues only
- Failure to consult original records
- Not having a research plan
- Not consulting all the records
- Asking the wrong person for help
- Reading document with 20th Century eyes, and...
- Impatience!

# FamilySearch Family History Library – Research Assessment

What do you hope to find, learn or accomplish today?	How long do you expect to be in the Library?	Local Family History Center Information

<b>Notes &amp; Sources</b>	
----------------------------	--

**Father of #1**  
 Birth date/place  
 Marriage date/place  
 Death date/place

**Mother of #1**  
 Birth date/place  
 Death date/place

**#1 Ancestor's name**  
 Birth date/place  
 Marriage date/place  
 Death date/place

**Spouse of #1**  
 Birth date/place  
 Death date/place

**Children of #1:**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Siblings of #1:**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_





The Statue of Liberty-  
Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

[SIGN OUT](#) [HOME](#)  
[TELL A FRIEND](#)

Welcome, Kathleen  
Shopping Cart: Empty

[PASSENGER SEARCH](#) [ELLIS ISLAND](#) [GENEALOGY](#) [SUPPORT THE FOUNDATION](#) [GIFT SHOP](#) [GIFT CERTIFICATE](#)

### MATCHING PASSENGER RECORDS

[REFINE SEARCH](#) [NEW SEARCH](#) [LOAD SEARCH](#) [SAVE SEARCH](#) [SEARCH TIPS](#)

VIEW: [Exact Matches Only](#) [Close Matches Only](#) [Alternate Spellings Only](#) [Sounds Like Only](#) [All Records](#)

Below are the records that match the name you entered. If you don't find the passenger you seek on this group of records don't give up! Also, many passengers' names were misspelled. You can also try clicking on the "close matches" or "alternate spellings" boxes at the top of the page to ask the system to search for spellings that have similar sound values. (e.g. Lansky, Lanski, Lanski, Landski would all sound the same.)

#### Sounds Like Matches (13)

Name of Passenger	Residence	Arrived	Age on Arrival	Passenger Record	Ship Manifest	Ship Image
1. Ignatz Pak	...	1902	47	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
2. Isaac Pascu	Buearese	1902	18	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
3. Isic Pass	Kieff	1904	3	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
4. Israael Pass	London	1904	16	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
5. Jwon Passko	Valno Kalno	1902	27	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
6. Jwsei Passowi	Rotterdam	1904	28	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
7. Isac Pick	Lodz	1904	25	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
8. Israel Pieck	Tanivggen	1904	19	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
9. Isral Pieck	Sluzk	1904	20	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
10. Ignacy Pi's	Lipnica	1903	26	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
11. Isaac Pogaw	London	1904	24	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
12. Jan Pojawa	Suwalki	1904	27	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
13. Pzig Pusch	Kuty	1903	19	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>

(Name of Person)

*Record information on education, military service, marriage, children, illnesses, religious milestones, migrations, residences, jobs, family events, land purchases, court appearances, deaths and burials, etc.*

Date	Age	Event and Place	Source



# Populating the US Colonies with Convicts

## Katie Gertz

From the 1600s to America's independence in 1776, Britain shipped convicts to the US colonies as their punishment sentence.

King James I was the first English King to impose such penalties on convicted felons.

Between 1615 and 1776 about 55,000 convicts arrived. Others perished in the sea journey.

Tremendous population growth in England and jobs very scarce, so crime rose to unprecedented proportions.

Too many crimes required imprisonment or death. British courts looking for alternatives to their overcrowded prisons.

Provide relief for British prison system yet provide cheap labor for colonies in need of labor for plantations, etc.

Known as TRANSPORTATION. Transportation Act of 1718 key to legitimize transportation.

Worked as indentured servant for length of sentence.

Records do exist for these convicts. Look in Old Bailey Court Papers and Treasury Records for the State.

Other places to find records:

[ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk)

[findmypast.co.uk](http://findmypast.co.uk)

London Metropolitan Archives (LMA)

[oldbaileyonline.org](http://oldbaileyonline.org)

Various books have been written. Peter Wilson Oldham has the most complete index of convicts sentenced to be transported to America. *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage 1614-1775*, *The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607-1660* by Peter Wilson Oldham. *Bound for America* by Roger Ekirch also a source of information and records.

# Taking a Look at the Features on the FamilySearch.org Website

Casa Grande Genealogy Workshop

24 January 2015

Pam Ingermanson

- **Family Tree**

- Four different views
- Interactive with software programs
- Record hints
- Research Help
- Print
- Shows who makes changes to a person
- Adding sources

- **Memories**

- Photos
- Stories
- Documents
- Audio
- People
- Albums

- **Search**

- Records
- Genealogies
- Catalog
- Books
- Wiki

- **Family Tree Mobile App**

# Finding Women in Public Records

## Melanie Sturgeon

Public records are those records created by colonial, territorial, state and local governments. These can be rich sources of information regarding women.

You need to understand the genealogy of the county where your female ancestor lived. Always check changes in county boundaries in the early years of your colony, territory or state. Your female ancestor could have lived in four different counties without ever having moved. Some family group sheets do not reflect the actual county where your female ancestor was born; rather, the information reflects the county as it was when your ancestor was an adult. Understanding the changes in counties and their boundaries will help you determine whether or not your ancestor may show up in the records of several counties.

In the same way that physical geography is a place on a map or a physical space, be aware of the social geography of the community in which your female ancestor lived. Social geography is a way of thinking about how a person fits into the social and economic hierarchy of a community. Social geography can be based on color, race, class, gender, occupation, religion, education and even ancestral lines. Social geography can limit opportunity. Think about the ways social geography limited opportunities for: educating females in the 16th through the 19th century; employment of African-Americans; Irish immigrants; Chinese living in segregated areas and so on.

The following list of records reflects the colonial Maryland and Arizona public records discussed in the PowerPoint accompanying this presentation. The information in parentheses represents the government office where the records were created or filed. Early divorces were granted by legislative acts—it is only later that they are granted by the courts. You will need to know which government agencies created these records in the states where you are doing research. For example, in Arizona land deeds are found in the Recorder's Office; in Maryland they are in the County Court.

### **Maryland County Records**

- Land Deeds

### **Arizona Territorial/State and County Records**

- Territorial census (Secretary of the Territory)
- City Assessment Rolls
- County Assessment Rolls/Tax Rolls (County Assessor/Treasurer)
- Brand Books (County, then Sanitary Livestock Board)
- Notice of Mining Location (County Recorder)
- Separate Property of Married Women (County Recorder)
- Miscellaneous Book (County Recorder)
- Medical Register (County Recorder)
- School Census (County School Superintendent)
- Widow's Affidavit (County Board of Supervisors)
- Consent to Marry (County Superior Court)
- Marriage Licenses and Certificates (County Superior Court)
- Affidavit for Marriage License (County Superior Court)
- Divorce (Territorial Legislature)
- Divorce (County Superior Court)
- Insanity case (County Superior Court)

- Guardianship of an Incompetent (County Superior Court)
- Petition for Naturalization (County Superior Court)
- Will (County Superior Court)
- Probate Case (County Superior Court)
- Coroner's Inquest (Justice Court or County Coroner)
- Prison Register and Prisoner Files (Territorial or State Prison)
- Death Certificate (County Recorder; Board of Health; Office of Vital Records)
- Organization Records (private groups)
- Photographs (government agencies and private collections)

#### **Other Territorial/State and County Records**

- Attorney Registers (County Recorder, then State Supreme Court)
- Territorial/State Historian
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- Pioneer Home Records
- Governor's Papers
- State Supreme Court
- Promiscuous Books (County Recorder)
- Deeds (County Recorder)
- Real Property Mortgages and Chattel Mortgages (County Recorder)
- County Hospital (Board of Supervisors/ County Health Department)
- County Poor Home or Farm (Board of Supervisors)
- Board of Pardons and Paroles

**Archives telephone number:** 602-926-3720

**e-mail:** [archives@azlibrary.gov](mailto:archives@azlibrary.gov)

**Archives website** <http://www.azlibrary.gov/arm>

**Arizona Memory Project:** <http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/>

**Links to State Archives:** <http://www.statearchivists.org/statearchivists.htm>



# Family History



# **UNITED STATES MILITARY RECORDS: A GENERAL OVERVIEW**

PRESENTED BY  
**ROBERT M. WILBANKS IV**

## **TYPES OF MILITARY RECORDS**

### **1. SERVICE RECORDS**

- records generated at the time of service in the military  
ie. enlistment, muster rolls, pay vouchers, etc.

### **2. BENEFITS RECORDS**

- records generated at some time after the actual service  
ie. Pensions and Bounty Land

### **3. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS**

- various other records  
ie. Soldier's Homes, Burial and Headstones, and regarding Civilians

## **PERIODS IN AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY**

### **1. COLONIAL PERIOD**

Militia - Called out for Emergencies - Ready to fight any aggressor  
Any male between the ages of 16 and 60 - Had to bring own gun  
One Weekend a month meet for drilling practice (usually community social gathering)  
Theoretically about 100 men commanded by a Captain

**Note:** This was continued throughout America after the  
Revolutionary War and often became the foundation of units formed for the Civil War

No National Records – Nothing at National Archives

Usually found at County or State level

Service Records - Consists of rolls or rosters

Great substitute when no census or tax lists

Benefits Records - Colonies/States offered Bounty Land

Many records published

### **2. REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

Actually was not a popular war - Only 1/3 of population fought for Liberty  
1/3 remained Loyal - 1/3 tried to stay out of it

Period of transition in military record keeping

Records Availability – State Archives and National Archives

These are earliest records in existence at National Archives

There are Compiled Service Records and an Index

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#### Benefits Records

- Valuable genealogical source - Different periods of benefits
- In beginning individuals required congressional approval
- A Little known resource: Final Payment Vouchers on Pensions

War of 1812 - British captured Washington – many Revolutionary War records destroyed

### 3. POST-REVOLUTIONARY WAR

During the early formation and development of new government

- The military was primarily a Federal matter
- State militias still in existence – called to Federal service during emergencies

Early United States opposed to large standing Military

- America usually was never prepared for a war
- Had to call up Militia Units to reinforce Military: Citizen Soldiers – Volunteers

Records become more uniform and reliable

- One primary location of records - National Archives

Compiled Service Records and Indexes in Four “categories” or “titles”

1. Service from 1784 to 1811
2. War of 1812 (1812-1815)
3. Indian Wars (1815-1858)
4. Mexican War (1846-1848)

#### Benefits Records

Pensions: Separate series and indexes

Old Wars (1783-1861): pensions given 1815-1926

War of 1812: Pensions acts of 1871 and 1878

Mexican War: Pensions act of 1887

Indian Wars: Pension act of 1892 for service 1832-1834; Later acts covered 1817-1898

Bounty Land: Numerous Congressional Acts

Last act in 1855

For service between 1790 to 1855

War of 1812 Pensions and Bounty Land Consolidated

### 4. CIVIL WAR

Truly all American War -- North/Blue vs. South/Gray

Confederate Records purposefully not destroyed by South for historical preservation

They were actually offered to the North by Confederate President

Officially “Housed” at National Archives as “captured records-of-war”

#### Service Records

Union and Confederate at National Archives: National Park Service Index Online

Possible additional Records in States’ Archives

#### Benefits Records

Union: at National Archives: Interfiled wars from Civil War up to World War I

Confederate: at States of residence when state offered benefit

### 5. POST-CIVIL WAR

Reconstruction of the South

Indian Wars of the far western frontier

Domestic Disturbances related to Labor Disputes in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Primarily Regular Army, Navy and Marines

Special research required – You will need to study other resources

In some cases refer to records mentioned in Civil War presentation

## 6. TWENTIETH CENTURY

### The Modern Period

Change in Record Keeping System: Files kept on each soldier, following him as he transfers  
Actually begins with Spanish-American War (1898)

#### Philippine Insurrection & Boxer Rebellion

These three have separate service records filings and indexes

Benefits interfiled with Civil War as mentioned earlier

#### World Wars I and II -- Korea and Vietnam

National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis

## CHRONOLOGY OF AMERICAN CONFLICTS AND WARS

By Robert M. Wilbanks IV, B.A.

1622	Indian Massacre of Virginia colonists; over 300 colonists killed
1644	Indian Massacre of Virginia colonists; over 500 colonists killed
1635 - 1645	Claybourne's Rebellion in Maryland
1636 - 1637	Pequot War in New England
1640 - 1645	Dutch Trouble with Indians in New York
1655	Conquest of New Sweden - Delaware
1655	Civil War in Maryland
1675 - 1678	King Philip's War in New England
1676 - 1678	Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia
1688 - 1697	King William's War; known in Europe as the War of the League of Augsburg
1701 - 1713	Queen Anne's War and the War of Jenkins Ear; in Europe this was the War of the Spanish Succession
1743 - 1748	King George's War; in Europe this was the War of the Austrian Succession
1755 - 1763	The French and Indian War; in Europe this was the Seven Years War
1775 - 1783	Revolutionary War
1786	Shay's Rebellion
1790 - 1795	Miami Indian War
1794	Whiskey Rebellion
1798 - 1800	John Adams War

1801 - 1806	War with Tripoli
1811	Tippecanoe
1812 - 1815	War of 1812 and the Shawnee and Creek Wars
1831 - 1857	Mormon Engagements
1832	Black Hawk War
1835 - 1842	Second Seminole War
1836	Texas Independence
1837	Patriots War
1846 - 1848	Mexican War
1861 - 1865	Civil War
1872 - 1873	Madoc War
1876	Sioux Indian War
1898	The Spanish-American War
1899	Philippine Insurrection
1900	Boxer Rebellion
1917 - 1918	World War I
1941 - 1945	World War II
1950 - 1953	Korean Conflict
1961 - 1975	Vietnam War
1983	Lebanon
1983	Grenada
1986	Libya
1989	Panama
1990 - 1991	Desert Shield / Desert Storm
2001 – present	War on Terror (Afghanistan and War in Iraq)



# BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SUGGESTED RESOURCES FOR FURTHER READING ON MILITARY RECORDS

## BOOKS:

*United States Military Records: A Guide to Federal and State Sources, Colonial America to the Present*, by James C. Neagles, Ancestry Publishing, 1994

*Revolutionary War Genealogy*, by George K. Schweitzer, Ph.D., Sc.D., 1987

*War of 1812 Genealogy*, by George K. Schweitzer, Ph.D., Sc.D., 1988

*Civil War Genealogy*, by George K. Schweitzer, Ph.D., Sc.D., 1988

*The Great War: A Guide to the Service Records of All the World's Fighting Men and Volunteers*, by Christina K. Schaefer, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1998

*World War II Military Records: A Family Historian's Guide*, by Debra Johnson Knox, Mie Publishing, 2003

*The National Archives of the United States*, by Herman J. Viola & David McCullough, Abrams Publishing, 1984

*Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, by U.S. National Archives, National Archives Trust Fund Board, 2000

*Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*, National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1985

*The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, by Val D. Greenwood, Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001

*Shaking Your Family Tree: A Basic Guide to Tracing Your Family's Genealogy*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, by Ralph J. Crandall, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001

*The Source*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, edited by Loretto Dennis Szucs & Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, Ancestry Publishing, 2006

*Printed Sources: A Guide to Published Genealogical Records*, edited by Kory L. Meyerink, Ancestry Publishing, 1998

## INTERNET:

**United States National Archives** -- <http://www.archives.gov> The home page for the National Archives and Records Administration of the United States Government. Click on the link to the pages for Genealogists/Family Historians. Provides a wealth of information for Genealogists on types of records, availability, databases, lessons, links, etc. Ability to order records online.

**Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System** -- <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss> A National Park Service database indexing the soldiers and sailors in the Civil War. Search by name, Union or Confederate, unit, etc. Also provides history of units and battles.

**Revolutionary War Pension Applications** – <http://revwarapps.org> transcribed abstracts of many pensions

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**Tel. 623-687-0443**

## **Next Step for Beginners: Find and Analyze Records**

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The purpose of this class is to familiarize you with the records genealogists use. We will simplify the process for finding these records on websites and at the Family History Library. You will learn what indexes are and how to use them. Finally, using what you know about a single ancestor, you will learn how to follow the Genealogy Research Process to find even more ancestors! Overwhelmed? Relax! We will practice all these skills in class using fun, hands-on activities.

---

*You are looking for any signs of relationships. Surnames that keep appearing on your ancestor's records as witnesses, adjoining property owners, bondsman, affidavits in pension files, your ancestor witnessing another person's document. Identify others married by the same minister as your ancestor, or buried in the same burial plot or nearby. Establish the probability of your ancestor's connection to others in the same location, and then use their records to find the answers you need.*

### **Genealogy Research Process**

1. Set a goal
2. Decide which record
3. Locate the record
4. Search the record
5. Copy the information
6. Evaluate the information
7. Use the results

***Conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for all information that is or may be pertinent to the question for which you are seeking an answer.***

**Genealogical Proof Standard**

### **Goodrich's list of Very Useful Websites**

ancestry.com  
familysearch.org  
linkpendium.com  
rootsweb.com  
books.google.com  
worldcat.org

google.com  
fold3.com  
stevemorse.org  
findagrave.com  
progenealogists.com  
geneabloggers.com

heritagequestonline.com  
jewishgen.org  
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov  
automatedgenealogy.com  
newspaperarchive.com  
worldvitalrecords.com

## Genealogical Problem Solving Tips Compiled by Kathleen Goodrich

### ***Start with the information you already have, in the location you know your family resides***

- Find your family in *every* census record during the time they were alive.
- Be flexible when it comes to the spelling of names. Surnames changed through time and were often spelled phonetically.
- Be aware of common nicknames---you don't want to be looking for a second person when there is only one; Mary/Polly, Sarah/Sally, John/Jack, Alexander/Sandy, etc.
- Identify and research all of the siblings and cousins of your ancestor. Maybe they left a better paper trail.
- Many widows and widowers remarried. Are you sure the woman you have listed as the wife of your ancestor is the mother of all of his children?
- As your family migrated, notice which families moved with them.
- Not every family kept moving west. Some didn't like the new area so they moved back to the previous location; others inherited land from parents or other relatives.
- When new names surface in your research go back and re-examine previous records for those new names.
- Probate records are especially valuable because the focus is the family. Includes wills, inventories, letters of administration and guardianships. Useful for men and women.
- Never skip land records. Prior to the Civil War, most adult free males owned land. Wives' names may be given when the land is sold. Land records provide relationships when a group of heirs jointly sell inherited land---look for records with the words *et al.*
- Military pension files contain useful information. Don't overlook rejected applications.
- What religion was your ancestor? Before state-mandated registration of vital records, church records will be the best source for births, marriages, and deaths.
- Study a good map; be aware of the names of the townships and counties that border the ones you are searching. Make note of dates of county formations.

U.S. CENSUS HEADINGS 1790-1860

1790 Census - United States

State	Call number									
Page	Head of family	City								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Free white males 10 and up including head</th> <th>Free white females including head</th> <th>All other persons</th> <th>Slaves</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 10</td> <td>Under 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Free white males 10 and up including head	Free white females including head	All other persons	Slaves	Under 10	Under 10			County
Free white males 10 and up including head	Free white females including head	All other persons	Slaves							
Under 10	Under 10									

1790

1800/1810 Census - United States

State	County	City	Call number							
Page	Head of family		Other information							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Free white males</th> <th>Free white females</th> <th>All others</th> <th>Slaves</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 10</td> <td>Under 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Free white males	Free white females	All others	Slaves	Under 10	Under 10			
Free white males	Free white females	All others	Slaves							
Under 10	Under 10									

1800-1810

1820 Census - United States

State	County	City	Call number									
Page	Head of family		Other information									
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Free white males</th> <th>Free white females</th> <th>Foreign born</th> <th>Free colored</th> <th>Slaves</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 10</td> <td>Under 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Free white males	Free white females	Foreign born	Free colored	Slaves	Under 10	Under 10				
Free white males	Free white females	Foreign born	Free colored	Slaves								
Under 10	Under 10											

1820

1830/1840 Census - United States

State	County	City	Call number									
Page	Head of family		Other information									
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Free white males</th> <th>Free white females</th> <th>Foreign born</th> <th>Free colored</th> <th>Slaves</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 10</td> <td>Under 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Free white males	Free white females	Foreign born	Free colored	Slaves	Under 10	Under 10				
Free white males	Free white females	Foreign born	Free colored	Slaves								
Under 10	Under 10											

1830-1840

1850 Census - United States

State	County	Town/Township	Call number
Page	Dwelling number	Names	Other information
	Family number	Age Sex Color Occupation, etc.	

1850

1860 Census - United States

State	County	Town/Township	Post office	Call number
Page	Dwelling number	Names	Value - real estate	Other information
	Family number	Age Sex Color Occupation, etc.	Value - personal property	

1860





# Pedigree Chart

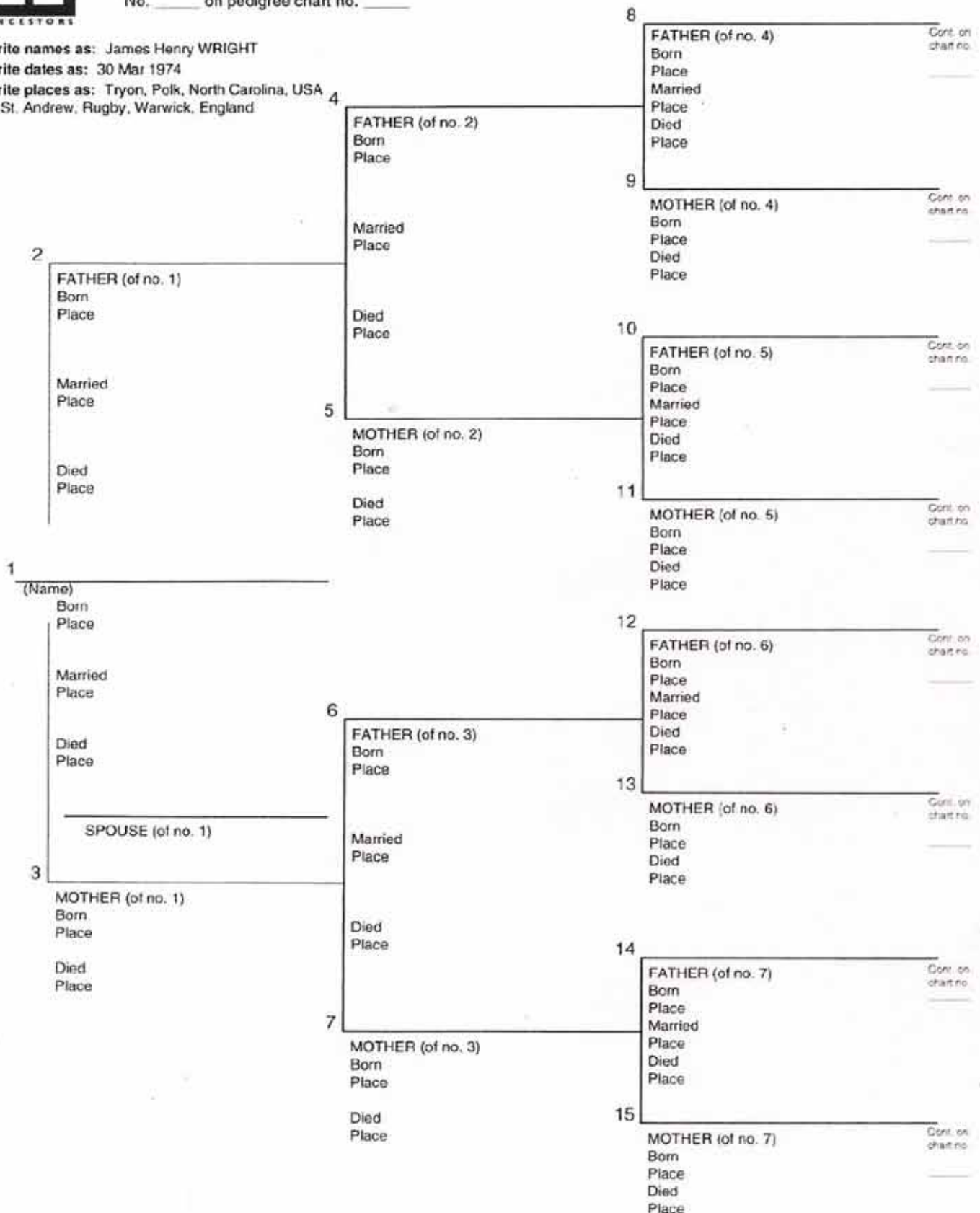
Chart no. \_\_\_\_\_

No. 1 on this chart is the same as  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ on pedigree chart no. \_\_\_\_\_

Write names as: James Henry WRIGHT

Write dates as: 30 Mar 1974

Write places as: Tryon, Polk, North Carolina, USA  
or St. Andrew, Rugby, Warwick, England



Permission is granted to copy this form for personal use or classroom instruction.

© KBYU 2000-2004

<http://www.kbyu.org/ancestors>

# Family Record Sheet

Page  
Sheet of

<b>Husband:</b> _____	Ref.	
Born: _____	Place: _____	_____
Married: _____	Place: _____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Died: _____	Place: _____	_____
Church: _____	Buried at: _____	_____
Military Service: _____	_____	_____
Father: _____	_____	_____
Mother: _____	_____	_____

<b>Wife:</b> _____		
Born: _____	Place: _____	_____
Died: _____	Place: _____	_____
Church: _____	Buried at: _____	_____
Father: _____	_____	_____
Mother: _____	_____	_____

	Full Name of Child	Born	When Where	Died	When Where	Spouse	Marriage Date Location	Ref.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

References and Notes:

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Check if continued on other side

# Citing Sources Correctly

By Carolyn H. Brown

## Collecting Source Data

Each time you gather a fact, make sure you have collected all information needed to fully cite the source.

- Author's full name
- Document title, volume, and page
- Publisher's name, location, and date of publication
- Date and location of document
- Date document was accessed

Record the source on the front of the document.

## Reference Notes Types

- General Reference Note
- Source List or Bibliography
- Footnotes or Endnotes

## General Reference Note

Appears before the text item. Generally found in genealogical reports, transcriptions or abstractions when information within one document is being cited. Page number of item is included.

## Reference Note Format

*Authors names* - written in ordinary sequence; i.e., Elizabeth Shown Mills.

*Indentation* - paragraph style first line indented.

*Separation of elements* - all elements that describe the source are linked together paragraph style.

*Examples:*

- [1] Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence Explained Citing History, Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007), 60.
- [2] Vital Records of Manchester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849 (Salem: Essex Institute, 1903), 100.

## Source List or Bibliography

Used when the list of sources follows text: i.e., magazine articles, books and family stories. Page number of item is not included.

## Source List Format

*Authors Names* (or title of sources when no authors exist) - arranged in alphabetical order by first word of the Source List entry: i.e., Mills, Elizabeth Shown

*Indentation* - hanging indent that makes the alphabetical element easy to spot. First line of each entry is flush with the margin; the carry over lines are indented.

*Separation of Elements* - major elements that describe the source are separated by periods. Major elements are: (a) Author; (b) Title of Book; and (c) Publication Date.

*Examples:*

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence Explained Citing History, Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company. 2007.

Vital Records of Manchester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849. Salem: Essex Institute, 1903.



## Footnotes & Endnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference occurs within the text.

Endnotes appear at the end of each chapter or by chapter at the end of the document.

The same general format is used for both.

May contain additional information applicable to the issue being discussed or the reference material used.

Footnotes are the format preferred by the Board of Certified Genealogists for families genealogies .

## Full vs Short Citations

*Full Citation* - when writing a narrative based on your research, the first time a source is cited, give full details for that source.

*Example:*

<sup>115</sup> 1900 U.S. census, James City County, Virginia, population schedule, ED 19, p 8A, dwelling 151, family 151, John A. Bulifant; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 23 September 2011), citing National Archives microfilm publication T623, roll 1714.

*Short/Subsequent Citation* - for subsequent citations of the same source, use the form that readers can easily recognize and associate with the first full citation.

*Example:*

<sup>129</sup> 1900 U.S. census, James City County, Virginia, population schedule, ED 19, p 8A, dwelling 151, family 151, John A. Bulifant.

## Numbering Reference Notes

Source notes that are keyed to narrative text should be numbered consecutively. The corresponding numbers should appear in correct sequence within the text.

*Example:*

Joe Jones died 5 March 2010, Bouse, La Paz County, Arizona. <sup>124</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Obituary, Joe Jones 1948-2010, (Arizona) Parker Pioneer, 10 March 2010, p. 2, cols. 5-6.

Numbers within text are typically placed at the end of sentences, outside the closing punctuation mark. If two sources are quoted in a single sentence, reference numbers are placed at the end of each quoted statement.

*Example:*

Jane Smith was born 3 February 1908, <sup>122</sup> Bouse, Yuma County, Arizona. <sup>123</sup>

<sup>122</sup> Samuel Smith, 2001 interview. [Source previously cited in the document].

<sup>123</sup> Charles Smith, *Smith Family Stories*, 1950, Privately held by Marty Jones, [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 2011.

## Distinguishing Source Information from Personal Opinions

If a sentence contains information from a source as well as our own interpretation or observations, it is best to place the reference number at the point where the information from the source actually ends and our thoughts begin.

*Example:*

A family of the surname Smith, from King George County, claims Sally's first child as its forbearer;<sup>48</sup> and some past scholars have accepted the claim without an intense scrutiny.

-----  
<sup>48</sup> Ronald Taylor, *One Smith Family*, (Richmond, Virginia, 1956), 18.

## Short Citation Precautions

Don't make the citation so short it can't be correctly identified. Don't use acronyms or initialisms to save space unless they are widely use and identifiable.

## Explanatory Text Within Source Citations

Place text following the source citation within the citation itself, when it does not easily fit within the text.

Example:

<sup>1</sup> Janice L. Abercrombie & Richard Slatten, *Virginia Publick Claims : Charles City County*, (Athens, Georgia, Iberian Publishing Company, 1992), 17. "On 2 April 1782 James Bullifant was paid as executor for John Bullifant deceased, for 127 bundles fodder, 4½ bushels corn for Rockbridge Militia on Cont. duty 12s."

## Sample Citations

<sup>14</sup> Charles City County, Virginia, Will Book 1 (1789 -1808): 546, will of James Bullifant, 1802; County Clerk's Office, Charles City, microfilm reel 30984, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, accessed 1985.

<sup>26</sup> Charles City County, Virginia Chancery Court Case No. 1770-002, John Bullifant vs Charles Collawn; loose papers, County Clerk's Office, Charles City, accessed 1991.

<sup>87</sup> Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolutionary War, soldiers, sailors and marines, 1775-1783. Ed. By John H. Gwathney, Richmond, Virginia. 1938: 108, database, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

<sup>105</sup> Graves Family Association, *Captain Thomas Graves of Virginia Genealogy*, database, (<http://www.gravesfa.org/gen169.htm> : 1 March 2011) generation 6, Richard Crowshaw Graves, no. 308, Polly Graves.

<sup>187</sup> Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolutionary War, soldiers, sailors and marines, 1775-1783. Ed. By John H. Gwathney. Richmond, Virginia. 1938: 108, database, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

<sup>201</sup> Lucy M. (Bulifant) Powell, Petersburg, Virginia [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] letter to, Virginia Cora "Gin" Bulifant, (1940s-not dated), Bullifant Family Files: privately held by Carolyn H. Brown [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] Bouse, Arizona.

## Reference Source

Mills, Elizabeth Shown, *Evidence Explained, Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*. Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007.

Note; She has a Facebook page.

Once we have learned the principles of citation, we have both an artistic license and a researcher's responsibility to adapt those principles to fit materials that do not match any standard model.

# GENEALOGY WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION IS MYTHOLOGY

# Indexing—a Way to Give Back

Casa Grande Genealogy Workshop

24 January 2015

Pam Ingermanson

- What is indexing?
- Who can participate?
- How to get started
- Important reminders to make indexing better
- Will I have access to these indexed images?
- New indexing program
- US Obituary Project
- Choosing a project to help index
- What is arbitration?



# I Do! I Did! I Died !

## Using Court Records in Family History Research

### Melanie Sturgeon

#### Why Court Records?

- One of the richest family history sources
- The records cut across gender, class and race
- They document:
  - Family relationships
  - Marriage
  - Divorce
  - Crime
  - Disputes
  - Property transactions
  - Immigration & Naturalization

#### Court Records Reveal:

- Customs
- Social mores and attitudes
- Class and social structures
- Business practices
- Information about occupations
- The ways our ancestors did their work

#### Our ancestors appear in court records as:

- Plaintiffs
- Defendants
- Witnesses
- Jurors
- Administrators and executors of estates
- Apprentices
- Orphans
- Officials
- Signators on petitions
- And more.....

#### Beware: Court Records Can Reveal Skeletons in the Closet

Do not rely on abstracts of court records. Look at the original records when possible

#### Colonial Courts

- Prosecuted for offenses such as: gossip, fornication, adultery, church attendance, disobedience to husband, drunkenness
- often contain records that in later years would appear in those of other government offices (e.g. licenses for taverns, mid-wives and attorneys, tax collection, contracts, and so on)

#### Know your courts:

- Justice/Municipal Court
- Court of Common Pleas

- Orphans Court
- District Court
- Circuit Court
- Superior Court
- Civil Court
- Criminal Court
- Probate Court
- Chancery Court
- Surrogate court
- Juvenile Court
- Appellate Court
- State Supreme Court
- Federal Court

#### Court Records in Territories:

- When populations were small, Territories were divided into Judicial Districts that encompassed several counties
- When looking for records, need to consult not only the county courts within the states, but the National Archives Regional Branch for your particular state

#### Older court records contain many obsolete terms:

- The following law dictionaries can help a researcher understand the vocabulary
- Black's Law Dictionary (4<sup>th</sup> edition or earlier for obsolete terms)
- Bouvier's 1856 Law Dictionary Dictionary [http://www.republicsg.info/dictionaries/1856\\_bouvier\\_6.pdf](http://www.republicsg.info/dictionaries/1856_bouvier_6.pdf)
- Burton's Legal Thesarus

#### Court Hierarchy:

- Local courts (town, municipal, magistrate, justice courts)
  - Misdemeanors, petty crimes, profanity, loitering, small claims, coroners inquests, etc
- County courts (Superior, Circuit, Common Pleas)
  - Felonies, tax cases, civil cases, probate, marriage, family courts, naturalizations, etc.
- Appeals and State Supreme Courts
- Federal Courts
  - Bankruptcy
  - Claims
  - Land claims
  - Naturalization
  - Immigration

#### What kinds of court records will you find?

- Minute Books: notes taken by the clerk
- Docket Books: List of filings and other activities during the case\_
- Case Files: subpoenas, arrest warrants, correspondence, transcripts, witness statements, sometimes evidence such as photographs, sketches, contracts and so on\_

#### Justice Courts in Arizona

- Misdemeanors
- Inquests
- Early on major felony cases started in the justice court

#### Superior Court-Civil Division

- Marriage
- Civil cases—including divorce
- Legal name change

#### Marriage licenses, certificates and affidavits:

- Affidavits and consents for marriage show parents names, giving permission for an underage child to marry
- Certificates and licenses show age and place of residence
- Depending on the county, the Arizona State Archives has marriage records from 1864 to 1972

#### Divorce Cases

- Until recently, no such thing as a “no-fault” divorce
- Many of these cases are filed as Civil Cases
- Verbatim testimony

#### Superior Court- Criminal Division

- Charges, date of crime, victim
- Verbatim testimony
- Associated records from the County Attorney, evidence including photographs, charts, etc.

#### Superior Court-Probate Division

- Wills
- Probate cases
- Guardianships
- Adoptions
- Insanity Hearings
- Declarations of Intention & Naturalizations

#### Probate Cases and Wills

- Legatees (married name)
- Minor children
- Guardian and administrative accounts
- Probate cases sometimes reveal other families (bigamy)

#### Naturalization Records

- The State Archives has naturalizations of individuals from many counties
- We have also purchased microfilm from the Laguna Niguel Branch of the National Archives
- Declarations of Intent and Petitions often show children, their ages and where they were born

#### Probate Court-Adoptions

- In Arizona, open 100 years after the adoption took place
- In the Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, Probate Section

#### **Court records can be valuable resources to help you:**

- Unlock the past
- Establish family relationships
- Explain family secrets
- Learn about the way your family lived
- Lead you to more sources





# UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR HISTORY & GENEALOGY RESEARCH

PRESENTED BY  
**ROBERT M. WILBANKS IV**

## TYPES OF MILITARY RECORDS

- 1) Service Records
  - Records generated at time of actual service
  - Created by each department, unit, or facility
  - 19th Century War Department compiled files for each soldier
- 2) Benefits Records
  - After the actual service
  - For veteran or surviving family members
  - Pensions and Bounty Land
- 3) Miscellaneous Records
  - Burial and Headstones
  - Fiscal records of the Revolutionary War
  - Aliens during the War of 1812
  - Confederate civilians during the Civil War
  - Japanese-Americans during World War II

## CIVIL WAR HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### AREAS NOT DISCUSSED

The Politics, Causes, Results Leading To The War  
Battles And Leaders  
Weapons And Tactics

### ENTIRE COUNTRY AFFECTED

- no person, no family was unaffected by the Civil War
  - every young man was in a hurry to enlist on both sides
  - older men used for home guard
  - women would be important as nurses, and spies; many wanted to enlist and fight; some did
  - religious groups affected
    - Quakers and Mennonites – with a pacifist belief
    - used in support methods, ie. Nursing, transportation, etc.
  - war fought in the south, destroying homes, farms, towns (records)
    - old men, women and children dying from disease and starvation; murder, rape, pillaging; bushwhacking
  - slaves freed; many fought for north; with manpower shortage, the south took up the issue of freeing and arming the slaves
- War fought from coast to coast
  - southern California sympathetic to the South
  - Arizona was first recognized by the Confederacy: battles in New Mexico and Arizona
  - units from Colorado and California
  - invasion of Maine by Confederate units coming from Canada
  - Indian units from Oklahoma: Confederate General Stand Waite
  - Indians in far west renew their fight against the settlers with no army to protect them

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## INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

### THE DIVIDED UNION

- Northern Sympathy for the South
  - the non-New England northern states had southern roots
  - the Copperheads: anti-war politics in the north wanting peace at any price
- Southerners Loyal to the Union
  - Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, known as the border states were deeply divided, providing units to both sides
  - South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Arkansas had a number of Union Regiments

### A HOUSE DIVIDED

- West Point Classmates and Friends
  - the army leaders were knew each other well, often very good friends
  - Union and Confederate troops were taught military commands, training techniques and tactics from a book written by later Confederate General W. J. Hardee
- Families Divided
  - Lincoln had 4 brothers-in-law in the Confederate Army
  - Henry Clay had 7 grandsons in the Civil War: 3 Union, 4 Confederate
  - Senator Geo. B. Crittenden of Kentucky had 3 sons in the War
  - Confederate Gen. Jeb Stuart's chief-of-staff was Major H. B. McClellan
  - Union General Philip St. George Cooke

### OF NOTABLE AMERICAN ANCESTRY

- Robert E. Lee: son of General "Lighthorse" Harry Lee: noted Revolutionary War hero
- Billings Steele: grandson of Francis Scott Key: author of Star Spangled Banner
- Confederate General Richard Taylor: son of President Zachary Taylor
- George Wythe Randolph: grandson of President Thomas Jefferson
- Charles Francis Adams Sr.: son and grandson of two U.S. Presidents
- Benjamin Harrison: Union Brigadier General
  - great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison: signer of the Declaration of Independence
  - grandson of President William Henry Harrison
  - himself would become 23<sup>rd</sup> President of the United States

## THE ARMIES

### COMMAND STRUCTURE

- Union and Confederate structure differed only slightly
- somewhat fluid (fluctuates): each battle also affected the command structure
- Company: commanded by a Captain
  - consisted of 100 men: usually all from the same community
  - usually identified by a Letter designation: there was no "J" Company in either army
- Battalion: commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major
  - consisted of anything less than 10 Companies
- Regiment (most common): commanded by a Colonel
  - consisted of 10 or more Companies (1000 men): Union Regiments had 12 companies
  - usually identified by a State and number designation
- Brigade: commanded by a Brigadier General
  - (on average) consisted of 4 or 5 Regiments
- Division: commanded by a Major General
  - (on average) consisted of 4 or 5 Brigades, plus artillery unit
- Corps: commanded by a Major General or Lieutenant General
  - (on average) consisted of 3 Divisions, an added Brigade of artillery
- Army usually consisted of 3 Corps: commanded by the General of the Army



## NAMES OF ARMIES AND BATTLES

- Union armies were named after bodies of water
  - Army of the Potomac [River] or Army of the Tennessee [River]
- Confederate armies were named after bodies or regions of land
  - Army of Northern Virginia [State] or Army of Tennessee [State]
- battles followed the same pattern
  - Union battle of 1st Bull Run [Creek] is the Confederate battle of 1st Manassas [railroad junction/town near the creek]
  - Union battle of Antietam [Creek] was Confederate battle of Sharpsburg [town near the creek in Maryland]
  - Union battle of Stone's River was Confederate battle of Murfreesboro [town in Tennessee near the river]

## ETHNIC DIVERSITY

### FOREIGN POPULATION (1860 CENSUS)

- Northern States shows a population of 4 million foreigners
- Southern States shows a population of 233,000 foreigners

### UNION

- brigadier generals: 9 were German, 4 Irish, 2 French, 1 Russian, Hungarian, Polish and a Spaniard
- Germans formed 10 New York regiments, 6 Ohio, 6 Missouri, 5 Penn., 4 Wisconsin, and 3 Illinois
  - the 82nd Illinois regiment had 1 company entirely of German-Jews
- the Irish flag with the Harp of Erin flew on every major Civil War battlefield
  - third most common flag in the war
  - entire units of Irishmen included 2 from Mass., 4 NY, 2 Penn., 2 Indiana
  - NY Irish Brigade virtually wiped out at Battle of Fredericksburg by Confederate Irishmen

### CONFEDERATE

- Generals: 5 Irish, 3 French, 2 from England, 2 Germans, 1 Scottish
- French was made the second official language of the Confederate Army
- Confederate Colonel Santos Benavides was from Mexico
- 5 Colonels came from Poland, including a Count
- Hugh McVey, age 70+, Irish veteran of Waterloo, enlisted 4th Kentucky, killed at the Battle of Shiloh
- generally the Germans were against slavery, but many still served the Confederacy
- there were entire companies of Germans, French, Poles, Italians, Spaniards, Mexicans
- the 1st Louisiana Regiment had men from 37 nationalities: incl Italians, Spaniards, Mexicans

## DEATHS

618,000 to 700,000 Americans died in the American Civil War  
this exceeds deaths in all other wars from the Revolution to Vietnam combined

UNION: total number of soldiers during war ranged from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000

- 112 out of every 1000 federal soldiers were wounded in battle
- total battle deaths: 110,070; total deaths by disease: 250,152; total losses: 360,222

CONFEDERATE: total number of soldiers during war ranged from 750,000 to 1,250,000

- 150 of 1000 confederate soldiers were wounded in battle
- total battle deaths: 94,000; total deaths by disease: 164,000; total losses: 258,000

BATTLE STATS -- killed, wounded and missing

- Sharpsburg/Antietam: September 17, 1862: total casualties in 1 day of fighting: 26,134
- Fredericksburg: December 13, 1862: total casualties in 1 day of fighting: 17,962
- Chancellorsville: May 1, 2, 3 & 4, 1863: total casualties in 4 days of fighting: 29,556
- Gettysburg: July 1, 2 & 3, 1863: total casualties in 3 days of fighting: 51,112
- Chickamauga: September 20 & 21, 1863: total casualties in 2 days of fighting: 34,654

## UNIT LOSES

- 1st Maine Heavy Artillery: 635 killed within 7 minutes of 900 going into the battle
- Vermont Brigade lost 1645 of 2100 in the Wilderness battle
- The Irish Brigade began in 1861 with 7000, came back with 1000 in 1865
- Native American losses show of 3530 who fought for the Union, 1018 were killed
- Colored Union troops totaled 178,975 during the war: losses are estimated at 36,000 dead
- some of the highest unit losses in percentages
  - 1st Texas CSA, Antietam, lost 82.3%
  - 1st Minn. USA, Gettysburg, lost 82%
  - 21st GA CSA, Manassas, lost 76%
  - 141st Penn. USA, Gettysburg, lost 75.7%
  - 101st NY USA, Manassas, lost 73.8%
- average losses sustained by a unit was 50%

## AGES OF THE SOLDIERS

Federal Soldiers -- 2,700,000

- 2 million 21 or under; 1 million 18 or under; 100,000 15 or under; 25 were 10 or under

Confederate Soldiers – less reliable: a sampling of 11,000 found:

- 8,000 age 19+; 1,000 age 18; 366 were 17; 200 were 16; 31 were 15; 3 were 14; 1 was 13

Colleges: entire units were formed from students from various colleges, closing them for the entire war

## LOCATIONS OF CIVIL WAR RECORDS

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES

- Civil War Indexes, Service Records, and Benefit Records
  - Union and Confederate Service Records
    - Union Service records indexed by State
    - Confederate Records were considered captured records of war
      - indexed by State; there is also a comprehensive index
  - Union Pension Records
    - comprehensive index
      - includes veterans of other wars
- Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss>
  - online comprehensive index by National Park Service
    - assisted by genealogist's nationwide
    - includes unit histories and battle information
- Regular Army, Naval and Marine Records
  - no index; requires extra concerted effort for research
- Records Regarding Civilians
  - no index; no known research strategy

### STATE ARCHIVES

- Militia Lists, Colonial to Civil War
- some Union and Confederate Service Records
- post Civil War State Military units, later National Guard
- Possibly some Benefit Records from State
- Confederate Pension Records at original Confederate States

### FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

(Resources available through local Family History Centers)

Same Military Records from National Archives

All Indexes Available on Microfilm

Service and Pension for all Wars

Confederate Service Records on Microfilm

## SEARCHING INTERNET

Many, many Civil War websites

Unit histories: by hobby historians and Re-enactment organizations

Battle site histories

Biographies of major officers and leaders

Heritage and/or preservation organizations

National Park Service: Battle sites & Civil War Soldiers Index - <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss>

Google Tips

Use quotes for clear exact phrases: Sometimes don't use quotes

Use "Civil War" phrase in most all searches

Use the tilde (~) in front of terms that have terms for the same or related topic

Researching Unit histories and/or rosters

- number designations
- companies, battalions, regiments
- Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Guard
- Names of officers

Use Google Books: Lots of publications available full text

Full text available books written before 1920s: Unit histories, personal reminiscences

Use Google Images

Civil War photos: Units, battles, ships, etc.; Weapons; Leaders and officers; Artwork

Other Internet Sites: May include any or all of the above resources

- Cyndislist, USGenWeb, National Archives, Library of Congress, State Archives and Libraries
- Heritage Quest, Ancestry, FamilySearch, Fold3

## OTHER SOURCES

Military/Unit Histories: Published Diaries, Journals, Accounts & other Histories of Units

### EXAMPLE USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

- ***Military bibliography of the Civil War***, by Charles E. Dornbusch
  - bibliography of personal narratives & unit histories
- ***A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion***, by Frederick H. Dyer, c. 1959, 3 vols.
  - vols. 1 & 2 generally have stats, indexes, etc.; vol. 3 has complete history of every Union unit
- ***Confederate Military History***
  - history of each Confederate State in the war: includes unit histories with listings of officers
- ***New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865***, compiled by Frederick Phisterer, c. 1912
  - 5 Vols. & Index: history of units including detailed biography of officers from service records
- ***Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865***, c. 1982
  - abstract of service records for every soldier in every unit from Georgia
- ***War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies***
  - by Civil War historians also known as the "O.R."
  - 130 books: cumulative index which includes every surname
- ***Confederate Veteran Magazine***, 1893-1932 (50 vols.)
  - with Cumulative Index in 3 vols.
  - publication of the United Confederate Veterans
  - includes biographies, obituaries, annual reports, listing of UCV officers
  - comments and recollections of the Civil War submitted by Confederate Veterans
- ***Southern Historical Society Papers*** (52 vols.)
  - with Cumulative Index
  - history of the South
  - includes comments and recollections of the Civil War submitted by Confederate Veterans
- ***Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires***, compiled by Dyer & Moore, 5 vols., c. 1985
  - responses to questionnaires given to Federal and Confederate Veterans living in Tennessee from 1915 to 1922

# DNA Demystified

## Trisha Kelly

This presentation will cover the basic principles behind genetic testing, the various types of DNA tests commonly available today; their goals and their limitations. I will discuss what each test can deliver in terms of usefulness to the genealogist.

### Basic Principles

#### 1. **Humans are 99.9% genetically equal.**

- Genetic testing examines the regions of DNA where KNOWN variations occur.
- Genetic variants (**markers**) enable the study of human relationships.

#### 2. **Mutations are rare;** the relative rate of mutation is extremely slow

- Mutations (SNPs=single nucleotide polymorphisms) occur as a single event with a specific individual
  - Mutations can define unique lines of descent - humans descended from the same ancient family clan will share the same pattern of SNPs
- When 2 people match on a marker, it is **certain** they have a common ancestor in their past, however genetic testing
  - can only **predict** how far back the **Most Closely Related Ancessor lived**
  - cannot determine the **degree** of relatedness
- Others who share a common ancestry can be identified, but the number and quality of matches depends on the size and content of the lab's database

#### 3. **SNPs can define unique lines of descent**

- Our species evolved in Africa; migration started about 60,000 yrs ago
- Small SNPs (mutations) randomly occurred in their DNA
  - relative rate of mutation is very slow, so SNPs are 'time/date stamps'
  - SNPs are unique lineage markers passed down to all future generations
- A **human genetic tree** has been created using SNPs
  - the main branches are the **haplogroup**
  - the detail is the **subclade**
  - separate haplogroup, subclade for paternal, maternal

#### 4. **Genetic testing is inexact** - it delivers probabilities, not certainties. As such, testing is used to supplement traditional research, and not supplant it.

### Possible Genetic DNA Tests

#### 1. Autosomal (maternal & paternal lines)

#### 2. Mitochondrial mtDNA (maternal line)

- HVR1
- HVR1 + HVR2 combined
- Full Genome Sequence (FGS)

### 3. Y-DNA (paternal line)

- 12, 25, 37, 44, 67, 111 marker tests

#### **1. Autosomal Test**

Evaluates the 22 pair of chromosomes we associate with 'traits'-eye, hair, skin color. Each parent contributes 1 chromosome of each pair.

This test covers both maternal and paternal lines

What we inherit from each parent is left to chance due to 2 important factors:

#### 1. '**Recombination**': autosome contents are **randomly jumbled** before we get them

- this is why we can differ so much from our siblings
- two unrelated people can randomly share a DNA sequence

#### 2. What we inherit from each parent is left to **chance**:

- We might inherit more from one grandparent and less from another
- Their contribution decreases with each successive generation
- We may no longer carry DNA from a particular ancestor
- The approximate % of shared autosomal DNA
  - 50 % parents and siblings
  - 25 % grandparents, aunts/uncles, half-siblings
  - 12.5 % 1st cousins (share a grandparent)
  - 6.25 % 1st cousins once removed (a parents cousin)
  - 3.125 % 2nd cousins, 1st cousins twice removed
  - 0.781 % 3rd cousins (share a gr-gr-GP)
  - 0.195 % 4th cousins (share a gr-gr-gr-GP)

**Distant relatives often share no genetic material at all**

#### **Usefulness of Autosomal Testing:**

1. Accuracy in detecting a relative decreases with the distance of the relationship
  - 45–50% with a 4th cousin (share gr3-GP)
  - 90–95% when detecting a match w/ 3rd cousin
  - You may get hundreds of 5th cousin matches. (FTDNA says relationships can be detected up to 3rd cousin but they will list 5th cousins.)
  - This test can be useful when seeking a more recent connection.
2. Will not confirm which branch of your family a match is on (maternal or paternal)
3. Will not determine or predict your haplogroup. It may identify where your DNA 'signature' exists today (as represented in lab database).

4. Due to the effects of '**recombination**' it is possible that 2 **unrelated** people **randomly** share a DNA sequence, and be reported as a match without **any** genealogical evidence!
5. Matches indicate a **possible** connection based on probabilities, not certainties.

## **2. Mitochondrial Testing** (Maternal Line)

Mothers pass their mtDNA to all her offspring; but **only females pass it on**  
This test covers **only** your mother's line; will NOT cover your father's mother's line.  
mtDNA mutates **very slowly**  
mtDNA is comprised of **16,569 base pairs** from 3 DNA regions - **HVR1, HVR2, CR**

### **Possible mtDNA Tests**

#### **1. Low resolution HVR1 (tests 500 base pairs in HVR1)**

- can **predict** the maternal haplogroup
- a **single mismatch** can mean a MCRA in past 1000 years

#### **2. Mid resolution HVR1 + HVR2 (tests 1000 base pairs in HVR1 and HVR2)**

- can **predict** the maternal haplogroup
- an **exact match** means you have a 50% chance of a MCRA within the last 28 generations (700 yrs)

#### **3. Full Genome Sequence: (tests all 16,569 pairs of all areas)**

- can **confirm** your maternal Haplogroup
- an **exact match** on all base pairs tested means a
  - i. 50% chance of MRCA within the last 5 generations (125 yrs)
  - ii. 90% chance of MRCA within the last 16 generations (400 yrs)
- **inexact matches** -no published scientific data exists for accurate estimates

### **Usefulness of mtDNA Testing**

With respect to determining relationships, anything other than an exact match in mtDNA testing has little practical value to the genealogist.

#### **1. Genetic distance of "0"** (an exact match) means

- 50% chance of MRCA within last 5 gens (125 yrs)
- 90% chance of MRCA within last 16 gens (400 yrs)

#### **2. Genetic distance 1 or more**

- No published scientific data for accurate estimates of matches with GD of 1 or more – they can't predict

- Surnames listed in your match's profile may suggest a direction for research

### **3. Only FGS can confirm haplogroup and subclade**

4. Some labs will report a **countries of origin**, which should not be confused with haplogroup. These are only those countries where your mtDNA signature can be found today. They do not represent places where your ancestors have been as much as based on what customer's declare as the country of origin.

### **3. Paternal Line Testing: Y-DNA**

1 pair of our 23 chromosome pairs determines gender:

- Females get an X chromosome from each parent
- Males get an X from mother and Y from father
- **Only males can test for Y-DNA**

**Y-DNA passes largely unchanged:**

- mutations are rare (1 every 500 gens or 12,500 yrs)
- once a mutation occurs it is passed down to all future generations
- this test surveys the **STR** = short tandem repeat DNA

Y-DNA is inherited in same manner as surname

#### **Possible Y-DNA Tests**

Y-DNA tests are named for the number of "**markers**" (locations on Y-DNA prone to mutation) tested: 12, 25, 37, 44, 67, 111

- The more markers tested, the greater the accuracy in predicting relationships between people in the database

Marker values (alleles) are compared to others in the database:

- the differences (**genetic distance**) predicts how closely another is related

Haplogroup can be predicted but it can be confirmed with additional SNP testing.

#### **Confidence Level of EXACT Matches**

12 marker test: An **exact** match of all 12 markers

- **Common male ancestor** (CMA) is 41 generations back or 1025 yrs
- insufficient to distinguish you from other family lines

37 marker test: An **exact** match of all 37 + surname

- 95% chance of a CMA within 8 generations (200 yrs)
- 50% chance of a CMA within 5 generations (125 yrs)

67 marker test: An **exact** match of all 67 + surname

- 90% chance of a CMA within 5 generations (125 yrs)
- 50% chance of a CMA within 3 generations (75 yrs)

111 marker test: An **exact** match of all 111 + surname

- 95% chance of a CMA within 4 generations (100 yrs)

**Inexact Matches:**

Inexact matches are qualified by a **genetic distance** value 1, 2, 3...

The larger the genetic distance the farther out the MRCA

The genetic distance between 2 people is the sum of the differences (mutations) of all markers compared

- A match on 35 of 37 markers and the other 2 differ by 1 each, then it is a 37 marker match with a genetic distance of 2
- If same people tested 67 markers and match all the other 30 markers, then it is a 67 marker match with a genetic distance of 2 – **MUCH more accurate**

A tester may have hundreds of matches at 12 marker level,

dozens at the 37 marker level, and

only a few at the 67 marker level

and none are likely to be exact

	Y-DNA 12	Y-DNA 25	Y-DNA 37	Y-DNA 67	Y-DNA 111	Interpretation
<b>Very Tightly Related</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	Rare
<b>Tightly Related</b>	N/A	N/A	1	1-2	1-2	Rare
<b>Related</b>	0	0-1	2-3	3-4	4-5	If matching 25 or 37, both people can try an upgrade to 67 to see if they improve MRCA
<b>Probably Related</b>	1	2	4	5-6	6-7	Unlikely you share a Common Ancestor in 1-6 gens; unless traditional research supports it
<b>Only Possibly Related</b>	2	3	5	7	8-9	Unlikely you share a Common Ancestor in 1 to 15 gens
<b>Not Related</b>	3	4	6	>7	>10	Not related



# Transcription & Abstraction

By Carolyn H. Brown

Any Document can be transcriber or abstracted. Select a document, preferably created before 1850. The older the document the more difficult the spelling is to read.

## Documents From Microfilm

Documents gathered via microfilm may be harder to read, as they often have some portion of the page too dark, or a portion of the side of the page may be missing.

## Old Handwriting

When the document was created will determine the handwriting style you will encounter. The older the document the more likely it will be that you will have difficulty with the spelling.

## Handwriting in General

Many court recorders had horrible handwriting, thus making it seem impossible to read what they wrote. Teach yourself how to read the handwriting by comparing the document you are working with to others written by the same individual. If necessary, create the alphabet for that recorder. Save a copy of your alphabet with the copy of the document.

## Source the Document

Place the full source on the front of the document. Not on the back of the page. Do not cover any original text on the document. Any time the document is copied the source is always on it.

## Transcription

A word for word exact copy of the text in a document. Nothing is changed: everything is written as it appears: errors, punctuation, misspellings, and all. There are exceptions to the rule.

## Transcription Principles

Do not spell out any abbreviated names, numbers, or words.

Reproduce all diacritical marks.

Example: The tilde(~) or a straight line above words is often used to indicate the omission of certain letters.

Always reproduce the superscripts when they are used to indicate the omission of letters.

Failure to do so can alter identities and meanings. A female whose name is written *Mar<sup>v</sup>* is likely to be *Margery*. If the superscript is not preserved, you have changed her name to *Mary*.

Always place your comments in square brackets not parentheses when adding something to a document for clarity, Square brackets [ ] are a typographical warning device that tells the reader: *This is not in the original. I have added this*. Flag doubtful words or phrases with a question mark enclosed in square brackets. If only part of a word is clear, underline the unclear part.

If several words appear unclear, note the fact and the number of words in square brackets. If a passage is unreadable, indicate the fact and the length of the passage in square brackets. When making transcriptions in your research notes enclose the copied text in quotation marks with the source. If the transcription is woven into the narrative in your notes, follow the typographical convention for long quotes that are set off by indented paragraphs.

All rules have their exceptions.

- (1) Transcriptions can be typed, even though the original documents are handwritten\*
- (2) Reproduce certain obsolete letterforms in their modern style, just as is done with all antiquated penmanship.\*
- (3) The long-tailed *double-s* (*ss*), which appears as a lowercase *p* (it can sometimes appear as the *double-f* (*ff*)), should be written as what it was meant to be: *ss*.\*
- (4) The *double-f* (*ff*) appearing at the start of names (often copied as *Fflorencia*) is not a *double-f*. It is an early form of the single uppercase *F*.\*
- (5) The peculiar use of “y” in such words as “*ye olde...*” is not a *y*. It is a thorn.  
(Old English) The runic character corresponding to the “th” sound of English.  
þ = Thorn – Uppercase = ALT+0+2+2+2  
þ = Thorn – Lowercase = ALT+0+2+5+4

### **Abstract vs Extract**

An abstract is a summary of the text of a document, retaining all of its essential details. An extract is a word-for-word copy of selected portions of a document.

### **Abstraction**

Summarize the context of the document. Retain every name and place just as it appears.

When a section of the original document is quoted for clarity, enclose that portion of the text in quotation marks. Some simple words can be corrected in an abstract, but must be retained in a translation as originally written; i.e., *funearl* = funeral. If ever in doubt as to whether to include something in an abstract, include it. If it is something extra it does not matter. If it is something you later need and don't have, it matters a great deal.

### **Abstracts**

Always include the source of the document at the beginning. Start the abstract with the place, date, and individual(s), even though they may not be part of the text of the document.

### **Abstracting Land Descriptions**

In all cases, where land location and identification are identified, quote the entire description.

If you think there is an error in a name or place (or anything else significant), include your remarks in square brackets after the word.

### **What Does It Mean?**

Terminology in some of the documents may be complex legal phrases or obsolete clauses.

What a phrase meant then does not mean the same now.

Example: daughter-in-law – may not mean the wife of my son, but the daughter of my wife or husband from a previous relationship.

\* Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Professional Genealogy*, p. 294.

### **“Strange” Old Words**

As you do your research you will encounter unfamiliar words. Customs change, word meaning change, and laws change. Language is constantly changing. Words are added and other are not used. New inventions require new words.

### **Words - Look Around**

Sometimes you can determine the meaning of a word through the context of the words around it. Check the dictionary for the meaning of words you do not understand.

### **Know The Terms**

Learn the terminology of genealogy. What words and/or abbreviations are commonly found in wills, deeds, and court records? Buy books that explain these terms.

### **Reference Materials**

Black, Henry Campbell, *Black's Law Dictionary*. Revised 6th edition, St. Paul, Minnisota; West Publishing Company, 1990.

Drake Paul J.D. *What Did they Mean By That? A Dictionary of Historical Terms for Genealogists*. Bowie, Maryland; Heritage Books, Inc., 1994

Kirkman, E. Kay. *The Handwriting of American Records for A Period of 300 Years*. Logan, Utah. Everton Publishers. Inc., 1981.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Professional Genealogy A Manual for Researchers - Writers - Editors - Lecturers - Librarians*. Baltimore, Maryland, Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001.

# First Steps Backward; Finding Your American Indian Roots

By Theda GoodFox Kresge

*People will not look forward to posterity,  
Who never look backward to their ancestors.~ Edmund Burke*

**Scope:** First Steps Backward involve an intent examination of searching for your American Indian roots and ancestors. Emphases are on basic steps to accomplish the tasks. The session is exploratory, designed for initiates but may prove enlightening and a refresher for tried and experienced genealogy researchers who know the search is not an easy one. Witness the fact, the 1870 federal decennial census was the first to include American Indians. Some searchers are never able to prove Native American heritage; however their work is one positively benefiting their family history and one that is a worthy contribution.

**Description:** Examines genealogy research of American Indian ancestors through a focus on the historical, sociological and philosophical foundations of Indian tribes. Special intensity is focused upon their ethnicity in the development of the United States offering an overview of the multicultural and multi-lingual characteristics of the Indian tribes in early American History even to the present.

Today there are 564 federally recognized tribes in the United States. These are tribes recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior, for certain federal government services and programs. Accuracy of the number of American Indians has varied from the time of the first non-Indian footsteps upon the shores of the New World. Some sources estimate the Indian population from 7 million to 18 million at the time of early contact. Decades afterward witnessed drastic reductions of tribal populations through smallpox, measles, bubonic plague and other Old World diseases of which the Indian people had no immunity.

**Objectives:** Orient the seeker to the range of sources available for their researching:

The major task is determining to what tribe the mysterious Indian ancestor belonged. Not as simple as it may seem. However, if the searcher knows where the family originally lived, some basic homework on the tribal histories of that area may help. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, enabling the U.S. Government to relocate remaining eastern Indians to west of the Mississippi River. This became the Cherokee Trail of Tears. Many died on the trek. There is an 1835 census of Cherokees. It is the Census of Cherokees East of the Mississippi in 1835 and includes Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The census workers noted then there were "22,000 Cherokees as well as 300 whites connected by marriage". There were other tribal removals as tribes gave up their lands to the U.S. Government, though not without historic battles and many losses of lives.

Other sources of references are the works of Lewis Henry Morgan who had a publication in 1851 regarding the *League of the Ho-de'-no-dau-see* or the Iroquois. Morgan's works are undoubtedly the first ethnography of an American tribe. His works are the subject of Elizabeth Tooker's 1994 book, *Lewis H. Morgan on Iroquois Material Culture*. University of Arizona Press.

Other sources referencing early eastern tribes include *Narragansett Indians: Documents Relating, 1709-1842*. Office of Secretary. Rhode Island State Archives. (Assession No. c#00213),

Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1856. 21 vols. (Providence) (1891-1912)

Rhode Island Colony. *Indian Place Names of New England*. N.Y. Museum of the American Indian. C. Heye Foundation. 1962.

A more recent source may be Tribal enrollment records. Tribal enrollment records were established in 1934 and usually have the Indian name, “English” name, age and family relationship. However, one problem with tribal rolls was “name changing”. An individual’s name may have been changed following a *name changing* ceremony. It may have occurred after the original name was placed on the tribal roll. Very early documents may also have different names for an entire family; husband, wife and children.

**Historical Outcomes:** The General Allotment Act of 1887 brought another change for tribal members names. Before the Act, members of tribes had been on land that was undivided and belonged to the tribe. After the Act, each Indian was to receive title to a certain number of acres. It meant the Tribal lands would be allotted in specified tracts to each tribal member; the excess lands were then opened to non-Indian settlers. Indian people became land owners.

On March 19, 1890, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed Indian Agents and Superintendents of Schools to preserve Indian family names. Stressing the inheritance of land would have “needless confusion and probably considerable loss to the Indians” unless “members of a family were known by the same family name on the records and by general reputation,” the Commissioner’s efforts further endeavored the Indian’s assimilation into Anglo-American society. English names were given and Indian names were retained when possible. English “Christian names” were substituted when the Indian name was too difficult to pronounce.

Needless to say, confusion reigned among government officials who had the responsibility of the name changing. Eventually, the government sought the assistance of Dr. Charles A. Eastman (*Ohiyesa*), a government physician who was  $\frac{3}{4}$  Sioux and  $\frac{1}{4}$  White to assist in renaming tribal members. Dr. Eastman worked on the Crow Creek and Brule’ rolls and later on the Rosebud rolls. However, he encountered unanticipated problems (1) plural marriages; (2) separation and remarriage of many without due form of law; (3) placing of many children, legitimate and otherwise, not having the father’s name; (4) former mistranslations or perversions of names; (5) inconsistent family names among fathers, brothers and sisters; (6) women not bearing the husband’s name and (8) ridiculous names. Dr, Eastman completed one Rosebud tribal roll and worked five more years on renaming the Sioux.

This event is one among others that may explain discrepancies in ancestor names on tribal rolls.

The first government department having responsibility of relations between the Federal government and the Indian tribes after the creation of the United States was the War Department. The Secretary of War had correspondence relating to Indian affairs; the Secretary’s letters from 1800-1824 are on six rolls of microfilm M15; letters he received are on four rolls of microfilm M271. They can be accessed at [www.archives.gov/genealogy](http://www.archives.gov/genealogy).

If you know the tribe of your ancestor and if the ancestor stayed with the tribe and if the Indian agent had good records and if the records were not destroyed by a fire or flood or another disastrous event, you can check with the nation Archives for the Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940 at [www.archives.gov/genealogy](http://www.archives.gov/genealogy) . Indian agents were required by Congress in 1884 to submit census rolls on an annual basis. The rolls contained each Indian’s name. What they said was “English” and/or “Indian”, age, or date of birth, sex and relationship to the head of the family. In 1930, most rolls included degree of blood and marital status. There are 692 rolls of microfilm, M595. The Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Tribes are not included. Microfilm roll 623 includes the 1885 Choctaw census. If you are looking for an ancestor from the aforementioned tribes, the place to begin is the Final Rolls of the five tribes. These Final Rolls contain the names of more than 101,000 people

enrolled under an act of Congress on June 17, 1898. The Final Rolls became the Dawes Rolls and only include people who were alive during the 1898-1907 enrollment period. The index of the Dawes roll is reproduced on 1 microfilm roll of national Archives Microfilm Publication M1186. If you find your ancestor's name on the roll, their Dawes roll number is the key to various other records. It is used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a means of positive identification; like the social security number.

Documents bear close scrutiny. The name may be spelled in different ways in the same document. Sometimes, the Indian name is written, phonetically, or as the recorder understood it to be. Birth dates are not always accurate. Look at the family group. Occasionally they are separated. Do basic homework on the tribal histories of the area where you believe your tribe originated. The following are suggested readings:

*Reference Encyclopedia of American Indians.* Barry I. Klein, Ed. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Todd Publications, NY, NY. This reference is one of the primary reference books for searchers regarding tribes, reservations, etc.

*The Indian Tribes of North America.* John R. Swanton. Smithsonian Institution Press. Gives information about the tribes, sub-tribes, bands, etc. which lived in each state.

A general survey of Indians is:

*American Indians* by William T. Hagan.

Providing references to studies of specific tribes are:

*A History of the Indians of the United States* by Angie Debo.

*The American Indian: Prehistory to the Present* by Arrell Gibson.

*A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States* by Francis Paul Prucha.

Remember, before 1789, there was no Federal government. From 1774 to 1789 the Continental and Confederation Congress were in charge of any relations with the Indians. These records are reproduced on 204 rolls of microfilm in the National Archives. It is Microfilm Publication M247 and can be accessed at: [www.archives.gov/genealogy](http://www.archives.gov/genealogy).

Two of the largest single collections of American Indian genealogical material is located in the National Archives branch at Ft. Worth, Texas: <http://www.archives.gov> Ft. Worth is the NARA's Southwest Region and has historical records from the 1800s to the late 1900s.

The Family History Center, Salt Lake City, Utah is the other invaluable site and can be accessed at <http://www.familysearch.org/eng/>. Access is provided to free family search to genealogy records and resources. There are Family History Centers in various parts of the United States. They are branch facilities of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Indian and tribal records are at the Family History Center.

These steps were but a few backward into your search for your Indian ancestors. It is not an easy walk. Good luck in your journey.

*"When a society or a civilization perishes, one condition can always be found.*

*They forgot where they came from."* ~ Carl Sandburg





## *Using the Internet For Research From Home*

### *Begin Your Quest*

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Begin\\_your\\_genealogy\\_quest](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Begin_your_genealogy_quest)

### *Your Own Reference Library From Home*

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main\\_Page](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page)

<https://familysearch.org/learningcenter/home.html>

<http://www.ancestry.com/cs/HelpAndAdviceUS>

[http://broadcast.lds.org/elearning/fhd/Community/en/FamilySearch/5Minute/index.html?bcpid=1125699851001&bckey=AQ~,AAAAsMO7iuE~,0a6boL\\_aMzTJOsGRProGiwOzxa5j5EAh&bclid=954918779001&bctid=956167876001](http://broadcast.lds.org/elearning/fhd/Community/en/FamilySearch/5Minute/index.html?bcpid=1125699851001&bckey=AQ~,AAAAsMO7iuE~,0a6boL_aMzTJOsGRProGiwOzxa5j5EAh&bclid=954918779001&bctid=956167876001)

<http://www.mesafsl.org/>

<http://www.cyndislist.com/>



### *Start From Home With 7 Key Internet Tools*

<http://familysearch.org/>

<http://google.com/>

<http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

<http://findagrave.com/>

<http://billiongraves.com/>

<http://usgenweb.org/>

<http://mesafsl.org/>



## *Casa Grande Family History Workshop*

### *Survey Phase*

#### **Where Is Your Family Tree?**

<https://familysearch.org/>  
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>  
<http://google.com/>



#### **Who Can Help You?**



<http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>  
<http://genforum.com/>  
<http://usgenweb.org/>  
<http://boards.ancestry.com/>

### **Research Phase**

#### **Where Are Your Records?**

<http://usgenweb.org/>  
<http://google.com/>  
<http://findagrave.com/>  
<http://billiongraves.com/>



#### **Where Is Your History?**



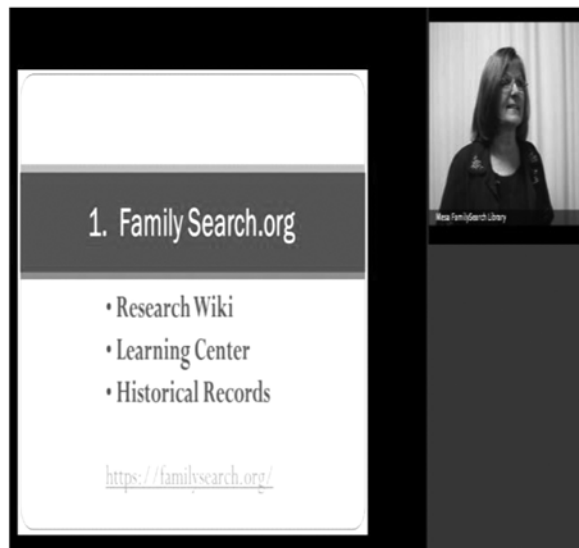
[https://books.familysearch.org/primo\\_library/libweb/action/search.do?dscnt=1&dstmp=1368479574833&vid=FHD\\_PUBLIC&fromLogin=true](https://books.familysearch.org/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?dscnt=1&dstmp=1368479574833&vid=FHD_PUBLIC&fromLogin=true)  
<http://books.google.com/>  
<http://www.worldcat.org/>  
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>



## *Mesa FamilySearch Library Webcasts*

<http://mesafsl.org/Webinar.html>

<http://mesafsl.org/Webcasts.html>



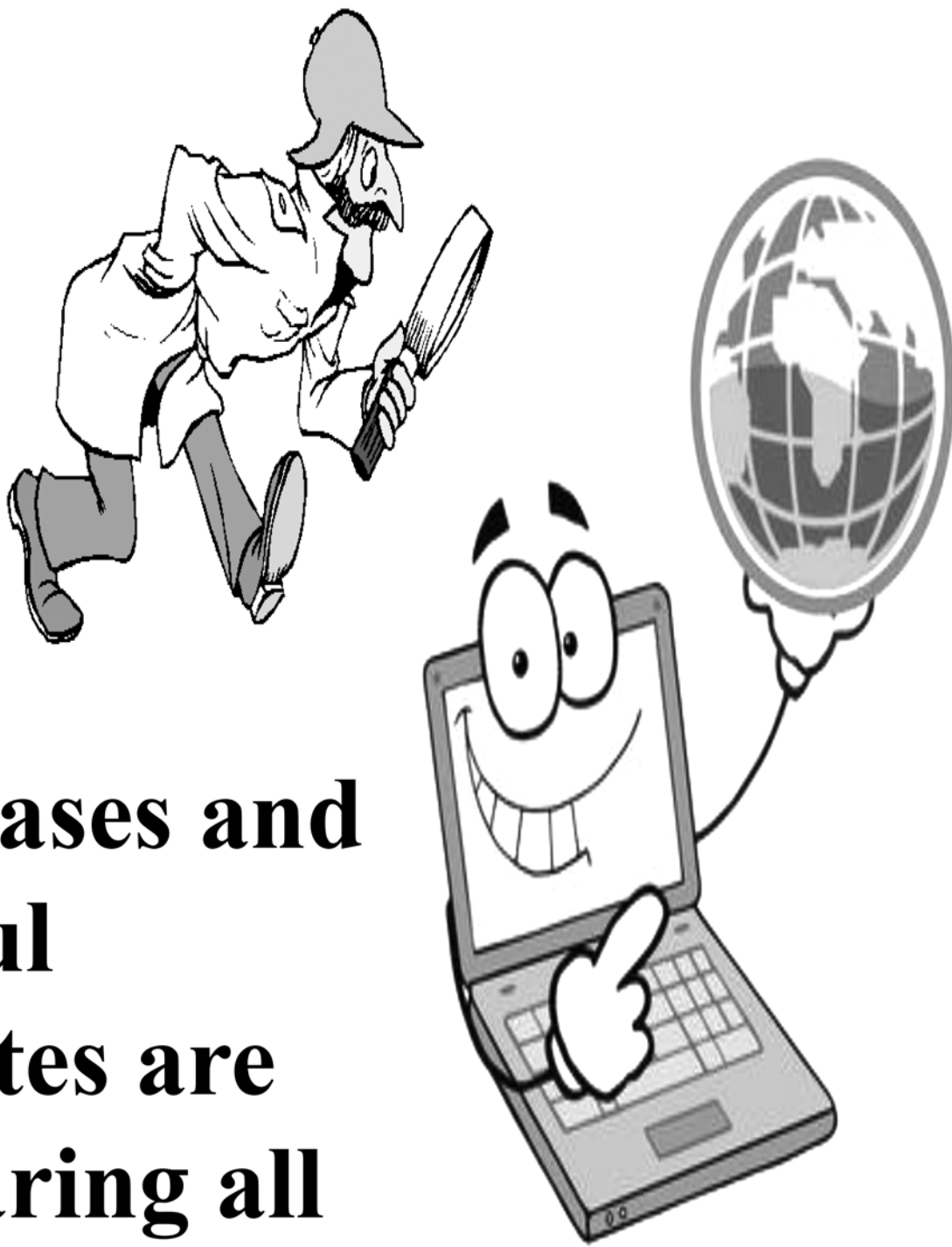
***Keep looking!***



**New databases and helpful websites  
are appearing all the time.**



# Keep looking!



**New  
databases and  
helpful  
websites are  
appearing all  
the time.**

# FIND A GRAVE

Shirley Nance

# FIND A GRAVE

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- [Browse by Location](#)
- [Browse by Claim to Fame](#)
- [Search by Date](#)
  - [Born On This Date](#)
  - [Died On This Date](#)
- [Most Popular Searches](#)
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- [Posthumous Reunions](#)
- [Interesting Monuments](#)
- [Interesting Epitaphs](#)
- [New Listings](#)
- [New Photos](#)



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Find the graves of ancestors, create virtual memorials, add 'virtual flowers' and a note to a loved one's grave, etc.

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- [Search for a cemetery](#)
- [Add burial records](#)
- [View recently added names](#)
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- [Link To Find A Grave](#)
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### Find A Grave Search Form

**Name:**     
First Middle Last (required)

Include maiden name(s) in my search  
 Do partial name search on surname

**Born:**  **Year:**

**Died:**  **Year:**

**Cemetery in:**    
- Country List -  
- US State List -

**Memorial #:**

**Date filter:**

**Order by:**

**Honoring**

[Dora Huffman](#)  
1924 - 2007

**Icon Key**

- Flowers
- Famous
- Sponsored

**Photo Icons**

- Person
- Headstone

# National Archives

Denise Crawford

- The National Archives was established in 1934 by Congress.
- Purpose – to centralize federal record keeping.
- Mission – to preserve, maintain and make accessible federal material that documents American history back to 1775.
- NARA records belong to the public and their mission is to ensure the public has access so they can discover, use and learn from the government records.
- NARA is working to digitize selected records, including those most requested by researchers.
- In 1949, the name changed to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).
- Only 1 to 3 percent of records generated by the US government are preserved.
- NARA administers the main archives:
  - Archives I in Washington, DC
  - Archives II in College Park, MD
- Ten affiliated archives
- Thirteen presidential libraries
- Nineteen regional records centers
- Thirteen - now twelve regional archives (as of summer 2014)

## Frequently-requested Family History Records

- Federal Military Pension Files especially for the Revolutionary War to Civil War
- Bounty Land Warrant Applications
- Compiled Military Service Records through the Spanish-American War
- Federal Land Entry Files

## NARA Partners

- ***EMC Corporation***
  - John F. Kennedy Library Foundation Newsletter (Fall 2006)
  - **John F. Kennedy Library**
- ***Fold3.com (formerly Footnote)***
  - NARA Press Release (January 10, 2007)
  - **Fold3.com (\$)**
- ***Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU)***
  - NARA Press Release (October 23, 2007)
  - **FamilySearch.org (Free)**
- ***Ancestry.com***
  - NARA Press Release (May 20, 2008)
  - **Ancestry.com (\$)**
- ***Google***
  - NARA Press Release (February 24, 2006)
  - **National Archives Multimedia Works**
  - Google – National Archives YouTube
- ***University of Texas***
  - NARA Press Release (February 15, 2007)
  - About the Presidential Timeline Project
  - **Presidential Timeline of the Twentieth Century**

# USING GENERAL LAND OFFICE (GLO) RECORDS

By Carolyn H. Brown

Within the United States land is measured by two methods. During colonial times the original thirteen colonies and in other states which issued land before the American Revolution used the Metes and Bounds method, or some similar method, depending on the original country which owned the land. After the American Revolution when the United States took control of all land within its boundaries not controlled by a state they began to use the Rectangular Survey method for the division of US public lands. All of the land held by the federal government, which is not part of a Metes and Bounds state, or had not previously been divided by some other method, is divided by the rectangular survey method. It is important to have a basic knowledge about the development of US public land.

Early in the American Revolution the Continental Congress authorized each private and noncommissioned officer to receive a bounty of \$50, a new suit of clothes for his service, and 50 acres of land. Various states, in addition to the promises of the Continental Congress, authorized bounty land for Revolutionary veterans and preserved tracts in their western territories to make good their pledges. A good example of this is the Western Reserve, a section of land in north-eastern Ohio which Connecticut reserved to grant to her veterans when she ceded her western lands to the federal government in 1786. Later on, bounty land was also granted to soldiers for their service in the War of 1812, the Indian wars and the Mexican war.

The first act passed by the U.S. government for military bounty land in the public domain was in 1812. These bounties were situated in special districts in Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri and were non-transferrable. Four very important acts were passed between 1847 and 1856. The Act of 1847 provided for soldiers who served for at least one year in the Mexican War. The Act of 1850 extended this bounty to all War of 1812 veterans and Indian War veterans. The Act of 1852 extended benefits to officers as well as enlisted men and made all benefits assignable. The Act of 1855 (amended in 1856) included every soldier (or his heirs) who had served at least 14 days in any war since (and including) the Revolution. These acts were unique because they offered bounty as a reward to soldiers who had already served rather than as an inducement for enlistment as had been done by all previous legislation.

All of these acts provided that a warrant for quarter section (160 acres) of land, located on any part of the surveyed public domain, would be granted to those who qualified. Scrip was issued which could be exchanged for title at any public land office or could be (and usually was) sold.

## LAND AFTER THE REVOLUTION

The public domain states had two ordinances that affected them.

### ◆ NORTHWEST ORDINANCE 1785 PROVIDED:

- ▶ Land should be purchased from Indians prior to settlement.
- ▶ Land should be surveyed & laid out in sections before settlement.
- ▶ First tracts surveyed be drawn by lot for military bounties promised earlier.
- ▶ Rest of tracts offered for sale at public auction in town and section-size units.
- ▶ Certain lands were reserved for educational purposes.
- ▶ Absolute (in fee simple) title would be transferred with all lands.

### ◆ SECOND NORTHWEST ORDINANCE 1787 PROVIDED:

- ▶ If the land holder died intestate, his widow would receive 1/3 of the land (in fee simple) and the remainder would descend to his children in equal portions.
- ▶ Wills and deeds not proved within one year, and recorded, would be invalid.
- ▶ Resident and non-resident land owners were subject to taxation. Government lands were exempted from taxation.

## TERMINOLOGY OF LAND-RELATED DOCUMENTS

In order to use real-property documents with confidence and to follow effectively the legal proceeding involved, it is important to understand the legal terms used in deeds and other documents referring to land transfer. The language is technical, even arcane.

## **BASIC LAND DIVISIONS IN THE U.S.**

U.S. Public lands use *Rectangular Government Surveys*. This method is further divided into *Lot & Block Descriptions*.

After the federal government acquired the Northwest Territory and other post-Revolution areas of North America, all measurements were by range lines and/or other straight lines of latitude and longitude (rectangular survey). All states other than those described under metes and bounds above (parts of Ohio included) use a rectangular survey system created by the fledgling U.S. government to map its public domain. At intervals across the country, surveyors created axis points by laying out baselines that crossed existing meridians—located in these near key towns whose names were then given the meridians. Beginning at each axis point, surveyors charted six-mile strips, running east and west, parallel to the baselines; these *township* rows were consecutively numbered from the axis point, both above and below the baseline. Similarly, beginning at the same axis point, they surveyed six-mile strips running north and south parallel to and on either side of the meridian, calling these rows *ranges*. The resulting checkerboard created square units six-miles by six miles that are individually termed *townships*. Each square township was divided into thirty-six divisions, one mile square (640 acres), called *sections*. Each section was then subdivided into half-sections, quarter-sections, or quarter-sections of quarter-sections. Thus, a parcel of land can be uniquely described in such a formula as *southwest quarter of the northwest quarter Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 3 East, San Bernardino (California) Meridian*.

- ◆ A North-South *Meridian* is established thru a fixed point determined by astronomical calculation on a true Meridian.
- ◆ An East-West *Baseline* is established through the same fixed point.
- ◆ From these established lines, *Tracts* are laid out 24 miles square.
- ◆ The Tracts are divided into 16 *Townships* each 6 miles square.
- ◆ The townships are divided into 36 *Sections* each 1 mile square.

Because of the curvature of the earth, the Tracts, Townships and Sections are not exactly square. The north-south lines are adjusted for the curvature and the east-west line curve.

- ◆ **LOT OR BLOCK DESCRIPTIONS:** This is the system used in most urban areas. Developers submit to the county or city a map showing lot or block divisions of property previously identified by metes-and-bounds or rectangular-survey descriptions. Those maps, known as plat or tract maps, become the permanent reference point for future transactions of property in the affected area. A typical description reads: "*Lot Six (6) of the Nogales Tract, as shown on file Book 9, page 7 of Maps, Records of Riverside County, California.*"

Claim to lands in the public domain also resulted from different actions.

- ◆ CESSION OF LANDS FROM THE COLONIES.
- ◆ CONQUEST AND TREATY.
- ◆ PURCHASE.

## **FINDING GENERAL LAND OFFICE RECORDS**

Now that you know the basics, it is time to look for the records which apply to your family. All public land records are maintained by The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a division of the General Land Office (GLO), issued Land Patents

Open the GLO/BLM website at <<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>>. Click on SEARCH DOCUMENTS at the top. The website offers three ways to search for records: (1) Search Documents by Type; (2) Search Documents by Location; and (3) Search Documents by Identifier. Because you probably don't know the exact description of the property, and would most likely search by an individual's name and location, you should choose SEARCH DOCUMENTS BY TYPE. The default is already set to search PATENTS. Don't change the options to Surveys, LSR (land status records), or CDI (control document index), as none of those offer to search by the person's name.

Enter the information you have about the individual and land, then click on SEARCH PATENTS at the bottom of the screen. A screen will appear showing land patents for the state and county selected, with the name

you entered. Under the Accession column you can click on the document you are interested in to view the basic information about the patent you selected. From this page you can view the PATENT DETAILS, print the PATENT IMAGE, and review other RELATED DOCUMENTS if there are any.

**PATENT DETAILS:** The patent details summarizes the pertinent information on the patent. This will tell you if the land patent was given as a sale or homestead. The amount of land was covered by the patent and other information about the patent.

**PATENT IMAGE:** You may wish to download a PDF of the Patent document or print it to hard copy. From experience, I have learned to save the PDF file to a folder for the surname of the document so I can refer to it later or share it with family.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS:** You can see who held or holds the land patents for other nearby property of interest. This is important as the nearby land may have been owned by other family members.

#### **PATENT IMAGE NOT AVAILABLE**

Not all patents are available for view online. In this case, you would have to contact the BLM office which covers the county of the patent you can't access.

#### **SALE OF PATENTED LAND**

Once you have the patent you can use the other options on the website to access patents of others in the same area.

When land obtained by patent is sold the sale will appear in the deeds of county as it was when the sale occurred. County boundaries have changed, and the sale may not occur in the same county where it was patented.

#### **SOME LAND TERMS**

- ◆ **ALIQUOT PARTS:** A quarter division of a section of land - in the public domain.
- ◆ **BASE LINE:** An imaginary line running east and west from an initial point - used in surveying in public domain.
- ◆ **BOUNTY LAND:** This was land set aside by state or federal governments for veterans of various American wars, such as the Revolution, the War of 1812 and other early 19th-century wars. These lands were located in either individual states (for state bounty awards) or in U.S.-owned land or territories (such as Ohio, etc.). No bounty lands were authorized for service after the Mexican War. Generally given in place of monetary payment.
- ◆ **BOUNTY LAND WARRANT:** Script for lands awarded for military service through 1855.
- ◆ **CHAIN:** (in surveying) 66 feet in length or 100 links of 7.92 inches; 10 square chains = 1 acre; 16 square poles = 1 square chain.
- ◆ **DOWER:** That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow; dowry; endowment. Also that 1/3 portions of a mans land ownership that is automatically his wife's in some states.
- ◆ **DOWER RIGHT:** The right of a widow to receive a portion of interest of her deceased husband's property. In some states where a woman automatically owns 1/3 of her husbands property, a wife must sign her dower right over before her husband can sell the land.
- ◆ **GLEBE:** Land belonging to a parish church or assigned to a minister as part of his salary.
- ◆ **IN FEE SIMPLE:** An absolute inheritance— a fee without any limitation.
- ◆ **IN FEE TAIL:** An estate of inheritance limited to a class of heirs.
- ◆ **LAND WARRANT:** A negotiable government certificate entitling holder to be in possession of designated amount of public land or other appropriation by U. S. Congress.
- ◆ **LINK:** 7.92 inches in surveyor's measure; 625 square links = 1 square pole.
- ◆ **PACE:** A measure of distance, 2½ feet.
- ◆ **PATENT:** Concerning land, such a document was proof of possession of real estate purchased from a state, the federal government or colony. Once an individual had a patent for his land, all other disposals of that property could be made by deed or will.
- ◆ **POLES:** (in survey) 1 square pole = 625 square links; 16 square poles = 1 square chain.
- ◆ **PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN:** A true north south line running through an in tail point.



- ◆ SECTION: (in survey) 640 Acres or One Square Mile Area; Abbreviated as "Sec." in some documents.
- ◆ TOWNSHIP: (in survey) 36 square miles in the public domain; abbreviated usually as "twp". Also a unit of local government in New England; an area.

**SURVEYOR'S MEASURES**

- 625 square links (272.25 sq ft) = 1 square pole
- 16 square poles (4356 sq ft) = 1 square chain
- 10 square chains (43,560 sq ft) = 1 acre
- 640 acres (1 mi x 1 mi) = 1 square mile or 1 section
- 36 square miles (6 mi x 6 mi) = 1 township
- 16 square townships (4 ts x 4 ts) = 1 tract

SQUARE MEASURE

- 144 square inches (12 in x 12 in) = 1 square foot
- 9 square feet (3 ft x 3 ft) = 1 square yard
- 30¼ square yards (5½ yd x 5½ yd) = 1 square rod (pole or perch)
- 160 square rods = 1 acre
- 4840 square yards = 1 acre
- 43,560 square feet = 1 acre

LINEAR MEASURE

- 12 inches = 1 foot
- 3 feet = 1 yard
- 5½ yards (16½ ft) = 1 rod (pole or perch)
- 40 rods (660 ft) = 1 furlong
- 8 furlongs (5280 ft) = 1 mile

GUNTHER'S CHAIN MEASURE

- 7.92 inches = 1 link
- 100 links (66 ft) = 1 chain
- 10 chains (660 ft) = 1 furlong
- 80 chains (5280 ft) = 1 mile

**FIGURE #1**

(36 Mile Square)

Townships & Ranges.

Use this block to select the proper Township and Range.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

**FIGURE #2**

(6 Mile Square)

Sectionalized Township

An enlargement of any one section in Figure #1

R3W	R2W	R1W	R1E	R2E	R3E
T3N					
T2N					
T1N					
T1S					
T2S					
T3S					

Principal Meridian

Baseline

**FIGURE #3**

(1 Square Mile)

Quartered Section.

An Enlargement of any one section in Figure #2

NW ¼	NE ¼	NW ¼	NE ¼
SW ¼	SE ¼	SW ¼	SE ¼
NW ¼	NE ¼	NW ¼	NE ¼
SW ¼	SE ¼	SW ¼	SE ¼

# One Name Studies, One Man's Journey

## Howard Mathieson

Howard Mathieson's search for his family's roots unlocked the unknown side of his Dangerfield family. It would lead him to the four corners of Canada and eventually to England where he would hit the proverbial brick wall. Eventually his training as a geographer would unravel the origins of his English ancestors. In the process he gathered thousands of references to the Dangerfield surname to "tear down that brick wall..." in the process he had unknowingly started his own "one name study".

Eventually his research led to the Guild of One Name Studies where he registered the Dangerfield surname. Over the years his interests have been extended to cover surnames in general and specifically the origin and distribution of surnames in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The presentation will cover:

His personal journey

The scope of a one name study, what do "one-namers" do?

The Guild of One Name Studies, its organization, services and reasons to join.

The concept of surname studies with an emphasis on the origin and distribution of surnames

The concept of "the friction of distance" and its relationship to Geography and surnames

The classification of surnames, specifically occupational, topographic, and place names will be examined

Recent developments in DNA, particularly YDNA tests which follow the male line of descent and can often, with the aid of surname research help break down those annoying brick walls

The presentation will include a number of surname case studies based in England and Ireland.

Hopefully 10 minutes can be left at the end of the presentation for questions and hopefully answers.

## *Recommended Reading....*

*Homes of family names in Great Britain* H B Guppy

*The Surname Detective: Investigating Surname Distribution in England, 1086-Present Day*, Colin D. Rodgers

*A History of British Surnames* Richard Mckinley

*Family Names and Family History*, David Hey

*Surnames and Genealogy, a New Approach* George Redmonds

*Surnames, DNA & Family History*, George Redmonds, Turi King, and David Hey

*DNA and Social Networking: A Guide to Genealogy in the Twenty-First Century*, Debbie Kennett

*The Surnames Handbook: A Guide to Family Name Research in the 21st Century*, Debbie Kennett and Derek A. Palgrave

*Research Your Surname and Your Family Tree*, Dr Graham Davis

*Tracing Your {English} Ancestors from 1066 to 1837* Dr Jonathan Oates ( [Review](#) )

*Medieval Genealogy: How to Find Your Medieval Ancestors* Paul Chambers

*DNA and Family History: How Genetic Testing Can Advance Your Genealogical Research*, Chris Pomeroy

*The Advantages of a Dual DNA/Documentary Approach to Reconstruct the Family Trees of a Surname* Chris Pomeroy

*Getting the Most from a surname Study: Semantics, DNA and computer modeling* Dr John S Plant and Prof Richard E Plant

*Distribution and persistence of Surnames in a Yorkshire Dale 1500 -1750* Maurice Turner

*The Boxal Surname: an Exercise in Landscape Evidence* Howard Mathieson *Guild of One Name Studies Journal* Vol 11 Issue 5 Jan - March 2013

*The Origin and Distribution of the Gloucestershire Dangerfield's: Part 1* Howard Mathieson, *Global Genealogy* Posted 11 March 2008

*The Origin and Distribution of the Gloucestershire Dangerfield's: Part 2* Howard Mathieson, *Global Genealogy* Posted 11 March 2008

*Guest Blog: What's in a name? Hardisty a Persistent Surname* Howard Mathieson, *Ancestry* guest blogger

If you are interested in historic maps and surnames and use Facebook consider joining the [Surname Distribution Mapping group](#)



# Genealogy Software, A Tool For Success

## Grant Villetard

**What is Software?** In simple terms software (programs) are a list of instructions that a computer processes in a sequential pattern. Programmers construct programs based on their understanding of what the program should do and how it should look and feel. All computers operate using a very simple decision process, there are only two states – ON or OFF.

### ***Program Constraints and Limitations***

- 📄 Programs are not “smart”; smart programs are built using “fuzzy logic” (a likely fit) that is developed by the software designers.
- 📄 The computer hardware and network influences the software design.
- 📄 Genealogy practices dictate data design and processes.

### **How do we select software?**

Picking the right software will make your job a lot easier and enjoyable. There are three likely ways that genealogists select their computer programs. They are; referral of a colleague, advertised or demo pick and needs analysis selection. This presentation is based on using a needs analysis approach as the base of your decision.

### **Foundation for Success**

Before you start your selection of a genealogy program, you need to identify the needs that define what you want. This applies to both new and advanced genealogists. The key questions that will set the basis of your software search are:

- What type of devices will I use?
- What will the software help me do?
- How will I use the software?
- Where will I use this software?

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It is important to analyze how you will use the software. Your style will be the most critical factor in choosing the “best fit program” for **you**.

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### **The Basic Need**

The program should allow you to record all data that you discover during your research, including conflicting data or non-relatives, and you should be able to document where each piece of information was obtained and publish the results in a desired format.

Here is the bad news. There is no one product that will satisfy all of the needs of genealogy research, recording and publication.

## The Solution

There is a very practical solution: create a “tool-kit” of several programs to solve your organization, recording, planning, data sharing and publishing needs. Basically there are nine areas that most genealogists need support in to satisfy their goals. Most beginners start with a basic tree builder and then quickly advance to having greater needs. The following areas are commonly included in the typical toolbox solution. Research Tools

- ✓ Organizer Tools
- ✓ Tree Builder Tools
- ✓ Publishing Tools
- ✓ Data Sharing Tools
- ✓ Media Tools
- ✓ Problem Solvers
- ✓ Utility
- ✓ Help

Since attempting to cover all of the options would require a book, I am only going to focus on a few of the over 850 genealogy software programs. There are no right or wrong choices when it comes to building your personal tool-kit.

### Research Tools

- ✓ **Web Search Engines**- There are many search engines operating throughout the world. The largest and most used include: Google, Ask, Baidu and Soso in China; Naver and Daum in South Korea; Yandex in Russia; Seznam in the Czech Republic; Yahoo in Japan & USA and about 3000 others world-wide.
- ✓ **Genealogy Search Sites** - searchable databases developed by a genealogical data vendor provides specific genealogy data. The most commonly used ones include:

### Record Keeping Tools

- ✓ **Clooz**- A program to consolidate, index, analyze and report document and image data.
- ✓ **Bygones**- is designed to computerize and organize the research process, not just the end results.
- ✓ **Custodian**- It allows unrelated data to be stored as it is and linked into groups later.
- ✓ **GenScribe**- uses a split screen of an image on top and a database record entry form below.
- ✓ **Genota**- is a free form research organizer designed around a collection of Notebooks.
- ✓ **Evidentia**- starts with a source. It then helps you turn that source into information, and then takes you the short step to real evidence. Main focus is on correct citations and record sourcing.

### Trees Builder Tools

This is an area where there are many choices available for desktop, laptops, tablets, smart phones. There are versions that operate on the internet, Apples OS x, IOS 7, Windows, Windows 8 & (RT8), and Android. For the most part there is little difference in the abilities of these products. Most follow the same basic design principles of family linked-linkage and GEDCOM compatibility.

There are many available programs in this tool-set including: Agelong Tree, Ahnenblatt, Aldfaer, Ancestral Quest, Ancestris, Brother’s Keeper, Family Historian, Family Tree Builder, Family Tree Maker(Windows), Family Tree Maker **for Mac**, GEDitCOM II, Genbox Family History, GenealogyJ, Généatique, GenoPro, Gramps, Heredis, Heredis **Mac**, Heredis **PC**, Legacy Family Tree, LifeLines, MacFamilyTree, MyBlood, ohmiGene, Personal Ancestral File, Reunion, RootsMagic, SmartGenealogy, My Family Tree and about 800 others.

## **Publishing Tools**

- ✓ **Blurb-** is an easy to use product to create a book from 1 to many copies.

## **Data Sharing Tools**

- ✓ **AncestorSync** - allows you to seamlessly download, upload, or synchronize your family tree from your software on your local computer to other programs, and back again. (database converter)
- ✓ **Dropbox-** is a free service that lets you bring your photos, docs, and videos anywhere and share them easily.
- ✓ **GEDCOM-** defacto genealogy data exchange flat file format
- ✓ **Cloud sites**

## **Media Tools**

The more common programs in use include: Corel Paintshop Pro, Adobe Photoshop, MS Photo Gallery, Gimp, Picasa

## **Data Analysis Tools**

**GenSmarts-** is a utility that uses artificial intelligence to analyze your existing genealogy file and produce research recommendations

**GenDetective-** is a Windows based tool that analyzes your genealogical data to produce research recommendations based on missing or incomplete data.

## **Utility**

**Evernote** - all of your notes, web clips, files and images are made available on every device and computer you use.

**Other programs include:** Snipping Tool (MS), GenMerge, GenViewer, GenMatch

## **Help**

There are many sites that provide advice and discussion on concerns that genealogists may encounter. A list of the best ones include: Cindy's List, Lost Cousins, Genealogy in Time, Genealogy Wise, Eastman's Online, The Olive Tree

## **Summary**

Your selection of a program should be an ongoing process. The developers of the programs are continually adding new features and changing the abilities of their programs. The main vendors monitor the completion and it is a game of a leap-frog of program features. *There is no right or wrong program.* Most of the programs work using the same basic data structure and have many of the same features. The choice comes down to identifying what you want to accomplish, where you want to accomplish it, and which program looks good to you and is easy to use. Just follow the basic needs analysis steps and you won't go wrong:

1. Define your hardware environment.
2. Identify what features are important to you.
3. Eliminate ones that are not for you.
4. Get a trial version.
5. Try it. Focus on the look-n-feel.
6. Select the products **that fit you.**



# The Fantastic Four

## Shirley Nance

The class will begin with a short power point introduction to show how these websites: FindAGrave ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)), FamilySearch ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)), Google ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com)) and the subscription site Ancestry ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) were used to coordinate family genealogical research.

The remainder of the class will be online and give a step-by-step demonstration showing how these sites are used together in locating and documenting. Hear how this new concept in researching your family history was used with an example of the Bearden/Reeves family.

This class will emphasize using your families' Group Sheets to record and show documentation for each family grouping. Newly located information can then be immediately used to analyze the next step in your internet research. There are many genealogy websites, large and small, that have FAMILY information. These four websites are used to begin and extend the research process.

With so many genealogy websites that have and are currently scanning, digitizing and indexing billions of records and documents, the approach to internet genealogy research must become more organized and systematically approached. There will be discussion using the FAMILY approach instead of what is called the "slot machine" approach of random internet

Google

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

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# FIND A GRAVE

[Sign in](#)  
Not A Member? [Join now!](#)

**Recent News:** [Marcia Strassman](#) died on Oct 25, 2014.

## Find Famous Graves

See the graves of thousands of famous people from around the world.

- [Famous Grave Search](#)
- [Browse by Location](#)
- [Browse by Claim to Fame](#)
- [Search by Date](#)
  - [Born On This Date](#)
  - [Died On This Date](#)
- [Most Popular Searches](#)
- [Yearly Necrologies](#)
- [Posthumous Reunions](#)
- [Interesting Monuments](#)
- [Interesting Epitaphs](#)
- [New Listings](#)
- [New Photos](#)

## Questions and Answers

- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Who is behind Find A Grave?](#)



## Find Graves

Find the graves of ancestors, create virtual memorials, add 'virtual flowers' and a note to a loved one's grave, etc.

- [Search 121 million grave records](#)
- [Search for a cemetery](#)
- [Add burial records](#)
- [View recently added names](#)
- [Stroll through our online cemetery](#)
- [Join the Find A Grave Community](#)
- [Top 50 Contributors](#)
- [Link To Find A Grave](#)
- [Surname index](#)

## Forums, Store, etc.

- [Discussion Forums](#)
- [Find A Grave Store](#)
- [Success Stories](#)
- [Related Books](#)

[Try our Upload and Transcribe Beta!](#) **NEW!!**



# Make a Difference

Volunteer to make historical records searchable online.

[Learn more](#)



Fan Chart



Photos



Family Tree



Search



Indexing



Family Booklet

## He Is the Gift

The first gift of Christmas was a simple gift given by a Father to all His children, to us.

[Watch Video](#)



## Celebrating Families

Discover and share your family stories and connections—past, present, and future at RootsTech 2015.

[Why attend?](#)



# Genealogy: Ancestors Remembered



Celebrate and share your family heritage in a way that is only possible through photographs.

[Get started](#)



### Family History Centers

Get free, personal help with your family history.

[Find a center](#)



### Family Tree Mobile App

Connect with ancestors and share family stories.

[Learn more](#)



### Descendancy View

View your genealogy in a new way with Descendancy View.

[Try it](#)



## Search

### Recently Viewed Collections

- U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918
- New York, State Census, 1865
- U.S., School Catalogs, 1765-1935

### Special Collections

#### Historical Records

- Birth, Marriage & Death
- Birth, Baptism & Christening
- Marriage & Divorce
- Death, Burial, Cemetery & Obituaries

#### Census & Voter Lists

- U.S. Federal Census Collection
- UK Census Collection
- Canadian Census Collection
- More...

#### Immigration & Travel

- Passenger Lists
- Citizenship & Naturalization Records
- Border Crossings & Passports
- More...

#### Military

- Draft, Enlistment and Service
- Casualties
- Soldier, Veteran & Prisoner Rols & Lists
- More...

#### Schools, Directories & Church Histories

- City & Area Directories
- Professional & Organizational Directories
- Church Histories & Records
- More...

#### Tax, Criminal, Land & Mills

- Land Records
- Tax Lists
- Court, Governmental & Criminal Records
- More...

#### Reference, Dictionaries & Almanacs

- General Reference Materials
- Research Guides & Finding Aids
- Dictionaries & Encyclopedias
- More...

#### Family Trees

- Public Member Trees
- More...

#### Stories & Publications

- Stories, Memories & Histories
- Newspapers
- Periodicals & Magazines

#### Photos & Maps

- Pictures
- Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers

#### Special Collections

- New York 400th Anniversary
- African American Collections
- Jewish Family History

A complete listing of collections browsable by title, location, and date

### Recent Searches

Lida E. Oylar | James wells | (no name indicated) | webb

### Explore by Location

USA | UK & Ireland | Europe | Canada | Australia & NZ

#### United States

##### Recent additions

##### Include:

- 1940 United States Federal Census - New
- 1930 United States Federal Census - Updated
- U.S. City Directories (Beta)



Alabama	Florida	Louisiana	Nebraska	Oklahoma	Vermont
Alaska	Georgia	Maine	Nevada	Oregon	Virginia
Arizona	Hawaii	Maryland	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	Washington
Arkansas	Idaho	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	West Virginia	West Virginia
California	Illinois	Michigan	New Jersey	South Carolina	Wisconsin
Colorado	Indiana	Minnesota	New Mexico	Carolina	Wisconsin
Connecticut	Iowa	Mississippi	New York	South Dakota	Wyoming
Delaware	Kansas	Missouri	North Carolina	Tennessee	USA
District of Columbia	Kentucky	Montana	North Dakota	Texas	Utah
			Ohio		

# Historical Newspapers Online

## Denise Crawford

There is no one-stop shopping for newspapers but the following will help...

- **Chronicling America** – Free - Library of Congress Historical Newspapers 1836-1922  
[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Library\\_of\\_Congress\\_Chronicling\\_America](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Library_of_Congress_Chronicling_America)
- **Small Town Newspapers** – Free - Over 250 small town papers - 1865 to present  
<http://www.smalltownpapers.com/>
- **Google Newspapers** – Free - Google is no longer scanning newspapers but an archive search is available. <http://news.google.com/newspapers>
- **Online Historical Newspapers** – A finding aid to online newspapers  
<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home>
- **More Finding aids to online newspapers** -
  1. Research Wiki on FamilySearch.org - 'Digital Historical Newspapers'
  2. Wikipedia - 'Online Newspaper Archives'
- **Obituaries** – Use a Google search, Legacy.com and DeathIndexes.com
- **ProQuest Obituaries** – Available using your public library card and accessing their genealogy online resources. Offers seven large city newspapers: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago (2), Los Angeles, New York and Washington.
- **Arizona Digital Newspaper Program** - <http://adnp.lib.az.us/>

- **Mesa FamilySearch Library** – offers many subscription sites that include varied newspaper collections
  1. NewspaperArchive.com
  2. Ancestry.com
  3. American Ancestors (NEHGS)
  4. World Vital Records
  5. Godfrey Memorial Library
  6. Fold 3
  7. Find My Past
  
- **Well known subscription sites:**
  1. NewspaperArchive.com
  2. GenealogyBank.com
  3. Newspapers.com

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*Kinship*

# HEREDITARY SOCIETIES

**Sandra Stump Wilson**

**ASDAR State Treasurer and Member of ASDAR Speaker's Staff**

“Some hereditary societies are fairly open, but others are strict on membership qualifications. As an example, in 2006, **The Genealogue featured the world's most exclusive hereditary society**: The Grand Dames of the American Colonies became the world's most exclusive hereditary society on Friday when its only two members, Lillian Walthrup and Gladys Drew, amended the organization's charter to exclude even themselves from membership. “The amendment passed without objection,” says Mrs. Drew, a retired librarian now living in Fort Myers, Florida. “As soon as we'd voted, we escorted each other from the room. Needless to say, tears were shed.” It seems that the society founded in 1856 by the wives of Know-Nothing politicians unable to campaign with their political husbands decided to create an organization that welcomed only the “right kind of people.” A review of their original charter in 2006 brought forth a ruling that required members to produce evidence that their immigrant ancestors entered the United States legally. To the shame of the two remaining members, neither could. So in keeping with the integrity of their own membership rules, they banished themselves from the group. That's a serious commitment. Unfortunately, the zero remaining members of the society have not opened membership. While silly, if you are serious about joining some of these societies, bring substantial proof of supporting bloodline evidence.”

1. What are they?

- Ethnic or Religious Affiliations (associations with countries of origin, i.e., ancestral locations; customs; etc.)
- Military (specific war, such as the American Civil War or American Revolutionary War)
- Pioneers and Settlements (first families or early arrivals to areas)
- Prestigious or Unusual Connections (descent from presidents, rulers, military officers, even those who owned taverns—or were accused of being a witch)

2. How do you find them?

3. Why would you want to join?

4. What do you have to do to join?

5. What do they do?

6. Discussion of specific examples.

Daughters of the American Revolution

Sons of the American Revolution

Children of the American Revolution

United Daughters of the Confederacy (Collateral or Lineal Descent)

Society of Indiana Pioneers

The Associated Daughters of Early American Witches

Daughters of Utah Pioneers

Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons & Daughters of the Kings of Britain

National Huguenot Society



# The Irish Famine, a Perfect Storm

*Howard Mathieson*

*Bridget O'Donnel's story: . . .we were put out last November; we owed some rent. I was at this time lying in fever. . they commenced knocking down the house, and had half of it knocked down when two neighbours, women, Nell Spellesley and Kate How, carried me out. . . I was carried into a cabin, and lay there for eight days, when I had the creature, (the child) born dead I lay for three weeks after that. The whole of my family got the fever, and one boy thirteen years old died with want and with hunger while we were lying sick. Illustrated London News, December 22, 18*



The potato famine was Ireland's perfect storm, so it was for Bridget O'Donnell as well. In the decades that followed the famine the population of Ireland fell from 8 Million in 1841 to 4 million in 1901. No one factor could account for an event of this magnitude. It would be the confluence of a series of seemingly unrelated events.

## **The presentation will consider the following:**

- The historical relationship between Britain and Ireland
- The introduction of the potato and its eventual dependency
- The economic and social structure of Ireland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Economic and political thought at the time of the famine
- The unique demographic circumstances existing in Ireland
- the eventual response of Tthe English to the "storm"

## **A Famine Reading List:**

The Irish Americans Jay P. Dolan

The Origins of the Irish J. P. Mallory

The Plantation of Ulster: War and Conflict in Ireland Jonathan Bardon

His Great Calamity: The Irish Famine 1845-52 Christine Kinealy

The Famine Plot: England's Role in Ireland's Greatest Tragedy by Tim Pat Coogan

The Graves Are Walking: The Great Famine and the Saga of the Irish People by John Kelly

Black Potatoes: The Story of the Great Irish Famine, 1845-1850 by Susan Campbell Bartoletti

The Great Hunger: Ireland: 1845-1849 by Cecil Woodham-Smith

The Famine Ships: The Irish Exodus to America by Edward Laxton