WHY FAMILY HISTORY?
The Family Can Be Eternal

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints emphasizes the importance of family relationships. We believe that families can be united in the most sacred of all human relationships – as husband and wife and as parents and children – in a way not limited by death.

The Savior told Peter, “And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven” (Matthew 16:19). Through priesthood authority from God, marriages are performed in temples. Those marriages can endure throughout this life and for all eternity. In addition, children are “sealed” to their parents, providing opportunities to become eternal families. To share these blessings with our deceased ancestors, we also perform marriages and sealings in their behalf should they chose to accept them in the next life.

We believe that life on earth is part of an eternal existence that began long before we were born, when we lived with God as His spirit children. We came to earth to be tested, to show whether we would obey God’s commandments. At death, our spirits leave our bodies and go to a spirit world, where we continue to learn and progress. We retain our individual personalities and our ability to choose.

ETERNAL LIFE THROUGH THE ATONEMENT OF JESUS CHRIST IS OFFERED TO ALL

Our Father in Heaven provides the opportunity for each of His children to continue sacred family relationships after this life. For that purpose:

- God sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to teach us how to return to Him and receive eternal life.
- God will be resurrected through the Atonement of Jesus Christ.
- Eternal life will be given to all that accept His teachings, obey His commandments, and receive the necessary ordinances through the priesthood.
- Those who do not hear the Savior’s teachings on earth will have the opportunity to do so after this life.
- Those who accept the Savior’s teachings after this life need the earthly ordinances of baptism and eternal marriage (see John 3:5; 1 Corinthians 15:29).
- Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints identify their ancestors to ensure that the essential ordinances are performed in their behalf in sacred temples.
- Ancestors for whom the ordinances are performed are free to choose whether they accept these ordinances.

A member of the teaching staff or the full-time missionaries (they can be identified by a pocket nametag) on site will provide a means for you to obtain further understanding of these vital truths.

Should you later have questions, you can obtain answers or assistance with the research of your ancestors by contacting church representatives at any of the following numbers:
FAMILY HISTORY AND CHURCH INFORMATION CONTACTS

If you have questions about the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or its Family History activities. Call the church representatives nearest you:

Beavercreek  
(937) 256-1706
Fairborn  
(937) 878-6076
Piqua  
(937) 773-3643

Centerville  
(937) 291-3540
Huber Heights  
(937) 235-4561
Springboro  
(937) 748-9946

Dayton  
(937) 586-0118
Kettering  
(937) 438-9522
Springfield  
(937) 342-0294

Eaton  
(937) 547-9966
Mad River  
(937) 237-0822
Xenia  
(937) 376-2834

Englewood  
(937) 278-4086
Miamisburg  
(937) 866-6717

Columbus Ohio Mission  
(888) 350-2180

FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS:

Centerville Family History Library  
901 East Whipp Road  
Centerville, Ohio  
Phone: 937-435-5690

Dayton Ohio Stake Family History Library  
1500 Shiloh Springs Road  
Englewood, Ohio  
Phone: 937 – 854 - 4566

Dayton East Stake Family History Library  
3060 Terry Drive  
Fairborn, Ohio  
Phone: 937 - 878 – 9551

Middletown Family History Library  
4930 Central Avenue  
Middletown, Ohio  
Phone: 513 - 423 - 9642
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to the Teachers, Organizing Committee, the Columbus Ohio Mission, and Support Staff for making the 2005 Family History Jamboree a success. As you meet these people during the day, let them know you appreciate their efforts.

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<th>Class Title(s)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q &amp; A Panel</td>
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<td>French Research</td>
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<td>Pat Doyle</td>
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<td>Karen Foster</td>
<td>Occupations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Kennedy</td>
<td>Maps In Genealogy - 101 - Using Maps</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maps In Genealogy - 102 - Buying And Reading Maps</td>
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<td>Stephen McDonald</td>
<td>Hitting A Brick Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Terms In Genealogical Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Muchnij</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madeline Norris</td>
<td>African American Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana Palmer</td>
<td>United Kingdom Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using LDS Family History Centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim Phillabaum</td>
<td>Cemetery / Church Records</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Getting Started 5-Step Program &amp; Selecting The Right Records</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Kevin Priddy</td>
<td>Documenting Sources</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Temple Ready / PAF Insight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison Stacy</td>
<td>Writing A Family History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Vickers</td>
<td>Genealogical Power Surfing On The Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvesting From The Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Ancestral File - PAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Williams, LLD</td>
<td>American Legal Court Records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President Rick Valencia</td>
<td>Stake Presidency Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milt Rhynard</td>
<td>Committee Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Rohrbach</td>
<td>Vice - Committee Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Schneider</td>
<td>Curriculum / Teacher Assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Terry</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joanne Rhynard</td>
<td>Site Support Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Skiles</td>
<td>Lunch Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ward</td>
<td>Missionary Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site Set-Up and Take Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce Schaeffer</td>
<td>Primary Artwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raquelle Scott</td>
<td>Public Affairs / Publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Fauber</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Fauber</td>
<td>Mail-In Registration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special thanks to the many Elders and Sister Missionaries, Young Men and Young Women’s Organizations, Primary Children, and others (too numerous to mention) that helped as Hall Guides, Teachers Assistants, Parking Monitors, Lunch Servers, Student Material Assembly, Clean-up and the other behind the scenes activities that made the Jamboree possible.
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<td>Class Title</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Beginner's 5-Step Program &amp; Selecting the Right Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A simplified program to get started. Explores how to expect to find the right records and to chose what information Covers &quot;Original Records&quot; - &quot;Compiled Records&quot; and &quot;Background Information.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Covers U.S. Military Records from Revolutionary War to the present. Location of records; how to apply for copies; what you can expect to find. Also explores non-traditional methods of obtaining records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cemetery / Church Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An introductory course discussing what is available on Ancestry.com website as well as alternate website to research original sources from either the Family History Center, local public libraries, or your own home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Harvesting From The Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are many sites offering family trees on the Internet. How can you capture this information in a genealogical software program and database? We'll cover the most important sites and tools for importing and exporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Genealogical Power Surfing On The Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addresses the effective use of the most important advancement in genealogy--The Internet. How to make it work for you. How to accomplish effective, efficient, and &quot;good&quot; research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>PAF Insight / Temple Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For LDS members only. Learn the process of checking the ordinance index for whether temple work has been done and for submitting new names to the temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Documenting Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An important aspect of genealogical research is recording where the information came from that provided the places and dates for events in your family's lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Maps In Genealogy - 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using Maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using maps lists and shows many types of maps that are useful in Genealogy research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Maps In Genealogy - 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buying And Reading Maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buying and reading maps explains the basic things to look for when ordering maps. The class also gives a very basic explanation of how to read the maps and find locations on the maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Using LDS Family History Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Details the basic research materials available at every LDS Family History Center. Discusses using the Family Search database, with specific focus on using the Family History Library Catalog and ordering films.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>United Kingdom Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learn how to research various records of the United Kingdom countries (England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland). Discussions on successfully locating church parish records, census records and civil registrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Medical Terms In Genealogical Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ague, consumption, black water fever, cholera. What do these terms mean? Understanding the cause of death can help in researching the lives of our ancestors. Bring examples or problems from your own research and let’s see what we can find out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. **Occupations**
Karen Foster 53
Technology has changed what we DO to earn a living but one thing remains the same: you work – you get paid! Learn about the life and times of your ancestor's occupation, the use of census records, obituaries, and directories. Focus will be on the first American immigrants (1607) through early 1900's.

14. **Q & A Panel**
Patrick Crippen, Moderator 54
A panel of experts from various local genealogical societies will describe what help their societies can provide and field questions from the class.

15. **American Legal Court Records**
Karen Williams, LLD 55
Examines the history and sources of Law with focus on finding and using American records such as probate.

16. **Ancestor Skeletons**
Patrick Crippen 57
An Ancestor Skeleton, O My! If you think that you have troubles, join us in this session and explore how one "infamous" ancestor became a cause celebrity, instead of a cause celebre. Is your perspective the correct one in judging your ancestor?

17. **French Research**
Marianne Doyle 58
The focus of this class is on tracing 19th century immigrant ancestors from France and French speaking Switzerland. You'll learn how to look for original records, what kind of records are easily available in this country, what a record may contain, how to interpret and analyze it, and how it may lead you to even more distant ancestors.

18. **Writing A Family History**
Allison Stacy 62
This presentation provides tips and advice on writing a family history readers won't want to put down (even if you're not a writer), and finding the type of writing project best suited to you.

19. **African American Research**
Madeline Norris 63
We will discuss the unique problems of researching African American genealogies.

20. **Hitting A Brick Wall**
Stephen McDonald 67
Come to a dead end? Can't find someone in the census? Let's explore possibilities in solving those problems.

21. **Naturalization**
Allison Stacy 68
Naturalization Records - Determine the citizenship status of your ancestors. Find out what information naturalization records contain, where they are located, and how to access them. View examples of documents. Learn about sources, including those online.

22. **Personal Ancestral File - PAF**
Dave Vickers 70
I've got all this genealogical data, how do I organize it? The class will discuss how to use the Personal Ancestral File (PAF) to get organized and to make your genealogical research more effective.

23. **Federal Census Records**
Nancy Brown 74
Learn about Internet searches, how to use the Soundex index, how to follow migration patterns with the AIS, helpful hints for finding elusive ancestors, what to do with the information you find, and more.

24. **Two Virginias**
Pat Doyle 77
Tidewater and Appalachia

25. **Lunch**
There are no handouts for this favored break in the instruction day. Two lunch periods are scheduled, during periods 3 and 4. You may elect to take a 1 or 2 hour lunch break by choosing class 19 during periods 3 and/or 4. If you desire, you may attend all day long without a lunch break.
1. **BEGINNER’S 5-STEP PROGRAM**

---

### How Do I Start My Family History?

**Step 1. Write Down What You Already Know about Your Family**

- Using the example below, fill out the attached Pedigree Work Sheet with the information you already know about your family. Start with yourself. If you do not know exact dates and places, estimate them.

- After you finish, tear off the attached Family Group Work Sheet, and make a copy for each couple on your pedigree. Fill out one sheet for each family (parents and their children).

---

#### Pedigree Work Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Great-Great-Grandfather</th>
<th>Grandfather</th>
<th>Great-Grandmother</th>
<th>Great-Grandmother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Nathan Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>George Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Born 7 May 1973</td>
<td></td>
<td>Born 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
<td></td>
<td>Place North Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married 20 Oct 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>Married 1928</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place Adrian, Nobles, Minn</td>
<td></td>
<td>Place Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died 15 Jan 1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
<td></td>
<td>Place Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**George Brown**

- Born about 1930
- Married
- Died 1999
- Place Brandon, Douglas, Minn

**Mary Parker**

- Grandmother
- Born about 1928
- Married
- Died
- Place Minnesota

**Eliza Tuttle**

- Great-Grandmother
- Born
- Married
- Died

**James Austin**

- Grandfather
- Born
- Married
- Died
### Step 2. Decide What Missing Information You Want to Learn about Your Family

- Circle any missing or incomplete information on your Pedigree Work Sheet.
- Decide what information you want to find. Start with your parents or grandparents and work your way back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>George Brown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>about 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Benjamin David Brown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>15 Jun 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>10 Feb 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Brandon, Douglas, Minn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mary Parker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>about 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>James Austin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3. Find Out What Research Has Already Been Done

Search Family Sources

- Talk to relatives or family friends, and record any useful information or stories. Record interviews with family members on videotape or audiotape.
- Make copies of birth, marriage, and death certificates, as well as journals, letters, charts, photos, registers, military papers, ancestral tablets, pedigrees in family Bibles, and other family records you find.

Search Other Sources

- Using public, university, and state libraries, search for your ancestor’s last name in family histories, biographies, genealogies, or histories of a place.
- Use the Family History Library Catalog, which describes records from around the world that are at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. This library is the single largest source of genealogical records in the world. You can order a film copy of most records through a family history center near you. (For locations, look in your local phone book under The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.)
- Use the FamilySearch web site (www.familysearch.org). This site offers several search options and can direct you to other key web sites for additional possibilities.

Keep Track of Your Information

- Write down what you find and where you find it in the “Notes, explanations, and sources of information” field on the Family Group Work Sheet. Doing this will help you avoid searching for the same information twice and will also be useful as you begin sharing your information with others.
- Make a “Things to do” list to help you remember the tasks you have left to accomplish. You may want to include all your ideas of records to search.

Be sure you write down the:
- Name of the ancestor.
- Date of the search.
- Results of the search.
- Film or call numbers.
- Name and location of the source. (This could be the name and address of a person or the location of a library or archive.)

This example shows a “Things to do” list:

- Check www.familysearch.org, Ancestral File, JFG.
- Call Grandma Austin.
- Call Grandma Peterson & talk to her about her birth date, etc.
Search Other Records to Locate Missing Information

Search Vital, Church, and Census Records

Three of the most helpful sources of original records are vital records, church records, and census records:

- Vital records contain birth, marriage, and death information.
- Church records contain birth, christening, baptism, marriage, and death information.
- Census records contain family and household information.

Use the Family History Library Catalog to see what filmed original records are available through the Family History Library. These can be ordered from a family history center near you.

Locate Other Original Sources

After you have searched the Family History Library Catalog, you may also want to search:

- Local, state, and national archives, libraries, and historical or genealogical societies for original records.
- The Internet for thousands of excellent genealogy sites.
- Search local and state courthouse records.
- Search local, state, or national archives and library collections.
- Search the Internet.

Evaluate and Share Your Information

After you have searched for your missing family information, you need to evaluate it:

Did you find what you were looking for?

Is the information complete?

Is the information consistent with other sources about the same matter?

Next you may want to share the information:

- Call or write to family members and share what you have found.
- Make copies of family charts, photos, and stories for your family members.

Once your family records are organized and stored in a safe location, you are ready to start over with step 1 by continuing to find more information and extending your family line further.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
# Pedigree Work Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pedigree Work Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Father**
- **Born**:
- **Place**:
- **Married**:
- **Place**:
- **Died**:
- **Place**:

**Mother**
- **Born**:
- **Place**:
- **Died**:
- **Place**:

**Spouse**
- **Born**:
- **Place**:

**You**
- **Born**:
- **Place**:
- **Married**:
- **Place**:

---

Ninth Annual Family History Jamboree

26 Feb 2005
## Family Group Work Sheet

**Husband**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other marriages (see notes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s maiden name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wife**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maiden name</th>
<th>Other marriages (see notes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s maiden name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children** (List both living and dead)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other marriages (see notes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Place</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse’s name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other marriages (see notes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse’s name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Selecting the Right Record

## Master Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your research objective is to find information about any of the items listed below</th>
<th>THEN use the following chart to select a record or type of record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vital Events</strong> in the life of a person, including: + Birth + Marriage + Death</td>
<td>Chart 1: <em>Choose a Record Type Containing Vital Event Information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biographical Events</strong> or other descriptors and characteristics of a person, including:</td>
<td>Chart 2: <em>Choose a Record Type Containing Biographical Information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Birth</td>
<td>- Foreign place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Citizenship of origin</td>
<td>- School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Debt</td>
<td>- Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Divorce</td>
<td>- Military Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Place lived</td>
<td>- Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Illness</td>
<td>- Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Imprisonment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal descriptions, characteristics &amp; relationships</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Age</td>
<td>- Relatives (parents, children, spouse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Maiden name</td>
<td>- Physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Background</strong> about a place or group, including:</td>
<td>Chart 3: <em>Choose a Record Type Containing Background Information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ History (of places or groups)</td>
<td>+ Facts (about places or groups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Geography (of places)</td>
<td>+ Record Repositories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Culture (religious, social, and ethnic groups)</td>
<td>+ Instructions (related to conducting research in a specific place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Language (and handwriting of a culture)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Selecting the Right Record

## Chart N° 1

### Choose a Record Type Containing Vital Event Information

*Vital Event* information includes the personal names, place names and dates of the events of birth, marriage, and death. It also includes the relationships (parent, spouse and children) established because of marriage.

| IF your research objective is to find information about the vital event of... | FIRST, go to a Family History Center near your home - and look for your ancestor's name in these compiled records ... | NEXT go to any record repository and look for or ask for these types of original records ... | THEN, look for or ask for these types of records ...
---|---|---|---
| Birth | Ancestral File (available in the FamilySearch computer Program or online at Familysearch.org.) | Vital Records or Civil Registration | Church Records, Bible Records, Cemeteries, Obituaries, Census, Town Records
| Marriage | The International Genealogical Index (IGI) (available on microfiche and in the FamilySearch computer program or online at Familysearch.org). | Vital Records or Civil Registration, Church Records | Newspapers, Bible Records, Military Records, Divorce Records, Land & Property, Town Records
| Death | Family Histories. Look for your ancestor's surname in the Family History Library Catalog Surname section, (available on microfiche and in the FamilySearch computer Program or online at Familysearch.org) | Vital Records or Civil Registration, Cemeteries, Probate Records | Church Records, Obituaries, Bible Records, Military Records, Funeral homes, Town Records

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# Selecting the Right Record

**Chart N° 2**

## Choose a Record Type Containing *Biographical* Information

*Biographical* information can include non-vital events (e.g., information about: work, immigration, military service, schools attended, places where an ancestor lived, etc.), & personal descriptions, characteristics, & relationships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your research objective is to find information about your ancestor's . . .</th>
<th>FIRST, in a record repository where you are searching, - ask for or look in the catalog, for these types of records . . .</th>
<th>NEXT, ask for or look for your ancestors in these types of records . . .</th>
<th>THEN, ask for or look for your ancestors in these types of records . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Vital Records or Civil Registration, Census</td>
<td>Cemeteries</td>
<td>Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial</td>
<td>Cemeteries, Obituaries, Vital Records or Civil Registration</td>
<td>Church Records</td>
<td>Funeral Homes, Town Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>Naturalization &amp; Citizenship</td>
<td>Biography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>Divorce Records, Court Records</td>
<td>Vital Records or Civil Registration</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign place of origin</td>
<td>Emigration and immigration, Census, Naturalization &amp; Citizenship</td>
<td>Church Records</td>
<td>Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden Name</td>
<td>Vital Records or Civil Registration, Cemeteries, Probate Records</td>
<td>Church Records, Bible Records, Obituaries</td>
<td>Newspapers, Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Emigration and immigration, Census</td>
<td>Naturalization &amp; Citizenship, Genealogy, Biography</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Service</td>
<td>Military Records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Census, Directories (city), Pensions, Emigration and immigration</td>
<td>Officials &amp; Employees, Court Records, Business Records &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Newspapers, Merchant Marine Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphaned</td>
<td>Orphans &amp; orphanages</td>
<td>Guardianship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Description</td>
<td>Naturalization &amp; citizenship</td>
<td>Emigration and immigration, Biography, Military Records</td>
<td>Genealogy, Personal Journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place where lived</td>
<td>Census, Directories (city)</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>Voting Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Owned</td>
<td>Probate Records, Land &amp; property</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>Manors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public or Legal Transactions</td>
<td>Court Records, Public Records</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>Notarial Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives (parents, children, spouse)</td>
<td>Vital Records or Civil Registration, Census, Church Records</td>
<td>Bible Records, Probate Records, Obituaries</td>
<td>Naturalization &amp; Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servitude</td>
<td>Slavery &amp; bondage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Selecting the Right Record

### Chart N° 3

**Choose a Record Type Containing *Background* Information**

*Background* information includes various sources that describe the setting, culture, language, etc., and can be used to understand the circumstances in which original documents and compiled records were created.

| IF your research objective is to find background information about the... | FIRST, in a record repository where you are searching, ask for or look in the catalog (under the name of the location) for these types of records | NEXT, ask for or look in the catalog for these types of records | THEN, ask for or look in the catalog for these types of records...
---|---|---|---
History (of places or groups). | History. Colonization, Church history, Minorities, Periodicals | Chronology, Encyclopedia & dictionaries. Centennial Celebrations, Migration | Law & Legislation, Military history and Yearbooks
Geography (of places). | Gazetteers, Maps, Historical Geography | Postal & Shipping Guides | Description & Travel, Names-geographical
Culture (related to religious, social & ethnic groups). | Religion & Religious life, Social Life & customs | Minorities, Native-races, Ethnology | Folklore
Language (and handwriting of a culture). | Language & languages - Dictionaries, Handwriting | | |
Facts (about places or groups). | Almanacs, Statistics | Politics & government Population, Occupations | Heraldry, Names Personal, Dwellings
Record Repositories | Archives & libraries - Directories | Societies - Directories |

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2. MILITARY RECORDS

Useful Addresses

Daughters of the American Revolution
1776DSt.,NW
Washington, DC 20006

Confederate Descendants Society
P.O. Box 233 Athens, AL 35611

Sons of the American Revolution National
Headquarters 1000 South Fourth Street
Louisville, KY 40203

The Confederate Research Center
Hill Junior College P.O. Box 619
Hillsboro, TX 76645

Children of the American Revolution
1776DSt.,N.W.
Washington, DC 20006-5392

National Personel Record Center
(Military Records)
NARA
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132

General Society of the War of 1812
P.O. Box 106
Mendenhall, PA 19357

Textual Reference Branch (NNR1)
National Archives & Records Administration
7th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20408

United States Daughters of 1812
1461 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005

Sons of Confederate Veterans - This group was organized in 1896 under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans. Membership is limited to male descendants, lineal or collateral, of participants in the Confederate military, or participants who died in prison, were killed in battle, or were honorably discharged. Address: Sons of Confederate Veterans, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, Tennessee 38402, Telephone 1-800-My South

United Daughters of the Confederacy - This group was organized in 1894 for women who are lineal or collateral descendants of men or women who served in the military or civil service of the Confederate States of America, or who gave material aid to the cause. Address: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Memorial Building, 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War - Organized in 1885, this society is the oldest women's hereditary society in the United States. Membership is limited to lineal descendants of military participants in the Civil War on the Union side. Address: Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 503 S. Walnut St., Springfield, IL 62704.

Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War - This society was founded in 1881 to perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic. Membership is open to all male descendants of soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the Union cause 1861-65. Address: Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, Box 24, Federal Building, Gettysburg, PA 17325
The State Archives for Civil War Information

Alabama -
State of Alabama
Department of Archives & History
624 Washington Avenue
Montgomery Alabama 36130

Arkansas -
Arkansas History Commission
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock Arkansas 72201

California -
California State Archives
1020 "O" St., Room 130
Sacramento, CA 95814

Colorado -
Division of State Archives & Public Records
1313 Sherman St.
Denver, CO 80203

Connecticut -
The Adjutant General Attn: Records Officer State
Armory 360 Broad St. Hartford, CT 06115

Delaware -
Bureau of Archives - Modern Records
Hall of Records
Dover, DE 19901

Florida -
Florida State Archives
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Georgia -
Georgia Department of Archives & History
Civil War Records Section 330 Capitol Ave., SW
Atlanta, GA 30334

Illinois -
The Director
Archives - Records Management Division
Office of the Secretary of State
Springfield, IL 62756

Indiana -
Archives & Records Management Division
Military Records
Indiana Commission on Public Records
140N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Iowa -
State Historical Society of Iowa
E. 12th & Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Kansas -
Kansas State Historical Society
Department of Archives Center for Historical Research
120 W. 10th St.
Topeka, KS 66612

Kentucky -
Kentucky Historical Society Old State House P.O. Box H
Frankfort, KY 40601

Louisiana -
State of Louisiana
Secretary of State
Division of Archives, Records Management & History
P.O. Box 94125
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9125

Maine -
State of Maine State Archives L-M-
A Building State House Station 84
Augusta, ME 04333

Maryland -
Maryland State Archives
350 Rowe Boulevard
Annapolis, MD 21401

Massachusetts -
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Military Division
The Adjutant General's Office
Military Records Section, Room 1000
100 Cambridge St.
Boston, MA 02202

Michigan -
Michigan Department of State Bureau of History
State Archives
3405 N. Logan St.
Lansing, MI 48918

Minnesota -
Division of Library & Archives
Minnesota Historical Society 1500 Mississippi St.
St. Paul, MN 55101
The State Archives for Civil War Information

Mississippi -
Archives & Library Division
Department of Archives & History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205

Missouri -
Adjutant General's Office
1717 Industrial Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Nevada -
Nevada State Library & Archives
Division of Archives & Records
101 S. Fall St.
Carson City, NV 89710

New Hampshire -
Division of Records & Archives
71 S. Fruit St.
Concord, NH 03301

New Jersey -
Department of State
Division of Archives & Record Management
Archives Section
185 W. State St., CN 307
Trenton, NJ 08625

New Mexico -
State Records Center & Archives
404 Montezuma
Santa Fe, NM 87503

New York -
New York State Archives
Room 11D40
Cultural Education Center
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12230

North Carolina -
Division of Archives & History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27611

Ohio -
Ohio State Archives Library 1985 Velma Avenue Columbus, OH 43211

Oklahoma -
Division of Library Resources
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Pennsylvania -
Director
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Archives Building
Box 1026
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

Rhode Island -
Rhode Island Civil War Archives
Benefit St. Arsenal 176 Benefit St.
Providence, RI 02903

South Carolina -
South Carolina Department of Archives & History
P.O. Box 11
669 Capitol Station
Columbia, SC 29211

South Dakota -
Historical Resources Center Memorial Building
Pierre, SD 57501

Tennessee -
Public Service Section Tennessee State Library & Archives
403 7th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219-5041

Texas -
Texas State Library Archives Division
P.O. Box 12927 Austin, TX 78711

Vermont -
State Veterans Affairs
State Office Building
Montpelier, VT 05602

Virginia -
Archives Division Virginia State Library
11th & Capitol Streets
Richmond, VA 23219

West Virginia -
West Virginia Department of Culture & History
Division of Archives & History
The Cultural Center Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305

Wisconsin -
Reference Archivist
The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706
3. CEMETERY RECORDS

Accessing information in some cemeteries may entail a lot of physical effort. To aid in this research, a Cemetery Kit may be helpful.

Cemetery Kit

1. Box or Other Carrier
2. Camera with Extra Film & Batteries
3. Gloves
4. Notebook and/or Clipboard
5. Pencil or Pen
6. Maps
7. Small Spade or Garden Trowel
8. Garden Shears
9. Small Rake
10. Mace (for Un-friendly Dogs, Etc.)
11. Marker “Enhancer”
12. Water
13. Compass
14. Tape Measure
15. Bottled White Vinegar & Sponge (For Removing Moss)
16. Towel
17. Medium Stiff Brush (NOT Wire)
18. Extra-Long Screwdriver
19. Protective Boots or Shoes
   For Remote “Grown Over” Cemeteries
20. Machete
21. Gas Powered Weed Whacker
4. HARVESTING FROM THE INTERNET

**Understanding FamilySearch’s origins:** FamilySearch is developed and is provided free of charge by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Initially, the databases of FamilySearch were on CDs and only available through their extensive network of Family History Centers throughout the world. Approximately 3 years ago access to these databases was opened up to the Internet. With recent decisions by the Church, the Internet will be the only method of delivery for these databases.

**Address:** The address for this site is:

[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) and click on the “Search” tab at the top of the page. This action will lead you to the following location:


**Important Note:** This paper will discuss only that portion of the site directed at searching the available databases. The vast reservoir of information on the rest of the site in terms of the Family History Library Catalog and a wide range of research aides will not be discussed in this paper.

**Databases and their contents:** The FamilySearch site contains the following databases:

*The International Genealogical Index (IGI):* This database contains 800+ million names. The major characteristic of this database is that the individuals listed are dead. In fact, the more dead they are the better the data. Until recently this database was oriented towards what one would consider as information from a family group sheet addressed from an individual point of reference. You could find birth, death, marriage and parent information but the individual researcher had to be very involved in grouping families together. A pedigree approach has been implemented that makes for much easier grouping but it is not what would be called a true pedigree-based database.

This database is very much current on the Internet with a recent decision to update it weekly. The CD’s at the Family History Centers containing this database will not be updated in the future.

The researcher needs to understand that all this information should be considered secondary source information. Sources for the information can often be identified but often result in little additional information beyond that contained online.

*The Ancestral File:* The AF is a pedigree-linked database of about 35 million names. It is easy to use and provides linkages from family to family. The bad news is that it hasn’t been updated for some time. It is rumored that it will somehow be merged with the Pedigree Resource File in the future.

*Census:* Three censuses are available to search: 1880 US, 1881 Canadian, and the 1881 UK Census

*The US Social Security Death Index:* This database is the same that is available from a number of other web sites. It provides mostly death dates, places and social security numbers for those who had received Social Security benefits.

*The Vital Records Index:* Over the last three years the LDS Church has been making available CD’s containing vital records that have been extracted worldwide by its large volunteer efforts. An index to these records is provided on the FamilySearch web site. Currently the online index only covers Mexico and Scandinavia but others will be brought on line shortly.

*The Pedigree Resource File Index:* The Pedigree Resource File is a series of CD’s containing pedigrees/family trees with individual databases from all over the world. These databases are a tremendous source of information. Currently there are 45 CD’s with about 1.2 million names being added monthly. What is available and searchable on FamilySearch is an index to the names contained on these CD’s. The actual pedigrees and family trees have to be viewed at a Family History Center or can be purchased for a very reasonable price from the Church’s Distribution Center accessible from the web site.
Navigating FamilySearch

- When you select “Search” from the home page of the web site you are immediately put in front of a blank, two-generation pedigree chart. On the left are the databases that can be searched. The default is to search all of them at once, but you can select any individual database if you choose. All of the databases use the same basic two-generation pedigree chart but may offer different filters options.

- You fill in the given name and surname that you are searching for. You can fill in any additional search boxes but the more filters you use the less you get back and the higher the chance is of missing you target.

- For the first search, enter just the given name and surname. If this initial search finds too many possible hits then you can add additional information in the search boxes to eliminate some of the no-matches. Be aware that this is narrowing the search and you can enter so much information that it will prevent finding anyone including those you want to find.

- Once you start a search, you will be taken to a “Matches” page with the name of the person you searched for at the top of the page. At this point and forward, any name that is underlined is a potential link to additional information.

- The “Matches” page only lists a maximum 25 of the total hits from each database on the scrollable list. There is a window to the right called “Sources Searched” that contains a hit total. If any database shows more than 25 hits you can click on that link and we taken to the full list if it is under 200 hits. There will be a “next” button that will then list the next 200 and so forth. If you have any database that shows more than 50 hits, you might want to consider narrowing the search using one or more of the filters.

Search Tips and Techniques.

- Each search page has a “Tips on How to Search the Pedigree Resource File” link which when selected will take you to a list of tips specific to the database chosen.

- All search types require at least a surname be entered.

- None of the databases search on the middle name. If you enter a middle name after the given name, it will be ignored.

- In using the wife’s maiden name as a search filter, remember that many of the entries in the databases include only the given name of the female spouse. Entering her surname may mean that you miss her altogether.

- In entering information in the date filters be sure and enter a range. Your date may be wrong and cause you to miss the individual by including only an exact year search.

- Each search allow you to choose the option of searching only for the exact spelling of the name you are researching—in this case the exact spelling of the name as you enter it. You should search first with the “exact” off and then check the “exact” box if you get too many hits.

- You can use your browser’s "Back" and "Forward" buttons to take you to windows that you have previously opened.

- The Ancestral File is a pedigree-linked database. You have many options once you find an individual in the AF including: showing a family group sheet, a pedigree or an individual listing. In general, any name that is underlined will take you to a more detailed page.

- The IGI has a family group orientation and attempts to put families into such groups but wasn’t originally designed that way so you may have to do individual, marriage and parent searches separately to find what you are looking for. For example, to search for children with the same parents, you enter the given and surname of the father and at least the given name of the mother.
Strategies for Adding to Your Family Tree
Using WorldConnect and the Ancestry World Tree

Understanding their origins: Ancestry.com began creating their database several years ago by providing free access to their for-fee databases based on submittal of a personal family tree. The more trees you submit the more free usage of the commercial side you were given.

The WorldConnect project has always been a free site with sharing your family tree data with the hope that others would help you expand the size of your tree being the motivation.

Approximately two years ago, Ancestry.com purchased the assets of the RootsWeb organization including WorldConnect, promising to keep it free. To date they have honored this commitment and have provided extensive computer resources in augmenting the site. Additionally, they have merged the formerly separate databases of WorldConnect and the Ancestry World Tree into one seamless database. While these databases can be accessed from both sites, the are the same. The only price the users pay is being exposed to advertising for the for-fee databases of Ancestry.com.

Internet addresses: The Internet addresses for the two sites are:

http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/

If you lose or forget these links the sites can be accessed through their parent sites of ancestry.com and rootsweb.com.

What is contained in this database: This huge database is in fact made of up many, much smaller databases that have been contributed by thousands of people just like you.

Things to remember about the information provided in these databases:

Things to remember:
- There is absolutely no quality control or accuracy check on the information.
- There is a lot of duplication
- While you get at the actual database from different places, the database for both Internet sites is the same.
- At the top of each “results” page the name of the provider of the information on that page is listed. This usually is in the form of a name and an e-mail address. Feel free to contact these people but be aware that you may get a variety of responses including none.

Navigating the site:
- Every item that is underlined or in the color blue is a link that once selected will take you to another page often containing more information.
- Holding the cursor over a symbol will usually bring up a small window defining the symbol and what it does for you.
- After clicking on a particular link, you can click on the “Back” or “Forward” button of your browser to go back or forward to a page that you have loaded previously.

The Basic Search: In starting the search you have three choices:

1. Select the “Search All Databases” link and go to the full form search box.
2. Enter the surname and given name in the provided box taking you directly to a list of possible matched with the form search box at the bottom to provide filtering.
3. If you have been working with a database in a prior session, just enter the database name and you will be taken right to it.
   Number 1 is the one that is most used and useful.
Search Techniques and Tips:

- **READ THE INSTRUCTIONS!** There are extensive helps available on doing just about anything with the web site. Take the time to read some of them!
- Start a search by just entering the surname and given name of the person you are seeking.
- If the initial search provides more than manageable numbers of “finds” then consider using the filters to narrow the search.
- You should search for different spellings of the surname. In theory, the Soundex and Fuzzy Search options should cover all spellings but they don’t, plus they bring in many other names that are not pertinent or close to what you are searching for.
- The filter boxes “omit blanks” when checked eliminate records that do not have locations specifically sites for the associated event. Try this filter only if your initial results list too many hits. This filter is very constraining and may eliminate many good hits.
- The filter box “has descendants” is a good one in that it only retrieves that hits that have descendency.
- There are many different types of reports available, but not all are available with each database. If you find information that you would like in a particular report format and it is not available on a particular database then keep searching the other databases that might have duplicate information and provide the report type you want.

**Advanced Articles**

What Is This Thing Called GEDCOM
And Why Should I Care?

Overview: While some will want to understand the inner workings and intimate details of GEDCOM, most of us only need to understand what it does and doesn’t do and how to use it.

GEDCOM is an acronym for GEnealogical Data COMmunications. It is a file format developed by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) in the early 1980’s. In a nutshell it provides a flexible and uniform format for exchanging computerized genealogical data, allowing you to share your genealogical data with other researchers who may not use the same genealogy software program (Family Tree Maker, PAF, etc.) that you do.

GEDCOM can be likened to early efforts to develop a universal language. Called Esperanto, the idea was that people would only need to know their native language and Esperanto and close to 100% communication and understanding could be achieved. Similar to native languages, genealogical software programs all use their own data storage structures or language. They do not naturally relate to each other. Therefore, any genealogical data stored in them must be “equalized” using some method for them to be shared. GEDCOM is this method.

Why use GEDCOM?: There are many reasons to become familiar with and use GEDCOM in your genealogical quest, including:

- A tremendous time saver. Becoming proficient in using GEDCOM usage can save lots of time in entering data into your master database. Other than for a single piece of information GEDCOM can be used to save significant time even in the recording single individual information.
- A GEDCOM file is a great way to send information to fellow researcher. You can send an e-mail and attach the GEDCOM to it. The receiver then simply has to save the attachment to his hard drive and it is available for access.
- A GEDCOM file is the accepted and often the only method to share your information with any of the pedigree or family tree databases.

Limitations of GEDCOM: The major strength of GEDCOM is that it handles the basics very well. The major weakness of GEDCOM is that it only handles the basics well. In general, the way that you use the features of you specific genealogical software will determine the ability to produce highly portable GEDCOM files. Three areas of “features” cause the most problems with GEDCOM files:

1. Notes
2. Custom features particularly events
3. Multimedia

There is really nothing that you can do about these, just be aware that GEDCOM problems can occur whenever you use these features in your software.

Do’s and Don’ts: The following is a list of do’s and don’ts that will protect your good data while you evaluate “foreign” GEDCOMs and prepare them for possible importing and integration into your personal genealogical database.

1. The number one “don’t” is to not import any GEDCOM file directly into your database right off the bat. ALWAYS create a new blank database using your genealogical software program and then import the GEDCOM file of interest into this new database. This will then allow you to look at it using all the tools of your genealogical program and determine whether you can use any of the information in your own master database.
2. If you chose to ignore this recommendation, be sure and use the back-up capability of your genealogical software program. You can delete a file if GEDCOM messes it up and load your backup file. However, anything that you did in working with the GEDCOM file will be lost.

3. Most software programs create an error log file when a GEDCOM is imported. Always look at these to make sure that no data is lost. These error logs will generally list the data that caused the error.

4. Do be sure that the genealogical software you choose to use has a GEDCOM capability.

5. Do use the latest version of GEDCOM, which is version 5.5. Older versions of some genealogical software programs may only support older version. It might be time to consider upgrading to the latest version or your software.

Articles Offering More Detail: For those of you with an overachieving and curious streak, the following articles will be of interest:

GEDCOMs & Other Genealogical Files By: George G. Morgan
http://www.ancestry.com/learn/learning/gedcoms.htm

Downloading GEDCOM files from the Ancestry World Tree, by: Michael John Neill.
http://www.ancestry.com/learn/learning/download.htm
Finding Family Trees and Integrating Them Into
Your Genealogy Software Program
Personal Ancestral File Version 5.2

Introduction
This paper will present the basic methodology for finding, evaluating and importing family trees or pedigrees that are available on the Internet.

In order to become adept at finding family trees relating to your family and adopt them as your own, you will need the following resources:

- A personal computer
- A genealogical Software program with GEDCOM capabilities. (See the paper-- What Is This Thing Called GEDCOM and Why Should I Care?” for details on what GEDCOM is and isn’t.)
- A connection to the Internet

Successful computer capture of family tree information relevant to your personal family will involve four steps:

1. Finding and evaluating possible family tree information available on the Internet
2. Exporting the GEDCOM file(s) from the Internet web site to your hard drive
3. Importing the GEDCOM file(s) from your hard drive into your genealogical software program and related database
4. Linking or merging the imported GEDCOM family tree data with your existing family information

A secondary issue is what to do with family tree like information that you find on the Internet that is not available in the form of a GEDCOM file. This will be discussed at the end of this paper.

Finding and evaluating: Finding and evaluating family tree information on the Internet is a process. While there are some big sites, there are literally thousands of smaller ones that offer tremendous resources but are characterized as being poorly advertised and hard to find. This paper will deal initially with two sites that offer the largest number of family trees on the Internet and are free of charge. This will allow you to become proficient in gathering family trees and prepare you to handle the challenges that many of the smaller sites might offer. The two largest sites are:

- www.familysearch.org:
- www.ancestry.com and www.rootswebs.worldconnect.com

There are two strategy documents accompanying this document listing the particulars of finding and evaluating family trees using the two web sites mentioned above. This “finding” step is completely independent of PAF and is carried out between the web site and the browser you are using.

In general, you are looking for information that you don’t have from the best of the databases that are listed if you have a choice. Many of you will have choices and will have options. The key is to look for the most complete information available.

Exporting the GEDCOM file: Once you find information that you would like to capture and evaluate on your own then you are ready to download this data via a GEDCOM file to your hard drive. On the web site end this is dictated by the web site you are using.

This step is completely independent of PAF and is carried out between the web site, the browser you are using and the Windows “Save As” functionality. Somewhere on the page that you have found there will be a selectable link called, usually, “Download GEDCOM.” There may be other determiners the user can select such as “Ancestors” or “Descendants” along with the capability to select the number of generations to download at once.
Once you select the download function, your browser will interact automatically with the “Save As” function of your computer operating system. You will take the following steps:

- You will first see a “File Download” window offering to open the file for you or to save it to disk. Always chose the “Save to Disk” option.
- A “Save As” window should open allowing you to choose where to save the current file. Usually the folder where you last stored a downloaded file opens in this window. You can put it anywhere but remember where you put it. It is suggested that you create a “My GEDCOM Downloads folder to store these files.
- After navigating to the folder where you want to save the file, select save.
- A “Download Complete” window will open showing you what was accomplished and how long it took. Select close and you have successfully downloaded your first GEDCOM file.

Now the fun really begins!

**Importing the GEDCOM file:** Once the GEDCOM file is on your local hard drive the work begins and the PAF genealogical software comes fully front and center. You can do nothing more with the GEDCOM file if you don’t have PAF or some other GEDCOM compatible genealogical software.

You are now going to import a GEDCOM file using PAF. To do so successfully follow these steps:

- Open/Start-up PAF
- Create a new/blank database. Remember that the first cardinal rule is never to import a GEDCOM file into your master database until you have evaluated it for errors and fit.
  - Select File>New or click on the white folder at the up left of the tool bar
  - You will be asked to provide contact information or be able to select the default information.
  - A two-generation window with nothing in them should appear.

You are now ready to import the GEDCOM file into PAF safely.

- Select either the import icon on the toolbar (a diskette with a downward arrow to the left of the toolbar) or select File>Import.
- A browse window will open up to help you find the file you want to import. Navigate to the file and select open or double click on the file name in the browse window.
- PAF will then import the file into you database.
- An error log window will open. After inspecting it, close this window.

Congratulations! You have now imported a GEDCOM file into your PAF database. You can now use the power of PAF to view and evaluate the information.

For the sake of this paper we will decide that the entirety of the GEDCOM is deemed important and one that you want to import into your master file. The linking and merging step with an example will provide you with the knowledge to then import this GEDCOM file into your master file.

**Linking or Merging:** What follows next is the most important and difficult part of the process. You need to link and merge the data you just imported to someone already in your database.

An example will probably be best here. Let’s suppose that you have a John Jackson born on 24 March 1788 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts. In your current, master database, you show him as single.

You do a search on WorldConnect and find this individual along with a wife and 18 children, all with wives and children, in fact you find that there are 8 generations all linked together with notes and sources. You are obviously very interested in this information!

Let’s suppose that you have already downloaded the GEDCOM file, were a good girl or boy and imported it into a blank file. You looked at the information and determined that you wanted it all. To get it into your master database you do the following:
- Open your master database
- Select the import option, find the GEDCOM file and import it into your master database.
- You open the merge capability by selecting the merge icon on the toolbar or go to Tools>Match/Merge
- The merge window opens giving you some merge options
- You locate the single individual and put him into the first, left or primary position of the split screen merge window.
- The “single” guy is in the left, merge into location with the right, merge from form blank.
- Select “Find” from the right location
- Find the married individual that you just imported in the scroll area and click OK. You should now see the single guy on the left and the married guy on the right with his spouse listed.
- Click the merge button and they are forever linked.
- Close out of the “merge” function and you should see the new married guy listed with his wife and all the kids that you found on WorldConnect. The 8 generations are now linked to this “newly” married individual!

Merge Tips and Techniques.
- There are limited help instructions accessible on the Help Menu. They do help!
- If you downloaded the PAF lessons document, it has extensive information on all parts of PAF including the “Merge” function. Strongly consider taking the time to work through the lessons. They will help you with all aspects of using PAF. This is a critical tool in your successful genealogical adventure and it will pay great returns in learning all about it that you can.
- Remember that when you have imported an individual or individuals into a database they cannot easily be removed.
  ✓ Be sure and use the backup capability of PAF before you merge. If you make a mistake in your merge exercise you can always reload the backup and only lose the information that you worked on since the backup was done.
  ✓ To back up your database, Go to File>Backup and follow the instructions.
- Remember that when you merge two individuals, one of them is gone, never to be seen again. Make sure that the information that you want to keep is in the left window of the merge screen or the override boxes on the right hand individual are checked.
- This paper discussed just one example of using the merge capabilities of PAF. There are many more capabilities and associated tricks. It is recommended that the novice user prepare a blank database file, choose some name of interest and simply begin exporting, importing and merging. Read the instructions and then re-read them after experimenting around.

How do I import information into PAF when there is no GEDCOM file available?
Many of the family tree or pedigree databases that you find will not have or allow GEDCOM downloads. There are three methods that you can employ to get the target data into your master database if this capability isn’t available:
  1. Use the contact information that is usually provided and contact the supplier of the information asking them to e-mail their GEDCOM file to you as an attachment to an e-mail.
  2. Print off the information using one of the reports and type the information into your database
  3. Using the “copy and paste” feature of Windows and move the information into your PAF database one line at a time. While this is tedious, it is far faster than typing it in yourself.
5. POWER SURFING THE INTERNET FOR GENEALOGY

Most Internet experts will tell you that search engines individually are lucky to hit on 30% of the websites on the Internet. Many times our success in finding information is dependent upon how we "phrase" the search. The purpose of this class is to present some of the options that are available to the researcher, which will improve search effectiveness.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR GENEALOGY SEARCHES:

- Use lower case for all search terms
- Use UPPER CASE for all logical connectors
- Consider and include nicknames, abbreviations, and alternate spellings
- Every search will find some wrong hits --- and miss some correct hits!
- Try more than one search strategy.
- Process: Expand and contract search until get a manageable number of results.
- Best results always come first.
- Look at first ten results; modify search terms;
- Iterate -- save good results as you find them. Then try again with a different slant.
- Use different search engines

Remember that not only are computer essentially stupid, they are stubbornly stupid. They generally do EXACTLY what they are told to do. And yet, the work tirelessly and with great speed (usually). One of the tools to help in your genealogical research is the search engine. Each is different. Some of the types of search engines that are available are:

**Canned or Special Purpose Search**

- White pages: http://www.whowhere.com/
- Maps: http://www.mapquest.com

**General Internet Search Engines**

- AltaVista: http://altavista.com
- HotBot: http://hotbot.lycos.com
- Lycos: http://www.lycos.com
- Google: http://www.google.com/
- GoTo http://www.goto.com/
- Excite: http://www.excite.com
- AskJeeves: http://www.ask.com/
- LookSmart: http://www.looksmart.com

**Meta-Search Engines:** Automatically searches using several standard engines, reports top ten results for each:

- Dogpile: http://www.dogpile.com/
- Meta Find: http://www.netcrawler.com/
- COPERNIC: http://www.copernic.com
Newsgroup Search Engines
- Google Groups

WebCrawlers:
- Ferrets: http://www.ferretsoft.com
- KARNAK: http://www.karnak.com

Search Engine Logic
- Use Boolean operators to search for keywords
  - AND
  - OR
  - NOT
  - Wildcards
  - Parentheses
  - NEAR

  Keywords: Words you want to find
  - Names
  - Words
  - Dates
  - Places

Using Search Engine Logic
- Find documents with **ALL** of the words in your search:
  Use ‘+’ or ‘AND’ [note space before + but not after]
  montgomery AND ohio
  +montgomery +ohio

- Find documents with **ANY** of your search words:
  Use ‘OR’ or omit ‘+’ signs
  johnson OR johnston
  johnson johnston

- Omit documents which contain certain words:
  Use ‘AND NOT’ or ‘-’ or sometimes ‘NOT’
  +james -city -river -town
  baker NOT (oven store pastry bread)

- Wildcards:
  ‘*’ at end of word means ‘any ending’
  sus* in a search will find susan, susy, susannah, sue’s, ...
  note: it will also find suspicous, suspect, suspected, sustain, etc....
  allend* found Allendorph -- new spelling to me at that time.

- If you mix logic, use parentheses to be clear:
  mary OR polly AND james is ambiguous!
  Operations inside the parens will be done first -- then results are combined
  (mary OR polly) AND (johnson OR johnston)
  +(susan sue susy s.) +(johns*)

- Phrases:
  Enclose phrases in quotation marks will find specific sequence of words:
  “thomas james” will only find articles containing this sequence.
  Note: will NOT find “James, Thomas” nor “T. James”, “Tho. James”, etc
  Caution: Does not work on all sites -- but worth a try

- NEAR specifies how close together the words/phrases must be in a document.
  Note: Try not to use this -- most engines automatically include an assumption
  james NEAR/10 (thomas OR tom OR t OR tho) = within +/- 10 words
  Note: too small a number will miss obits etc in the form:
  John doe died in the home of ...... last Saturday. He is survived by his sons: Thomas, William, ....
  Note: too large will find: Thomas Carter ........ James Carter, .....
SOME GENEALOGY SEARCH EXAMPLES

- James: Will NOT find JAMES -- Will find half a million records with James as first name, middle name, last name, Jamestown, James River, St. James, Bible, etc
- james Will find all of the above plus JAMES or James
- thomas james” will find the phrase “Thomas James” or “Thomas JAMES”

May find Thomas James Cooper
Will NOT find James, Thomas
Will not find: “Susan James died Saturday in her home. She is survived by her son, Thomas”
May return zero hits on some engines!

- thomas AND james Will fix most of these --- BUT ---
  will also find the half million as above.
- james AND Indiana will find all mentions of (james or JAMES or James) in Indiana
- james AND (indiana OR IN OR ind)  Think about abbreviations
- “(thomas OR tho OR tom OR t.) james” AND (indiana OR ind OR IN)
- britt* AND james (Britt Britts Brittz BRITT, etc .......) AND james

Note: Thomas married to Barbara Britts; Other Britts may also have married James’
- +“thomas james” +(genealogy family gedcom lineage)
- For uncommon surname:  Allenduff  Allendorff  Alenduff  etc

Searched: (allend* alend*) Found new spelling:  Allendorph and Allendorpher
Also found Allenduff Speedway and City

Handling GEDCOM files on the Internet

Many of the genealogically specific sites on the Internet offer free downloads of family pedigrees in the GEDCOM format. These files can contain information that can then be imported into data files that are viewable using the genealogy software for your choice. This can save lots of time in data entry if these files have information that relates to your search. There are a couple of practices that you should follow when you are downloading such information from the Internet.

- Purchase an ant-virus software program, one that you can keep current with an upgrade mechanism such as Norton. Make sure that the program that you choose handles the Internet and screens downloads and e-mail. Run the anti-virus program often.
- Do not import the GEDCOM file directly into your main database initially. Your software program will permit the import of GEDCOMs into a blank or empty database. Do this and then evaluate the data. If your find the information is what you want to keep then you can import it directly into your main database.
- The following sites offer free GEDCOM downloads:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:
http://www.familysearch.org/Ancestry.com:
  http://ancestry.com/
USGenWeb Project
  http://www.usgenweb.org/
RootsWeb.com
  http://www.rootsweb.com/

Many families have established surname-specific sites that also allow GEDCOM downloads.

(Thanks to Gene James, the editor of COMGEN, a monthly feature of The Family Tree for doing the original work on much of this paper)
6. **PAF INSIGHT / TEMPLE READY**

**Outline:**
1. Basic Principles of Genealogy and Temple Work
2. Ordinance Index
3. Family Search Site
4. PAF Insight
5. Temple Ready

**Basic Principles of Genealogy and Temple Work:**

We cannot be saved without our families nor can they be saved without us. We in essence will become saviors on mount Zion to our families as we go forth in this most important work. The Lord has provided many tools that our forefathers never dreamed of to assist us in this task. We can use these tools to help create a book of remembrance that will be acceptable to the Lord. The prophet Joseph encourages us to do just that near the end of his epistle on redeeming the dead.

“Behold, the great day of the Lord is at hand; and who can abide the day of his coming, and who can stand when he appeareth? For he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness. Let us, therefore, as a church and a people, and as Latter-day Saints, offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness; and let us present in his holy temple, when it is finished, a book containing the records of our dead, which shall be worthy of all acceptance.” (D&C 128:24)

The most fundamental principle of genealogy work is to have a desire to search out your ancestors. Indeed, we may never completely say that we are finished because the work is so large and so vast. Let this desire turn into love for your family and the rich heritage that you have and you will be amazed at the progress you will make and the joy you will have as you go to the House of the Lord to do ordinance work for your family. It is a sacred duty and a pleasant experience that will change your life forever. In order to take our ancestors to the temple there is a simple process that we must go through. The process is outlined below:

1. Record as much information about our family as we can.
2. Identify family members you wish to find to take to the temple.
3. Verify as much information as you can concerning their birth, death and marriage dates using primary source material.
4. Enter the information into your genealogy program such as PAF or Family Treemaker.
5. Verify as much information as you can using PAF Insight and [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).
6. Take the names to a family history center to run them through Temple Ready.
7. Take the files produced by Temple Ready to the temple.
8. Perform the work for your ancestors.

The most vital steps in the process are the first three steps because after that everything else is downhill. The first step is to identify those family members who are eligible to go to the temple. We begin by building a family tree with our self at the base. Then we add parents and siblings and then their parents and siblings and so forth as far back as we can.

**1. Record as much information about our family as we can.**

When we start out we may only be able to fill out a few names on the page. When we continue on faithfully, the windows of heaven will open and we will have thousands of names in our family tree. We begin by recording as much as we know about our family. One way to do this is to get a box and place within it all of the documents that we can find with birth, death, marriage and other family information.

Good sources of information are birth certificates, death certificates, marriage licenses, driver’s licenses, obituaries, newspaper articles, census records, family photos, family bibles, etc. Gather them all together and use this information as your starting point for your family tree. As important as the first step is, the next step is even more important.
2. Identify family members you wish to find to take to the temple.

Once we have written down our family members, we identify those we wish to take to the temple. Look for direct line ancestors, mother, father, grandparents, etc., who have died without having the saving ordinances of the gospel. Once we identify those we wish to take to the temple, there is information that must be completed for the temple to process the name. The temple needs information about the birth, death and marriage for each name submitted. If we don’t know the death date and if the person is greater than 110 years old, we can still have work performed in the temple. We should make every effort to find all of the information. This will help eliminate duplication of temple work.

3. Verify as much information as you can using primary source material.

There is a great need to be accurate in verifying the information we send to the temple. There are two types of sources that we can use to verify birth, death and marriage information, primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are sources of information recorded at or near the time of the event. Secondary sources record information at some time after the event. A good example is a tombstone with birth and death information on it. The tombstone would be a primary source for the death information and a secondary source for the birth information. A census record is almost always a secondary source because it is recorded after the family’s births occur. If possible, we should use primary sources to record the vital information on our ancestors because it will usually be the most accurate. A word of caution is that in the old days people spelled phonetically which means there could be many variations on the spelling of a name. A good example is Johnson and Johnsen. It really doesn’t matter because in the 1800s both names would have been used interchangeably. Good primary sources are: vital records, obituaries, tombstones, family bibles, probate records and newspapers. Good secondary sources are Obituaries, tombstones, census records, land records, probate records, military records, and living relatives.

4. Enter the information into your genealogy program such as PAF or Family Treemaker.

While it is not mandatory that you use a personal computer and a genealogy program such as PAF to record your research, it is highly recommended. When we take our information to a family history center, we can enter it directly by hand or we can take a GEDCOM file from our genealogy program that will be read by Temple Ready. By using a genealogy program such as PAF we will only have to enter information once and we can print it as often as we need it for research purposes. In addition, there are many tools in these packages to assist us in determining who still might need work to be done. Once you start recording information in a computer, you will never want to go back to a paper only system.

5. Verify as much information as you can using PAF Insight and www.familysearch.org.

One of the drawbacks to the Temple Ready process is that the CDs are not updated quickly enough to prevent duplication of temple work. The church has provided a way for members to check names prior to bringing them to the Family History Center to run through Temple Ready. You can check names individually on the FamilySearch webpage if you register as a member and give your member number and confirmation date. For a small fee, ~$20, you can purchase PAF Insight from www.ohanasoftware.com which will log into the FamilySearch site and access the IGI directly. PAF Insight allows you to check multiple names for duplicates. Using the FamilySearch site to check ordinances directly or through PAF Insight, will reveal many cases of duplicate temple work. This step will greatly reduce the duplication of ordinances.

6. Take the names to a family history center to run them through Temple Ready.

Once we have identified those who we wish to take to the temple, entered and verified the information, and checked for prior temple ordinance work, they are ready for processing with temple ready. Create a GEDCOM file that contains those we wish to take and then go to the family history center. When Temple Ready has finished processing the names you placed in the GEDCOM it will produce a report detailing those who will be submitted and others who will not because some vital information is missing or their work has already been done to help you update your records.

7. Take the files produced by Temple Ready to the temple.

Once you have the disk created by Temple Ready, take it to the temple for further processing. The temple will create special slips containing the ordinances to be done and will place them in a family file for you.

8. Perform the work for your ancestors.

Go to the temple as often as you can to perform the work for your ancestors. This is the part that is pure joy because you will fill their presence there on occasion.
Ordinance Index

The Ordinance Index is contained on a set of CDs, installed on the FHC server or available via FamilySearch. We will review using the index. It is becoming somewhat obsolete with the addition of the new internet-based resources. The last update for the CDs was about four years ago. The information available by using FamilySearch online is very recent as few as it is updated at least monthly.

Family Search Site

In addition to the usual information available on FamilySearch, members can obtain up-to-date information on temple ordinances by creating an account on FamilySearch. In order to obtain a user name and password for FamilySearch, you must provide your membership number and your confirmation date. These items can be obtained by requesting an ordinance summary from your ward membership clerk. Once you have obtained this information and created an account, temple ordinance information will appear when you perform searches on FamilySearch such as that shown in Figure 1. You can then enter this information into your PAF file by hand or by downloading a GEDCOM and then merging the files.

![Figure 1: FamilySearch screen showing temple ordinance information.](image)

PAF Insight

We will go over the use of this program in detail because it brings a whole new level of capability for searching temple ordinances that have been performed previously for our ancestry. PAF Insight uses your FamilySearch login name and password to log into Church genealogy database directly. Figure 2 shows an input screen for PAF Insight. As you can see in the figure, the names needing ordinances are listed in the top left pane with the results for the selected match shown in the lower left pane. In the upper right pane, the relationship of the person to a relative in your family line is shown. Once a person is found to have their work done such as the person in Figure 2, you can update the PAF record by entering ctrl+U, or using the Actions tab top select Update with the mouse. The temple ordinance information as well as source information is then copied into the PAF file.
Figure 2: PAF Insight screen for checking temple ordinances.

Temple Ready

Temple Ready is a multi-part software program that allows you to submit names to the temple. Once you go to the Family History Library you should first tell it to update your records. If you have a PAF file on disk, it will update the ordinance information for your file. If you have a GEDCOM file on disk, it will create a special file ending in .OUP, which PAF can read and use to update your records. You can then process the updated file for submission to the temple. Once your file is run through Temple Ready, a report is generated that tells you what work was accepted and what was not. In addition, a new file is created that you take to the temple to have the ordinance work done. Once you go to the temple and have submitted the Temple Ready disk to the temple, the temple will give you the ordinance cards to have the work done. You are responsible to make sure the work is done. If you choose to do the work yourself, the temple will not take the names in the future as they have in the past. You are responsible to find patrons to help you complete the work.
7. DOCUMENTING SOURCES

An important aspect of genealogical research is recording where the information came from that provided the places and dates for events such as birth, marriage, and death. There are many different sources that may yield meaningful information to someone in their family history resources. But before we get into all of the different sources of information, we should focus on a simple definition of source information that will lead to a better understanding of where we can obtain the information we seek. There are in reality only two categories of source information. These categories are primary sources and secondary sources. A primary source is a source that was recorded at or near the time of the event. For example a birth certificate is usually recorded at or near the time of birth. A secondary source is a source that provides information that was recorded after an event. For example, a death certificate that gives the date of birth is a primary source for the death date and a secondary source for the birth date. An exception would be in the case of a newborn child who died shortly after birth. Having established what the two categories of sources are we will now describe different records in each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Sources</th>
<th>Secondary Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Records</td>
<td>Marriage Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage Records</td>
<td>Death Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Records</td>
<td>Driver’s License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Records (usually Death)</td>
<td>Census Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Bible</td>
<td>Probate Records (wills, divorces, estate settlement, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Records (Tombstone, grave plots, etc.)</td>
<td>Tax Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Letters</td>
<td>Land Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Death Index</td>
<td>City Directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obituaries</td>
<td>Cemetery Records (Tombstone, grave plots, inscriptions, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Records</td>
<td>Family Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Service Records</td>
<td>Family Histories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diary</td>
<td>Pension Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Security Death Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obituaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Genealogical Index (IGI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cemetery Inscriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military Service Records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spelling

As you research records it is important to remember to think phonetically, that is, think of how the name would sound if you spoke it. Most of the time the recorder could not spell very well so he or she recorded it as best they could. Thus, there are many different ways the same name could be spelled. For example, Priddy could have been spelled Priddy, Pride, Priddee, Pridy, Purdy, Priday, Pretty, Preddy, etc. This is why the SOUNDEX system of indexing was invented. The SOUNDEX system of indexing allows you to find all of the various ways a name could be spelled. Alternate spelling of surnames and given names is a problem when searching census records in particular. For example, you may have a name James Clyde Priddy you are searching for. You can look under that name first, then with all of the various ways of spelling Priddy then combined with variations of the first name such as Jas, JC, J. C., Jas C., James, J. Clyde, Jas Clyde, Clyde, etc. As you can see there are many different combinations that are possible. Remember that we should not look at these spellings in a vacuum. There were parents, wives, siblings, children, time and location associated with the name we are researching. Thus we have a need to check corroborating information as well before making a final determination.

Source Review

Each type of record can reveal information to the researcher. Several different sources will be reviewed along with the information that can be extracted. A caution should be made here and always remembered by those doing research. That is that there are often mistakes, even in original source material. Sometimes the recorder made a mistake and sometimes the information was given to him that way for any number of reasons. I came across my grandmother’s marriage certificate for her second
marriage and the age listed was off by several years. I asked her about it and she told me she just felt like telling the clerk that age that day. There was no other reason even though it is normally a safe assumption that someone knows his own age. Hence, it is best to get several pieces of evidence to establish a date. Since her age would be a secondary source, if we had her birth certificate, it would be a moot point but we didn’t have it and it became a big deal. We should strive to obtain primary source information for all-important events and rely on secondary information as a last resort.

There is a great deal of information on the internet that is available to you. Be very careful and ask the person providing the information about the source of the dates, places, family associations, etc. Without the requisite source information we must treat the information as highly suspect until we can personally verify the facts. It is far too easy for someone’s “theories” to become facts to others because they don’t check the source information. Source information is critical to your success and will ultimately lead to greater personal happiness in your search for your family’s roots.

**Soundex Coding**

The SOUNDEX coding system was used to create an indexing method that could accommodate different spellings for surnames. The first letter of the surname is coded as is and the other letters are coded according to the following rules to make a three digit number: The following letters are never numerically coded: a, e, i, o, u, y, w, and h When two key letters or equivalents appear together, they are coded as one letter If there are no more code letters left remaining digits are recorded as 0.

**SOUNDEX CODING GUIDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Key Letters and Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>a, e, i, o, u, y, w, h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b, p, f, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>d, t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>m, n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some examples:

- Priddy – P630
- Love – L100
- Tritsch – T632
- Kiehl – K400
- Smith – S530
- Frost – F623
- Sonksen – S525
- Alpeter – A436
- Mangum – M525
- Peters – P362
- Psaltis – P243
- Jennings – J552

Luckily, Personal Ancestral File (PAF) has a nice tool that computes SOUNDEX codes for us directly. All you have to do is type in the surname and it shows the proper SOUNDEX code.
Birth Certificate

In this birth certificate above you obtain the following information:

1. Name of child
2. Birth date of child
3. Birthplace of child
4. Child’s order in family
5. Number of other children in family
6. Parents’ names
7. Parents’ birthdates
8. Parents’ birthplaces
9. Father’s occupation
10. Mother’s home address
11. Certifying physician
In this death certificate above you obtain the following information:

1. Name of deceased
2. Death date
3. Cause of death
4. Birth date of deceased
5. Birthplace of deceased
6. Place of death
7. Place of burial
8. Date of burial
9. Person supplying information
10. Parents’ Names
11. Parents’ Birthplaces
12. Occupation
13. Certifying Physician
14. Undertaker
Online Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio Historical Society Death Certificate Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Name First Name Middle Initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIDDY JOHN W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparing this record with John Priddy’s death certificate or his obituary, doesn’t give the amount of information as in either of the two documents. This is where the researcher started by typing “Priddy” into the searchable database. When he scored a hit on John Priddy, a name he was looking for, he then searched newspaper files on microfiche for the few days after the death date and for the death certificate on microfiche using the death certificate number in the online death record, to collect the other two sources of death and family information. Because of the mention of John’s civil war record in his obituary, the pension record, and military service record were used to learn more about John and his brothers.

There are literally thousands of sources online. Most of them can be found at www.ancestry.com or www.angieslist.com. Just remember that as in the example above these indexes give a minimal amount of information when compared with the actual source record. The exception is for the census records that can be found online in their original form.

Obituary

Pomeroy Tribune Telegraph June 18, 1913

From the obituary we find out:

1. John W. and his wife both died within a few hours of each other from dysentery.
2. They had been married for 43 years.
3. His wife had been an invalid for 15 years.
4. They moved to Racine from Jackson County West Virginia.
5. They have four children whose names and cities where living are listed.
6. One son, Charles, went to the Philippines and has not been heard from.
7. John was a civil war veteran serving in Co. F 4th Regiment West Virginia infantry
8. Buried in Greenwood cemetery.
9. Reverend Myers officiated
10. Undertaker’s name listed
Pension Request – Civil War Soldier

In this pension request we find the following information:
1. Name of pensioner
2. Maiden name of current
3. Maiden name of first wife, and her death date
4. Names and Birthdates of all living children.
5. Pensioner’s signature
6. Date of the reply to the pension circular
Census Records

Census records are fantastic sources of information. They give us family relationships, which are very useful in genealogy. Often the neighbors are relatives. In the census record below we are looking at William Priddy and his wife Oscena, written as “Dianna” in the census record and at their family, number 722. Next door, family 721, are Oscena’s parents, John and Julia Smith, and her siblings. A good rule of thumb in reviewing census records is to track the neighbors because most often marriages occurred between families living in close proximity to each other. In the 1850 census we learn the approximate ages, occupation, birth state. You can also see that the census taker used abbreviations such as “do” for ditto, “Jno” for John, and “Geo” for George. Census records before 1850 only give names of the head of household.
Marriage Records

Marriage records are primary sources for marriage information and they often contain age or birth information as well as the names of the parents. Below is an example of a marriage license. In this case it yields the marriage date, bride and groom, marriage place and the minister who performed the marriage.

![Marriage License Example]

Funeral Cards

Funeral cards are useful for obtaining information. They often contain birth and death information, the funeral date and time, the clergyman who presided at the funeral, the funeral home and the final resting-place.
8. MAPS IN GENEALOGY 101 - USING MAPS

Genealogy = Tracing your family tree
Maps and Atlases = Tools for finding the field where the tree is located.

HISTORICAL MAPS AND ATLASES

Local historical atlases & maps
- County histories & combination atlases = www.loc.gov (keyword search county and state).
- Centennial celebration publications = local libraries
- Child’s county histories = local libraries
- Road docket maps = FHL films, local/state courthouses & archives, hst societies
- Election maps = local libraries
- WW I Draft registration maps = FHL films
- Sanborn fire insurance maps = 660,000 (12,000 towns) local libraries

Other historical maps and atlases.
- Commercial historical atlases & maps = local libraries & local/national/international book & map stores
  - www.davidrumsey.com -- 10,000 historical maps
  - www.ebay.com
  - www.goldbug.com -- software, CDs, & printed maps. (RR maps, Civil War, & worldwide)
  - www.johathansheppardbooks.com
  - www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap --- 4.8 million maps. The online collection is searchable.
  - www.maphistory.info/webimages.html --- index of historical map websites
  - http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker/loctown.htm - finding locations of towns in Europe

Detailed map or Atlas of the country
Needed for researching border and names changes of countries, states, regions or counties.
Needed to find town of family origin and nearby towns for finding possible relatives or records.

Detailed map of the local area
Local maps show:
- Town locations
- Locations of records depositories
- Nearest churches, County records offices and courthouses, cemeteries, libraries
- Owners names and property boundaries
- Census enumeration districts

Topographic maps
Detailed terrain maps -Detailed view of land surface Small hard-to-find features such as family graveyard.

Outline maps for note taking
Plain outline maps allow:
- Note-taking for records log,
- Rough drawings of cemetery headstone positions,
- Rough route plans for daily research,
- Spur-of-the-moment map drawing

Other maps
- Surname maps found in books or from tourist bureaus,
- Plat maps and tax maps showing property owners

http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker/loctown.htm - finding locations of towns in Europe
9. MAPS IN GENEALOGY 102 - BUYING MAPS

Most important considerations

**COLOR** - Avoid Black and White maps

**SCALE** - Know how much detail you want

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Scale = Large amount of detail = smaller numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Scale = Small amount of detail = larger numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAP SCALE:**

1:10,000 - Highly detailed, this scale is primarily used for small cities or parts of larger cities. You might expect a map at this scale to show buildings and public facilities as well as roads.

1:25,000 - Still very detailed, this scale is commonly used for larger cities. A City map at this scale would probably only show roads and maybe the larger public facilities. For topographic (hiking) maps you should see campgrounds and bends in trails.

1:50,000 - Only the very largest cities in the world would be mapped at this scale. Names of smaller thoroughfares may or may not be listed. This is the smallest scale suitable for a topographic (hiking) map.

1:100,000 - This is a reasonable scale to cover a country area to show lakes, rivers, streams, country roads, and parks with a fair degree of detail. On most maps you can see streets in a city though these would not be named.

1:250,000 - Detail streets are not shown in cities at this scale, though highways and country roads are almost always identified.

1:500,000 - A smaller country such as Ireland might be mapped at this scale.

1:1,000,000 - A medium-sized country such as France might be mapped at this scale.

1:2,000,000 - Larger countries such as China or Brazil might be mapped at this scale.

1:10,000,000 - Typically used for maps of continents.

1:25,000,000 - Typically world wall maps at this scale.

**LOCATION** - Be sure of the area you want

Know the general or specific area you want to research.

Order from a web page, catalog or store.

Each should have a list and description or index showing maps available for purchase.

Each description or index should tell the scale, series, tell if B&W, price, size, etc.

**Reading the map**

**Legend**

Every good map has some description telling the viewer the meaning of the different symbols used on the map. Symbols or colors for rivers, lakes, roads, towns and cities, elevations, depths and location.

**Grid system for locations**

Every good map or atlas has some type of grid system and/or index telling the locations of towns and cities.

For atlases, the index of towns may list the page and a vertical and horizontal grid number.

An Atlas will have an index of towns, pages, and locations on the page.

- sample = Kemnath Bavaria
ADAC MaxiAtlas (Germany 1:150,000)
Each town in the list will have a page number example page 138
And a grid number example Grid E7
Atlas – Index Kemnath 138 E7

ADAC ProfiAtlas (Germany 1:100,000)
Each town in the list will have a page number example page 371
And a grid number example Grid 1
Atlas – Index Kemnath 371-1

Some maps will have their own vertical and horizontal grid numbering system.

Very detailed government maps will have a grid for the map based upon Latitude and Longitude.

**Latitude** and Longitude

• **Parallels** of Latitude are lines measuring distance North or South from the **Equator**.

• There are 90 horizontal lines north and 90 horizontal lines south of the Equator.

• **Meridians** of Longitude are lines showing the distances east or west of the **Prime Meridian**.

• There are 360 meridian lines.

– 180 vertical lines West of the Prime Meridian & – 180 vertical lines East of the Prime Meridian

In the western U.S. and Canada and some other countries, a Tier and Range system is used to show subdivisions of counties.
10. USING YOUR LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

General Intro

- What is a FHC (Family History Center) and why should I use them?

Family History Centers are branch extensions of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah (SLC). These branches were created to make the records filmed in SLC more accessible to others worldwide. Millions of records are stored on microfilm & microfiche. These can be ordered and viewed at your local FHC for nominal cost.

- Where can I find the nearest branch?

Check the internet site as follows. A short list of local branches are listed below for your convenience. Always call first before going to make sure it is open and someone will be there to help you. Volunteers staff FHC’s.

http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHC/frameset_fhc.asp

Cincinnati Ohio
5505 Bosworth Place
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 513-531-5624
Hours: T, Th 10am-2pm, 6pm-9pm. W 6pm-9pm. Sat 10am-2pm.

Cincinnati Ohio 5th & 7th
695 Clough Pike
Cincinnati, Clermont County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 513-753-3464
Hours: T-Th 6:30pm-8:30pm.

Cincinnati Ohio East
Cornell & Snider Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 513-489-3036
Hours: T-W 6pm-9pm; Th 10am-2pm, 6-9pm; Sat 10am-2pm

Dayton Ohio
1500 Shiloh Springs Road
Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 937-854-4566
Hours: Tues 10am-2pm, 5-7pm; Wed 2pm-5pm; Fri 11am-4pm; Sat 10am-1pm. Please call ahead 9378544566
Attention: Thursdays 2-5pm by appointment with Ron King summer months only

Dayton Ohio East
3060 Terry Drive
Fairborn, Greene County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 937-878-9551
Hours: W 1pm-9pm; Th 9am-9pm; F-Sat 9am-5pm.

Middletown Ohio
4930 Central Avenue
Middletown, Butler/Warren County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 513-423-9642
Hours: T-W 6pm-9pm; Th 10am-2pm, 6pm-9pm; Sat 10am-1pm.

West Chester Ohio
7118 Dutchland Parkway
Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 513-759-6355
Hours: T-Th 7pm-9pm.

Centerville Ohio
901 E Whipp Rd
Centerville, Montgomery County, Ohio, United States
Phone: 937-434-5690
Hours: T,W,Th 10am-1pm, 6pm-9pm

What is available at my local FHC?

Microfiche & Microfilm readers, copiers for fiche/film & copy machines, computers with internet access. Access to staff who can assist you with your questions.

Why do I need to visit my local FHC, can’t I do it all online?

Although many records have been digitized and indexed and are available online, originals should always be checked. Most records are still in book format and are not available online. The only way to gain access to these records is to either go to the location where these are stored at look at the original records yourself or see if the original records have been filmed and are listed on the Family History Library Catalog.
Does it cost much?

Visits to your local FHC are free. Microfiche/film have minimal cost. (Films $3.25 + notification fees for films, 15 cents per fiche + notification fee). Once you order a film or fiche it stays at that local FHC until your loan period expires. Fiche stay permanently at the FHC. Film are on loan for 6 weeks at a time. They can be renewed twice at the same cost. After the second renewal the film stay indefinitely at the FHC in the film cabinet.

Family Search Databases - What are they and how do I use them?

These databases are available online at www.familysearch.org or at your local FHC. NOTE--These are submitted records and should only be used as a starting point to guide you to the original records. It is a common practice for people to trust everything they see online. This is a very bad habit and should be avoided unless the submitter has extensive evidence they are willing to share to prove their work is correct. Never accept anyone else's work without thoroughly researching it yourself.

**Ancestral File:** This is a pedigree linked database submitted by individuals. You can no longer submit to this database. USE CAUTION when looking at these records. These are submitted records and not everyone checked their work before they submitted names to this file.

**Pedigree Resource File:** This is also a pedigree-linked database. This file replaces submissions to Ancestral File, except it is organized as files by each submission separately instead of interlinking multiple submitters who may have conflicting info. Again use caution with this file because it is composed of submitted records and not everyone checks their work before they submit their records. However, when used properly, it can be a very helpful database to get you started.

**IGI:** This is also called the International Genealogical Index. There are two types of records in this file; extracted records and submitted records. Extracted records are invaluable because they can direct you to the film with the original records. Sometimes a typed index to these extracted records exists which can aid you in finding the original birth and marriage records in the specific town and/or parish. Be cautious of submitted records because they may not be correct and are not primary sources. However, if the data matches what you already know to be true, sometimes the submitted records will have additional siblings and/or the parents of the individual you are seeking.

**SSDI:** Those who died, had a social security card and received benefits should be listed in this database. The places of residences are generally list and also the last place of residence, which may give a partial death date and lead you to where the original death record is recorded. Many time birth dates are also listed. You can order the Social Security Record which many times will list the individuals parents, which can be invaluable if you can’t find them any other way.

**Scottish Church Records:** You can only view these at your local FHC on the computers. It is not currently available online. These are indexes of the Scottish parish registers and are very helpful if you are doing any research in Scotland.

**VRI:** This is called the Vital Records Index, which is an index of different parish registers from around the world. You can search using the batch number to find the original record. The batch number identifies all the records that were processed at one time from a specific source such as a parish register or a county marriage book. You must also select a country to search by batch number. Currently only Scandinavia and Mexico are available online.

**Census Records:** This is a digitized database for 3 census records, 1880 US Census, 1881 British Census, and 1881 Canadian Census. The 1880 US census project was started to correct the 1880 Soundex mistake of only including those individuals with children 10 and under. There are links to Ancestry.com where the 1880 original US census images can be viewed for free. Note this is still a typed index, and although every effort has been made to make it error free, errors may still exist, especially if the name in the original record was not recorded correctly. But this is an invaluable tool to help you find your ancestors who were alive during this time period.
FHLC: This stands for Family History Library Catalog. It is a catalog that lists what is available for loan from SLC library collection in Utah. It is organized and can be accessed online or by fiche. This is invaluable in finding microfilms and/or microfiche with original records and/or books about your ancestors. The fiche are organized by color in three categories: place, surname, book title. Online you can search by: place, surname, keyword, title, film/fiche, author, subject, or call number.

Using FHLC

Why do I need to use FHLC? Filming original records saves time and wear and tear on the original documents. It saves money because it is a lot less expensive to order one film then to travel to a location to look up records.

I want to do a Place search. How do I begin?

Go to www.familysearch.org
Click on SEARCH
Click on Family History Library Catalog
Click on PLACE SEARCH
Type in the name of the town and/or county you desire in first line, leave 2nd blank
Select the right choice
Click on the type of record you want to view (i.e. vitals, church records, wills etc)
Click on VIEW FILM NOTES—This will list the film number that you need to order

How do I order the film I need?

This can only be done at the local FHC. Once a film is ordered it stays in the FHC where it was located. It can not be transferred to another branch. If you move or visit elsewhere and want the film there, too, you have to order it at that local FHC.

1- Find out the film number(s) from the above process
2- Ask one of the volunteers at the FHC for an order card
3- Fill out the order card with your contact info & pay $3.25 + the notification fee per film
4- The order will be sent via modem and then you should get a receipt

Once a film is ordered, it takes a few weeks to arrive. The film stays in the FHC for 6 weeks; the return date will be listed on the box. If you need the film longer and the return date is approaching, you can renew the film. Renewing films costs $3.25. You can renew it twice then it becomes part of the permanent collection kept in the drawers.

If you need to order census records, I would HIGHLY suggest you either take a trip to the Cincinnati Public Library downtown or sign up for the 2 week free trial at Ancestry.com It will be a much better use of your time and money.

Family History Publications

Are there any helpful publications available for me to use?

Yes. Most of the publications are now available online at the following URLs.

Publications

Family History Forms
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp?Page=./research/type/Form.asp&ActiveTab=Type

Research Assistant
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rg.asp

Research Helps
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp

Education and Training
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/Education/frameset_education.asp
11. UNITED KINGDOM (U.K.) RESEARCH

Note---It is easier to trace English ancestors outside of England than there because of how they organize and store their records. Many of these records have been filmed and are available for you to order from your local FHC.

Preliminary Work
1. Start by reading a few books about English research, my favorites are "Ancestral Trails" by Mark D. Herber, and "Discovering your English Ancestors" by Milner & Jones.
2. You also need to either purchase or find a library that has a copy of the "Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers" by Cecil Humphreys-Smith. This is an absolute must!!! The third edition is now out and you can purchase a copy for about $88 from Barnes & Nobles. www.bn.com. I know the Warren County Genealogical Society has one of the editions in their Library that you can use. www.co.warren.oh.us/genealogy_index.htm
3. You also need to read the Newbie guide at Genuki. This is an absolute must! www.genuki.org.uk/gs/Newbie.html

Getting Organized
- Get Organized-- Before you begin, you need to be organized. Make sure you have your data in some type of database file--I like PAF, but others are good too.
- Get a sturdy three ring binder, tab dividers and plastic sheet protectors. Have each family group record be its own section. When you find information that relates to that specific family group record put a copy of the record in a plastic sheet protector in that section. This will help you stay organized.
- Determine which family group record you want to start. Work on this for the next year or until you find everything on that family. Make sure you keep a very good research log. I type my notes in the computer, but paper records are fine too. This is useful to share with others and keeps you from duplicating your work.
- Gather information from your family and other sources. If they immigrated to the US, gather information about them here first. This may give clues to find their parish in England. (Naturalization papers, obituaries, county histories, US census records, US Genealogical/ Historical societies are all good places to start) Since most people in the earlier years belonged to the Church of England, parish records are vital to English research.

Let's Get Started
1. Determine your time frame and decide what you want to find.
   - If you are looking before 1837 and you know the town your people are from, start with church records. Use FHLC to find the parish you need, select the appropriate parish and years and order the film (s).
   - If you are looking before 1837 and don’t know where they are from, use a circular search surrounding the last known residence. You might also try starting with the 1841 census and see if you can track them down. This should then give a current location and their birth towns, which could lead to the parish record.
   - If it is after 1837, you can still use church records, or you can use civil registration records from the GRO. The church records are a little more scarce after 1837 since it is more current and not as many have been filmed, so it's probably more effective to contact the local Genealogical Society or use the GRO.
2. Check the IGI extracted records to see if your parish or family surname is listed.
   - This will save you lots of time if you can find them. If you find them listed in one of the extracted records then you need to order the film and see if it is your ancestor.
   - Extracted records are very reliable, but don't assume just because you found someone with the same name as your person that he/she is the same person as who you are seeking. Make sure you also look for their burial, census records, and wills/probates.
   - Look at the batch numbers because this will list everyone from that extracted record for the surname you type in. Many of these are also on fiche that you can order.
   - If you didn't find them on the extracted IGI, but you know the general area and not the specific parish they were from, you will need to work a little harder to find them. Not every parish and time period within the parish has been extracted; be aware of this when you check IGI.
   - Check Genuki and see if there are any trade directories listing your people, to help you find a town/parish.
   - If they aren’t listed in any of these records, then you will need to use a circular search, and look at all the parish registers in the area until you find your people listed. This is very time consuming but very effective in finding your people. The Phillimore Atlas will help you determine which parishes to start with. Check the Random Acts of Kindness page and see if anyone would do look ups for you before you order a lot of films. Depending on the time period, you might first start with the census records to help narrow down your search.
3. **Census records** are very good to use and are also organized by decade. If you don't know which parish/town your people came from, these can be a good guide of which parish to start looking at. Not only are the census records organized by decade, but they are also organized by street name. If you don't know which street they lived on, you will need to order the street index from the FHLC.

- The 1841 census is the first census that has any genealogical date of use. You can order these from the FHLC or contact the local genealogical society and order an indexed copy from them.
- For example if you find your ancestors in the 1851 census records in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, it would be a good idea after you've looked at the census record, to see where they list their birth location. Many times it leads you in the right direction. If my ancestor, who was now living in Louth, listed the parish of Raithby cum Maltby as his birthplace, then I would go and see if the parish of Raithby cum Maltby has been extracted on the IGI. If so then I would order it to find my ancestor's entries.
- The Phillimore Atlas is very useful in this regard to show you which parishes/towns are near each other.
- I know that British Collection of Ancestry.com has many helpful links for English research.
- The 1881 British census is online at www.familysearch.org Click on “Search” then on the right click on "Census"
- The 1901 British Census is also online. The search is free for the 1901 Census but it costs to view the image.

4. **Civil registration** is organized by year then by quarters (March, June, Sept and December) within each year, and then alphabetically from 1837 onwards. It is organized by district then sub-district for all births, marriages and deaths in England. Scotland and the other countries have something similar to this starting at various years. In 1837 it became mandatory that all BMD were registered at the GRO, not everyone complied with this within the first few years. Heavy penalties were given if the registration for births & marriages wasn't done within a specified time period- something like 2 weeks from when the event occurred. Death registration occurred much more quickly because, people could not be buried until the death had been registered. You'll want to search civil registration records in the quarter after the death occurred for the specific year. The index will provide you with the name, quarter, year, volume and page. You then give this information to the GRO office and can order a copy of the certificate. Many births, marriages and deaths can thus be found both in church records and civil registration records. You can order these on line or by phone. www.statistics.gov/uk/registration. You can also order BMD GRO certificates by phone with credit card at 011-44-870-243-7788. It opens 9 AM England time, ~ 5 hours earlier than Eastern time. If you have the exact reference you want it costs less money, if you don't have it, they will do a five-year search for you. There is an index to these records that you can order from the FHLC, or if you are lucky, you might find your entry online at the freebmd site. http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl. There is a pay site at www.1837online.com pay site for civil registration 1827-2001 that is also very good.

5. Make sure you contact the local Genealogical/ Historical Societies because they can be very helpful. You can find address to most of these either at the Genuki site or on the World GenWeb site. In Yorkshire, there is a society called Wharfedale Genealogical Society that is compiling a massive database on people who were from the parishes within the boundaries. Many other areas have similar projects, as well as transcriptions to census, church records, wills, cemeteries, family papers, etc.

**Common Questions**

1. **I know my ancestor should be in these records, why can't I find them?**

   There could be many reasons. Do you have the correct town and/or parish? They could be non-conformist and not be in the Church of England records. If prior to 1837 they may not be listed because they didn't have the money to pay for it to be recorded. Their name could be under a variation: i.e. abbreviated form- (Wm instead of William); nickname or interchangeable form-(Ann/Hannah/Nancy are all variations of the same name). The name could be in Latin. They may have moved around and be recorded in another parish. Make sure you use a circular search to track them down.

2. **I'm having trouble reading the old handwriting, any suggestions?**

   This can be a challenging part of research in any country. With practice you will get better; don't give up. I like to read through the records about five pages before and after where my entry is supposed to be so I learn how the scribe wrote his letters. By looking at lots of other entries, it makes it easier to read more difficult ones. If it is a longer entry such as a will; try to transcribe the entire document and leave spaces for unknown words. After you are finished read through it and see if you understand what they are saying. Sometimes this helps, so when you go back and read it again, you can figure out the words, you missed on the first try.
3. **Are there any other support or helpful groups out there?**
   Yes. Many. Here are some of my favorites.
   - List Groups/Mailing List--**Very helpful**, you can find these on Genuki [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)
   - Surname Lists--**can be helpful**, you can find these on Genuki
   - Look-Up Exchange--**many counties have these**, and they are **VERY helpful**
   - Federation of Family History Societies [www.ffhs.org.uk](http://www.ffhs.org.uk)
   - Society of Genealogists [www.sog.org.uk](http://www.sog.org.uk)

4. **What are Calendar Dates and why do I need to know about them?**
   The English calendar can be very confusing. The four main ways records were recorded: Julian Calendar, Gregorian Calendar, Ecclesiastical dates, and Regional dates.
   - **Julian Calendar**: Prior to 1752 England used the Julian Calendar which ran from 25 March to 24 March. (25 March was called Lady Day. It should also be noted that many registers during the use of this calendar were recorded in Latin. Names, comments and dates were thus listed in Latin. Keep this in mind if you are looking at the extracted IGI records because your ancestors may be listed in the Latin variation of their name. If someone was born 15 Feb 1716 in England, you should transcribe it as 15 Feb 1716/1717.
   - **Gregorian Calendar**: The Julian Calendar was 11 minutes, 14 seconds longer than the solar year. So by 1580 the difference was about 10 days. Pope Gregory designed the Gregorian calendar to fix this problem. Various countries adopted this calendar at various times. England adopted this new calendar in 1752. Others such as Scotland adopted it as early as 1600. America adopted it about the same time as England. By 1752 the calendar was off by about 11 days, so they fixed this problem by saying that 2 Sep 1752 was followed by 14 Sep 1752. This caused riots because some people felt the government had stolen 11 days from their lives. In addition, New Year's Day (or Lady Day) was moved from 25 March to 1 January. Thus January, February and March became the first 3 months New Style instead of the last 3 months (old style).
   - **Ecclesiastical Dates**: Officials of the Church of England recorded some dates by holiday names or by moveable feast/ fast days: (Candlemas--2 Feb, Lammas--1 Aug, Michaelmas--29 Sep, Martinmas--11 Nov)
   - **Regional Dates**: These are dates based on when a monarch came to the throne. For example, King Henry VII came to the throne on 22 Aug 1485, thus his first year of reign should be written as 1 Henry VII, and it ran from 22 Aug 1485 to 21 Aug 1486. These are not very common, but you should be aware of what they mean.

**How to Guides**
- [www.genealogy.com/genhelp.html](http://www.genealogy.com/genhelp.html)
- [http://rwguide.rootsweb.com](http://rwguide.rootsweb.com)
- [www.genuki.org.uk/gs/Newbie.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/gs/Newbie.html)

Online date is very useful and is a good starting point, but to do good English research, you need to always look at the original sources. Make sure you verify every detail--that means looking at original copies of your sources, and evaluate it for errors. Even originals occasionally have errors. Don't assume anything is correct until you have proved it is.

**My Favorite U.K Sites**
- [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk) A Must!! You need to use this often!!
- [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) Use the extracted IGI and FHLC to order films
- [www.familyrecords.gov.uk](http://www.familyrecords.gov.uk) Very good site, many helpful links
- [www.britishislesgenweb.org/](http://www.britishislesgenweb.org/) Part of the WorldGen Project
- [www.cyndislist.com/england.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/england.htm) Can be helpful, also has list groups posted
- [www.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro.gov.uk) I use this to find English military and other records
- [www.ukgenealogy.co.uk](http://www.ukgenealogy.co.uk) Helpful
- [www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk) Map site
- [www.mapquest.co.uk](http://www.mapquest.co.uk) Map site
12. **MEDICAL TERMS—DEATH RECORDS**

**CLASS OUTLINE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>10 Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Life expectancy, longevity and life span</td>
<td>Old Medical Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Records</td>
<td>10 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Where to find official death records?</td>
<td>--History of language and terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--What information do they contain?</td>
<td>--Epidemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Coroner and Coroner’s inquest</td>
<td>Questions and Discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction:**

*Men that look no further than their outsides, think health an appurtenance unto life, and quarrel with their constitutions for being sick; but I, that have examined the parts of man, and know upon what tender filaments that Fabrick hangs, do wonder that we are not always so; and, considering the thousand doors that lead to death, do thank my God that we can die but once.*  
Thomas Brown, *Religio Medici*

**Life Expectancy** - The average age to which members of a population survive

**Longevity** - The age an individual attains

**Life Span** - Maximum age obtainable for the species = the age of the oldest living individual

The average life expectancy at birth was less than 30 for most of recorded history. In England on the eve of the Reformation average life expectancy at birth was 38 years. Pneumonia and infections following childbirth were common. Bubonic or the black plague was endemic. One third of children died before the age of ten even in the wealthiest of families. Catherine of Aragon lost five of her six children in infancy.

In colonial America about the time of George Washington becoming president (1789) the average life expectancy at birth was 34.5 for males and 36.5 for females. In 1790 a prominent Philadelphia physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush compiled statistics on death and found that in a given year, of a 100 people born 1/3 died before the age of six and only ¼ lived beyond the age of twenty-six.  
(MCC-OGS Vol.21-2 p. 14)

By 1900 the average life expectancy at birth had increased to 48 in the United States. Over the next century this would increase almost 30 years. This increase is unprecedented. More years were added to life expectancy in the last century than from all other increases during all the prior centuries combined. Today life expectancy in the United States is 78. Global life expectancy at birth is much less at 67 years.

Longevity however is not a phenomenon of recent history. There are numerous people living well into their nineties recorded in ancient history. Hippocrates the Greek physician (460-377 BC) lived to be 85 or 90. Michelangelo (1475-1564) lived to age 91. You will find ancestors with amazing longevity. *Living Longer: A History of Longevity.* Tom Perls  
Some interesting things to ponder however is that the average life expectancy of a 60-year-old man in 1900 was greater than that of a 60 year old man in 1971. The average life expectancy of a 60-year-old man in 2000 is no different than it was in 1971. The difference is the cause of death. In 1900 the common cause of death was a bacterial or viral infection; in 2000 infections have been surpassed by deaths from “lifestyle” such as cancer, heart disease and lung disease.

Life span is defined by the age of the oldest living individual who was Madame Jeanne Calment of France. She died in August 1997 at the age of 122 years. The scientific term for the maximum age is apoptosis and has been calculated in humans to be 126. It is unlikely that you will live longer than 126 even if the average life expectancy increases.
**Death Records:**
Records of death have always been an important source of genealogical information. These include journals, diaries, bibles, and wills. Other important sources are records from cemeteries, sextons, churches, obituaries, military, pensions, funeral homes, prisons, institutions, hospitals, and courts. Official death records are found after 1850 when public health officials began to have influence. Many state offices did not register vital statistics until the late 1800’s. Some towns and counties were recording death information earlier. New England towns recorded this information from the beginning of settlement. New England churches recorded death information since the 1640’s. The middle and southern states did not record vital statistics until after the 1880’s.

Ohio made it a law to record deaths in 1867. County probate courts kept death records until Dec 19, 1908. County probate court records are in the Ohio Historical Society. Many counties indexed these but there is no statewide index prior to Dec 1908. The Ohio Historical Society holds death certificates from Dec 20, 1908 to Dec 31, 1944. Death certificates from 1945 to present are in the Ohio Department of Health. Check both county and state records since some counties did not send early records to the state. Some state records have been destroyed and are only available in the county or town.

Remember that a death is recorded in the county where the death occurred and may not be in the county where the individual resided. Death may have occurred during an illness while visiting a family member or while on vacation. Look for all clues to help find a record. Obituaries for long time residents of a town may be recorded even if the death occurred in another state.

Searching for an official death record can be important because these contain questions about dates of birth, death and sometimes marriage, names of parents, and spouse and a list of informants which are usually a family member. After 1920 the death certificates of most states are very similar. Although these records may not be entirely accurate they provide a wealth of information to help in understanding the lives of our ancestors.

Coroner records are public records and often give unusual information and clues. Coroners are elected public officials who were charged with determining the cause of death in suspicious or unusual deaths. These often had no medical expertise and were frequently the mortician. Trained medical examiners perform this function in most states now but there are still places where this is an elected office. Use of the terms of the death certificate must still be approached with caution and may reflect the bias of the elected coroner. A coroner can review any death. They are currently required to review deaths of individuals dying of suspicious causes or who have died in a medical facility within 24 hours of admission or within 30 days of a surgical procedure. They may determine that an autopsy is required but may determine the cause of death from the available records and medical information.

**Archaic Medical Terms:**
Often while doing genealogical research one will encounter archaic medical terms describing the cause of death that has no meaning in the usual modern vocabulary. Familiarity with some of these terms can be very helpful to gain clues about the family or the factors relating to moves, marriages, or children’s names. There are many current resources in publications and on the Internet that can be helpful in understanding these terms. The best basic source is a good medical dictionary available in our Family History Center or now available on the Internet.

Original descriptions of diseases are often related to the symptom encountered. This symptom was then related to the prevailing concept of disease of the time. The Greeks related disease to balance of humors such as bile and urine. The name of the disease Diabetes meaning siphon describes the symptom of excess urination. We still use the term today even though we have considerably more knowledge about the disease and its cause. Later cultures used the roman language Latin to add information to a previous description. An example would be in those individuals with the disease diabetes it was found that the urine tasted sweet so they added the term mellitus, which is Latin for, honey; thus Diabetes mellitus. Later physicians particularly in Europe and in the United States often described a group of associated symptoms in a particular disease. This group of symptoms called a syndrome often bore the name of the describer, e.g. Graves’ disease named after Dr. Graves who described the association of a goiter, prominent eyes and rapid heart rate. This disease would be named currently hyperthyroidism but in many circles retains the name Grave’s disease.
Some Known Major Epidemics

Epidemics have always had a great influence on people and thus influence the genealogist looking for family traces. When people disappear from records it may be traced to dying during an epidemic or moving away from the affected area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Epidemic</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Epidemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1657</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>NY City and other major cities</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1687</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Asiatic Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1729</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Typhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732-3</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>Yellow Fever; especially severe in south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739-40</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1847-8</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>CT, NY, PA, SC</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1848-9</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>N. America and West Indies</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1849-50</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Cholera: 3,000 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>Unknown epidemic</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Alabama, New York</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775-6</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1850-1</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Dover, DE</td>
<td>&quot;bilious disorder&quot;</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Coles Co., IL, The Great Plains, and Missouri</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Philadelphia and New York</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>A &quot;putrid&quot; fever</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Yellow Fever: 8,000 die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Influenza:</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Yellow Fever:</td>
<td>1857-9</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza: one of the greatest epidemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Harrisburg, PA</td>
<td>unexplained deaths</td>
<td>1860-1</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1873-5</td>
<td>N. America and Europe</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796-7</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Yellow Fever: last great epidemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Memphis, TN</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Plymouth, PA</td>
<td>Typhoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-3</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>&quot;Fever&quot;</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>New York and New Orleans</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Yellow Fever: last US outbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831-2</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>Asiatic Cholera</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>[high point yr] Influenza: more people were hospitalized in WWI from this epidemic than wounds. US Army training camps became death camps, with 80% death rate in some camps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Useful Archaic Medical Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Term</th>
<th>Current term</th>
<th>Old Term</th>
<th>Current term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ague</td>
<td>malaria</td>
<td>grippe</td>
<td>influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apoplexy</td>
<td>stroke</td>
<td>inanition</td>
<td>starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad blood</td>
<td>syphilis</td>
<td>jail fever</td>
<td>typhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black death</td>
<td>plague</td>
<td>king’s evil</td>
<td>tuberculosis (neck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black vomit</td>
<td>ulcer bleeding</td>
<td>lagrippe</td>
<td>influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black water fever</td>
<td>dark urine +fever</td>
<td>lock jaw</td>
<td>tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood poisoning</td>
<td>septicemia</td>
<td>lues</td>
<td>syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloody flux</td>
<td>bloody stools</td>
<td>lung fever</td>
<td>pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain fever</td>
<td>meningitis</td>
<td>lung sickness</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakbone fever</td>
<td>Dengue fever</td>
<td>milk fever</td>
<td>brucellosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast pang</td>
<td>angina</td>
<td>milk leg</td>
<td>phlebitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright’s disease</td>
<td>bad kidney disease</td>
<td>natural decay</td>
<td>old age, senility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze John</td>
<td>yellow fever</td>
<td>phthisis</td>
<td>wasting-tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child bed fever</td>
<td>infection of uterus</td>
<td>plague</td>
<td>Bubonic plague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cholera</td>
<td>severe diarrhea</td>
<td>podagra</td>
<td>gout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumption</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
<td>Pott’s disease</td>
<td>tuberculosis (spine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cramp colic</td>
<td>appendicitis</td>
<td>quinsy</td>
<td>Strep tonsillitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cretinism</td>
<td>hypothyroidism</td>
<td>scrofula</td>
<td>tuberculosis (neck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dropsy</td>
<td>heart failure</td>
<td>summer complaint</td>
<td>diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatty liver</td>
<td>cirrhosis</td>
<td>toxemia</td>
<td>eclampsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French pox</td>
<td>syphilis</td>
<td>white blood</td>
<td>leukemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green fever</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some helpful references and resources

Books:
Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary   Publisher WB Saunders Co. Philadelphia.

Note: You may have to look under a general term such as disease, or syndrome to find your term


Web sites:

On line dictionaries
www.onelook.com
www.yourdictionary.com

Glossaries and other resources
www.cyndislist.com/medical/htm
www.genealogy-quest.com/glossaries/diseases1.html
www.paul_smith.doctors.org.uk/ArchaicMedicalTerms.htm

For fun
www.beeson.org/Livingto100/default.htm
monecental.msn.com/investor/calcs/n_expect/main.asp

Life expectancy calculators using a large number of risk factors
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/   (The most comprehensive resource for finding genetic diseases)
13. **OCCUPATIONS**

NO HANDOUT MATERIEL IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS CLASS.
14. QUESTION & ANSWER PANEL

Q & A Panel. Moderated by Patrick Crippen

Patrick Crippen
Patrick has been the Vice President of International Marketing for WCI Corporation, where he prepared and presented product training and marketing sessions worldwide. He has a BSC from Loyola University, MBA from Harvard University and has CMP Certification. He is currently a member of the Montgomery County Chapter of OGS; the Ohio Genealogy Society, the SAC County (Iowa) Genealogy Society; the Iowa Genealogy Society; the Irish Genealogy Society, and the Hilton Head Island Genealogy Society.

Diana Linkous
She is a retired elementary teacher; now having more time to spend on genealogy and has been working on her own family genealogy for over 25 years. She is currently President of the Warren County Genealogical Society. As one of the society volunteers, she helps researchers at the resource center and does research via mail.

Floyd L. Kessler Jr.
He was born and reared in Miami County. After graduating from the Milton Union High School, he entered the US Army, where he served until 1954. He retired from the Dayton Walther Corporation, and became interested in Genealogy. He has served as Corresponding Secretary, Vice President and President of the Montgomery County Chapter of the OGS. Most of his time is spent in researching, via the Internet and Records held in Libraries, Court Houses, Cemeteries, etc. His research has carried him to the various surrounding Miami Valley counties. He has formed The Miami Valley Research Service, which is located in his home.

Doug Magee
BA Denison University, MLS University of Kentucky
Map Librarian in the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
He has been the Map Librarian in the History & Genealogy Dept. for the past 20 years.

Carolyn Burns
Carolyn is the current Publicity Chair and Webmaster for the Montgomery County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, and genealogist for the Dayton VA Medical Center. Carolyn, who has been doing genealogical research for fifteen years and has been professionally researching for the past four years, is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists

William E. Huber
Bill is a lifelong resident of St. Mary’s, Ohio, where he is an attorney. He got his law degree at Ohio Northern University. He has actively participated in many community and state organizations, as well as youth development activities. His hobbies include model train collecting; and he actively participates in local, state and national genealogical societies. He represents the Ohio Genealogical Society for this conference.
15. **AMERICAN LEGAL COURT RECORDS**

A. **IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION, THERE ARE TWO DIFFERENT KINDS OF LAW:**

1. **CIVIL LAW:**

Civil law comes from the rulers to the people. Some examples include the Code of Hammurabi; the first five books of the Bible; the Roman codes under Justinian; the Code of Napoleon; and church or Canon Law. The modern examples of civil law are the statutes or public laws passed by federal, state, and local legislators.

2. **COMMON LAW:**

Common law comes from the customs of the people. The common law developed in medieval England. Disputes were tried and settled between specific people. The decision was written down. The names of the people involved were recorded and the names of the judges were recorded. The reasons why a decision was made were written down. The judge or the local counsel kept the written records of the decisions. A decision in one case because a rule or guideline in other cases.

B. **WRITTEN RECORDS WERE IMPORTANT.** Two important legal concepts are related to the practice of recording decisions in writing and keeping the records.

1. **RES JUDICATA:**

The case or controversy has been heard and decided by a court of competent jurisdiction. When a case has been decided, a written record is made of the decision. Thereafter, the parties may not go to another court or another location and seek to have the matter heard again. If they try to do so, the written record of the decision can be brought to the new place or court and used to prove that the case has been adjudicated.

2. **STARE DECISIS:**

This means to stand by or rely on past decisions. When a court decided a case, a written record was made of the decision and also of the reasons for the decision. When new cases came before the court, the court looked back to past decisions to see if the new case had similar facts. If the new case had similar facts, the court used the written records of the older cases as guidelines to decide the new case. The goal was to be consistent and fair.

**THE EMPHASIS ON KEEPING WRITTEN RECORDS OF ALL DECISIONS MEANS THAT EVENTS IN THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONS ARE RECORDED AND CAREFULLY PRESERVED IN LEGAL RECORDS.**
• What kinds of court records are available in the United States?

1. Federal  U.S. Supreme Court; Courts of Appeals; Federal District Courts; Special Federal Courts

2. State  U.S. Supreme Court and 50 separate ways of keeping state court records; one for each state.

• Where can I find court records?

1. On the Internet:  www.law.cornell.edu
               www.courts.net
               Lexis/Nexis

2. In published books:  West’s publication system
                        West’s Decennial Digest
                        1658– 1896
                        1897- 1906
                        Every 10 years thereafter
                        Cases are indexed by the names of the Plaintiff and of the Defendant

3. At the courthouse

During the early history of the United States, people used the courts frequently. There were many land disputes. There is a close relationship between court records and land records. Probate records concern the transfer of property between family members.

• Some terms:

Probate – the act of process of proving a will

Will – the legal expression of a person’s wishes as to the disposition of the person’s property after the person has died.

Testament – relates only to personal property rather than land

Intestate Succession – transfer of property in the absence of a will or testament.

Administrator – a person appointed by a court to transfer the property of a deceased person.

Executor – an administrator named in a will

Personal Representative – a term that may include an administrator and an executor.

• Solving genealogical problems using court records

1. When did my ancestor die?

2. Where did my ancestor come from?

3. What were the names of my ancestor’s children?

4. How did my ancestor live?
16. ANCESTRIAL SKELETONS

“IF YOU CAN’T GET RID OF THE FAMILY SKELETON, YOU MAY AS WELL MAKE IT DANCE”
(Quote by George Bernard Shaw)

A session designed for those who search for heroes and famous ancestors and run into “infamous” characters. Is the deed really that bad? Will it shock the family? Set a bad example for future descendants?

Explore with the presenter his experience in finding that the second most famous murderer in England is really his second cousin (with an even closer family tie). How has this character offered to enliven rather than depress the family history. Hear how the skeleton is dancing one hundred years later and making current headlines.

What does this experience mean for you as you excavate data on your family and find an “infamous” example?

    Shame – Re-bury this person and pretend he/she does not exist. Don’t tell mother; she’ll be embarrassed because she thinks this is a fine ancestor.
    Glow – You love the glare of notoriety, and the shock value of this ancestor.
    Acceptance – It happened, and you can’t change it. (or can you?)

Can you balance the infamous with the famous? How to point up the good in the family. Do you have an offsetting famous, or good, ancestor that can balance this “infamous” person?

Have you read 1 Matthew: 1-16, which outlines the genealogy of Jesus Christ? Among His ancestors were famous, good, ordinary and bad. So why should you expect anything different in your family?

Is it your point of perspective? Did society of yesteryear apply standards, which would not apply today? How do you define famous or infamous? What if, like the presenter, you are related to President Bush – is he famous or infamous – or neither?

How to share the “objective” facts with the family. Being open but discreet.

Experience how one family dances with its skeleton and how it can help you.
17. FRENCH RESEARCH

YOUR FRENCH ANCESTORS
AND HOW TO FIND THEM

FRENCH IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

1. Huguenots (Colonial Era, to East Coast)
2. Canada - from 1600s, moved south into New England, Midwest
3. Louisiana - Arcadians (Cajuns) from Canada, immigrants from France
4. Mennonites and Amish - to Pennsylvania from Alsace, Switzerland, Germany
5. Midwest - mid 1800s - huge influx, overwhelmingly from Alsace, Lorraine, Franche-Comté, also French-language Switzerland
   a. Mostly farmers and artisans from rural villages
   b. Some causes of emigration
      – Religious freedom (Protestants, Mennonites, Catholics)
      – Avoidance of military service
      – Economic and social reasons (poverty, overpopulation, new restrictions on forest use, unemployment, high taxes, low salaries, progressive reduction of farm plots as a result of inheritance laws)
      – Cheap, abundant land in North and South America

REPRESENTATIVE MIDWESTERN FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Immigrants from the same region often settled near each other in America

1. Around Lake Erie
   Stark County, Ohio (Canton, Louisville and environs)
   Crawford County, Pennsylvania (Meadville and environs)
   Buffalo, New York
   Toledo, Ohio
   Michigan (Detroit area)
2. Western Ohio
   Darke County, Shelby County
3. Indiana
   Allen County (Fort Wayne, Besancon, New Haven)
   Vincennes, also Floyd County on the Ohio River
4. Mississippi Valley
   Missouri (St. Louis, St. Genevieve - early; Franklin County)
   Illinois (Bond County, Madison County; also Swiss immigrants to Highland area)
   Wisconsin (Milwaukee area, Brown County)
FRENCH RECORDS AVAILABLE WITHOUT TRAVELING TO FRANCE
Available conveniently on microfilm at Family History Centers

1. Civil records (1792 to approximately 1872, or later if you’re lucky)
   a. Birth records (give parents, often their ages, occupations, place of residence or birth)
   b. Marriage records (names, ages, occupations, parents; witnesses often relatives)
   c. Death records (age, occupation, place of birth; witnesses often relatives)
   d. Indexes – Indexed in 10-year blocks (tables decennals); also alphabetized tables at the end of
      each year. Sometimes 10-year tables for a number of locations are grouped together on a
      microfilm; other times the tables are on the same film with the records

2. Church records (may exist from late 1600s; more commonly to mid or early 1700s)
   Baptisms, marriages, burials. Early records very sketchy; marriage and death records often do not
   provide more than names. Usually not indexed.

3. Notarial records - very rarely microfilmed. However, a number exist for localities in Switzerland.

HOW TO LOCATE THE RECORDS

1. No central records office for the whole country. You must know the place of origin or event.

2. Former “provinces” now divided into 90 départements
   a. Alsace (Bas Rhin, Haut Rhin, sometimes includes Belfort)
   b. Lorraine (Meuse, Meurthe, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges)
   c. Franche-Comté (Haute-Saône, Doubs, Jura, Belfort)
   d. Switzerland (French-language cantons: Jura, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Fribourg, Valais)

3. Records organized by locality
   a. Département (i.e., Meuse, Belfort, Haut-Rhin, Doubs, Haute-Saône)
   b. Commune (village or town within the département)
   c. Parish (coincides with smaller commune or village; larger town or city has more than one parish)

FINDING THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

1. Family tradition (spellings may be phonetic or dialect)

2. Obituaries, death certificates, church records, county histories

3. Search for clues in information on siblings, or on other French members of your ancestor’s
   American community. They often came from the same place.

4. Alsace Emigration Index 1817-1866. Six LDS microfilms (1125002-1125007)
   A microfilmed card file index of some 18th and 19th century migrants passing through Alsace
   (primarily the Territory of Belfort). Not complete, but extremely helpful.

5. Alsace Emigration Book – compiled from the above Index, plus other sources.

6. IGI, LDS Ancestral File, LDS Website (www.familyhistory.org)

7. Register of Swiss surnames (also on microfilm)

IDENTIFYING YOUR ANCESTOR’S FAMILY
Arm yourself in advance with as much information as possible on your ancestor’s family so you can make a
positive match with French records. Be warned that you will find multiple individuals with the same names
and you will need to sort them out.

1. Parents’ names and approximate ages (year of birth)
2. Names and probable birth dates of siblings
3. Estimated marriage dates
WHAT YOU WILL FIND ON CIVIL RECORDS
French records, for the most part, are handwritten. In some instances, a pre-printed form was used and filled in with the appropriate information, but this is not the usual case.

1. A “formula” was specified for the clerk to follow in entering information. Although this was subject to change from time to time, you can usually depend on conformity. If you learn to recognize key French words, you can collect a great deal of data without knowing a lot of French.

2. Birth records
   a. Date – year, day and month (can be in digits or written out)
   b. Time of day of the registration
   c. Name of the registering official (mayor or deputy mayor) and jurisdiction (commune, canton, arrondissement, département)
   d. Name of the person presenting the child (usually the father), age, occupation
   e. Sex of the infant and time of birth
   f. Name of the mother and her age
   g. Given name(s) of the infant
   h. Two witnesses – names, ages, occupations, residence, signatures (not necessarily relatives)

3. Marriage records
   a. Date and time of registration
   b. Name of the registering official (mayor or deputy mayor) and jurisdiction
   c. Groom – name, age, occupation, residence, parents
   d. Bride – name, age, occupation, residence, parents
   e. Witnesses (usually four males) – names, ages, occupations, relationship to couple, place of residence, signatures (may or may not be related)

4. Death records
   a. Date and time of death
   b. Name of the deceased, age, occupation, spouse or parents
   c. Two witnesses – name, age, occupation, relationship (if any), signatures

WHAT YOU WILL FIND IN CHURCH RECORDS
These are most often written in Latin, although French is possible (even German in Alsace). They are not as consistent as civil records, but usually follow a pattern. You may notice a change when a different priest or clerk takes over the entries. Sometimes the name of the individual comes first in the record, sometimes the date.

1. Baptismal records
   a. Name of the infant, date of baptism, sometimes date of birth (baptism often same day as birth)
   b. Names of the parents, their residence if the parish covers more than one village
   c. Names of the godparents, sometimes their relationship to the child
   d. Signatures of the godparents and the officiating clergyman

2. Marriage records
   a. Name of the groom, his age and his parents’ names
   b. Name of the bride, her age and her parents’ names
   c. Dates of the two (or three) required publications of marriage banns
   d. Date of the marriage
   e. Witnesses – names, relationship to the bride or groom, if any
   f. Signatures of the couple, the witnesses, parents if present, and clergyman (you will find a fair number of X’s)
3. Burial record
   a. Name of the deceased, age, spouse or parents, place of residence, occupation
   b. Date of death and date of burial (usually the next day)
   c. Witnesses – names, sometimes relationship to the deceased
   d. Signatures of witnesses and officiating clergyman.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

Alsace Emigration Index 1817-1866. Six Microfilms, 1125002-1125007. Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.


International Genealogical Index (IGI). *Find your ancestor, or locations where the name occurs in France.* At *Family History Centers or online* (www.familysearch.org).

Register of Swiss Surnames. *Les noms de famille suisses* (Zurich: Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag, 1989) 3 volumes. FHL INTL Film 441670, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. *List of surnames, place of citizenship (by canton) and whether citizenship was acquired: a) before 1800; b) 1801-1900; c) 1901-1962.*


BROWSING THE INTERNET FOR HELP IN FRENCH GENEALOGY

Alsace http://www2.genealogy.net  (*German site with lots of information on Alsace*).

Lorraine http://genealor.net  (*English version*).

Eastern Moselle http://www.geneamosellest.org  (*English version*).

Franche-Comté http://www.geocities.com/Paris/Rue/3002  (*Racine Franche-Comté; English version*).

French Gen Web http://francegenweb.org


Search engines Try www.google.com  (*Enter surname + family or genealogy and see what shows up. Someone else may have the clue you need.*) Also: searchalot.com or yahoo.com.

Maps IGN (*Institut géographique national*) publishes a variety of well-detailed maps of France that can be purchased on the Internet. *http://www.mapsworldwide.com* is an English language site. For the IGN site (in French) go to *http://www.ign.fr*.
18. **WRITING A FAMILY HISTORY**

This presentation provides tips and advice on writing a family history readers won’t want to put down (even if you’re not a writer), and finding the type of writing project best suited to you.

1. **Have a good time:** Deciding when you’re ready to write

2. **Seek professional help:** Getting guidance and examples

3. **Decide on your approach:** Selecting a genre and considering your audience

4. **Set your scope:** Choosing what to include—and what to leave out

5. **Choose a lead and ending:** Finding your “hook” to pull readers in—an editor’s tips

6. **Write an outline:** Creating a road map to guide your story

7. **Tell the story:** Using various writing devices to make your story interesting

8. **Edit and proofread:** Avoiding typos and other errata

9. **Publish:** Exploring options for the finished product

Plus: Easy, creative alternatives for the non-writer
19. **AFRICAN AMERICAN RESEARCH**

A. **Definition**: An African-American is a person whose ancestors include at least one individual of African heritage, slave or free. African-Americans were previously known as Africans, blacks, negroes, colored and mulattos.

B. **Objectives**:
   1. Identify ancestors and their descendants by name, date, place and relationships.
   2. Acquire an appreciation for my heritage.
   3. Provide a foundation for further research and study.
   4. Share genealogical findings with relatives and others.

C. **Basic Rules**:
   2. Be thorough - who, what, where, when, how, why and results.
   3. Evaluate all sources of information - primary, secondary or hearsay.
   4. Organize findings - 3 ring loose leaf notebook with dividers for each family surname; manila folders.
   5. Maintain correspondence and progress records.

D. **Getting Started**:
   1. Start with yourself and work back - from known to unknown in each generation. Use Ancestor (Pedigree) Chart which is summary of your family. You are #1.
   2. Prepare profile for each family on Ancestor Chart on a Family Group Sheet. Develop supplemental Group Sheets on children in each family.
   3. Interview relatives for pertinent history of their families. Obtain permission to tape conversation.
   4. Check resources at home, church, etc.
   5. Obtain birth, death and marriage certificates.
   6. Utilize genealogy references in library.
   7. Attend Beginner Genealogy Class.
   8. Join a Genealogical Society - preferably a local one.

E. **Application to African-American Research**:
   1. Interview older relatives for free or slave family history.
   2. Research is same for all ethnic groups between present and Emancipation Proclamation (1 January 1863) in county, state and federal sources.
   3. Follow same research methods for free blacks as whites prior to above date.
   4. **Census Records**:
      b. 1790-1840 - lists Heads of Households (all free persons, white or colored). Slaves listed by number or age groups
      c. 1850 - 1st Census which lists names & ages of all free persons (white or colored) in a household.
      d. 1850-60 Slave Schedules list name of owners; age, sex, and color, but not name of each slave.
      e. 1870 - 1st Census which lists names of all persons of African descent. Many slaves changed their names which has great impact on research. Census could be used in finding slave owner.
      f. 1880 - 1st Census which lists relationship of each person to Head of Household. Indexes - Soundex.
5. Court Records
   a. Know date state and county formed. Also, parent territory, county, boundary lines, etc.
   b. Certified copy - copy of a document signed and certified as a true copy by the officer who has custody of the original.
   c. Probate/Circuit Court - Records a primary source.

   1) **Certificate of Freedom** - an official document certifying means of freedom and physical description of bearer.
   2) **Manumission (Emancipation) Record** - a legal document freeing a slave.
   3) **Marriage Records**:
      a) Slaves not permitted to marry – no record.
      b) Marriage bond - is not a license – shows intent of groom - bond is binding.
      c) Marriage Indexes may indicate Negro or Colored.
      d) Marriages of Free Persons may be found in separate books, e.g. "Marriage of Free Blacks," "Marriages Free Persons of Color."
      e) Spouse of female slave seldom mentioned in slave owner's records.
      f) After Civil War, Freedmen's Bureau - "Register of Colored Persons Cohabiting Together as Husband and Wife" very informative and may identify slave owner.
      g) Ohio Marriage Records – Began when county formed.

   4) **Birth/Death Records**:
      a) Child took status of mother, slave or free.
      b) Also known as "issue," "increase" or "offspring" children.
      c) Official records for births/deaths of free colored same as for whites.
      d) Slave owner record of births/deaths almost nonexistent.

   5) **Wills**:
      a) Wills of free black same as others.
      b) Slaves regarded as property - had no rights. Only first name of slave often used.
      c) Review wills of slave owner and his/her descendants for several generations. Review Estate Appraisal and Settlement Records.
      d) Wills may be misfiled. Check Deed and Court Order Books.

   d. Recorders Office -
      1) **Deed** - a transfer of ownership or property between grantor (seller) and the grantee (buyer).
      2) Search for slaves in Bill of Sales, Gifts, Hiring out and Mortgage Transactions.
      3) **Soldiers’ Graves**

   e. Auditor's Office

   f. **Treasurer's Office** - tax lists.

6. Other Federal Records and Resource
   a. Military Records of Colored/Blacks - in all wars,
   b. Freedmen's Bureau Records.

**Some Problems in Researching African-American Family History:**
1. Know Black laws and history of each state.
2. Finding where slave ancestors lived.
3. Finding name of slave owner/plantation.
4. What did ancestor do after 1865? Change of name? Migration?
5. Miscegenation - biracial or multiethnic parentage - whites/ Indians. Passing or crossing of blacks into another race.
6. Burning of courthouses. Pre-Civil War Records (before 1870) are hard to find or lost.
7. Indexes to court records seldom list names of slaves.
8. Finding port of entry.
Guidelines:
1. Know date state and county formed - parent territories, counties
2. Contact courthouse for types of records available before visit. Make appointment.
5. Know history and laws or world events at a particular time, i.e. national, state, local, etc.
6. Be prepared to live with gaps in research.

REFERENCES


The Ohio Black History Guide. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio 1975.
National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408;

-----Black Studies; A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications 1984.
-----Using Records in the National Archives for Genealogical Research General Information Leaflet No. 5 Revised 1990.

Bibliography of Sources for African-American Family History. Compiled by Curt Bryan Witcher, Genealogy Department, Alien County Public Library, 900 Webster Street, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801-2270.


Libraries: Local:

1) Greene County Library - 76 E. Market St., Xenia, Ohio 45385.
2) Dayton & Montgomery County Public Library - 215 E. Third St., Dayton, Ohio.
3) Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) Genealogical Library - 1500 Shiloh Springs Road, Dayton, Ohio

Regional:

1) Archives & Special Collections, Wright State University Library, Dayton, Ohio 45435-0001.
2) The Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Library Square, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-6000.
3) State of Ohio Library - 65 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4) Alien County Public Library - 900 Webster Street, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801-2270.
20. **BRICK WALL**

NO HANDOUT MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS CLASS.
21. **NATURALIZATION**

Naturalization is the process by which a person becomes a citizen of the U.S. After the first naturalization law was passed in 1790, naturalization could be filed in any court of record. In general, this involved a declaration of intention to become a citizen and renounce foreign allegiance, a residency requirement, and a petition for naturalization.

**STEP 1.** Learn about the naturalization process, changes in naturalization laws, and the location of records:

- [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)
  - Search
  - Research Helps
  - Sorted by Subject
    - Select a research help using the alphabetical list: N
      - Naturalization and citizenship
        - United States Naturalizations 1906 and After
          - [Description] [PDF]
        - United States Naturalizations Before 1906
          - [Description] [PDF]
        - United States Research Outline
          - [Description] 30972

  - Site Index: Naturalization Records

**STEP 2.** Review documents indicating citizenship status to determine if naturalization records may exist for your ancestor:

- Federal Land Records, beginning in 1785
- Federal Census Records included columns pertaining to citizenship status: Pa= Declaration of Intention or First Papers were filed, Na= Naturalized Citizen, Al= Alien

- State Census Records, ex: NY 1925 includes where naturalized and date
- Passport Applications
- WWI Draft Registration Cards
- Employment Records
- Voter Registration Lists

- Ships Passenger Lists from 1900s may have been annotated with Certificate of Arrival number and date and naturalization district.

- Alien Registration Cards were issued according to the Alien Registration Act of 1940 to those 14+ who were not naturalized.

**Documents Required for Naturalization** (Information contained may vary):

- **Declaration of Intention** (also called First Papers) to become a citizen: Name, address, occupation, physical description, nationality, marital status, info on spouse and children, last foreign residence, port of departure, port of arrival, under name of, date of arrival, ship; date, number and place of filing of document; Certificate of Arrival No.

- **Petition for Naturalization** filed after residency requirement was met. (Much of the info listed above and names of witnesses, date of document.)

- **Certificate of Naturalization**: Name, physical description, address, birth date or age, birthplace or nationality, marital status, info on spouse and children, court, certificate number, signature of applicant, date of document.

**Other Documents Created in the Naturalization Process**:

- **Affidavit in Support of Petition for Citizenship Based on Military, Naval, or Sea Service**.
- **Oath of Allegiance**

After Sept. 1906, the courts required a **Certificate of Arrival** when a Declaration of Intention was filed. It confirms the ship, date, and port of arrival.
STEP 3. Locate naturalization records:

Naturalization records from county courts may still be at the county court, in county or state archives, or at regional archives for several counties within a state.

If the naturalization took place in a Federal court, naturalization indexes, declarations of intention, and petitions will usually be in the NARA (U.S. National Archives & Records Administration) Regional Archives serving the state in which the Federal court is located.

This is an example of a state archive site:
http://www.archives.nysed.gov/a/researchroom/rr_family_naturalization.shtml#northeast

The Family History Library has films of naturalization records. Identify the film titles and film numbers and order the films for viewing at the local Family History Center.

This is an example for Scranton, Pennsylvania:
www.familysearch.org
  Library
    Family History Library Catalog
    Place Search
      Scranton, Lackawanna
      Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Scranton
  Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Scranton - Naturalization and citizenship

Below are examples of searchable online databases for naturalization records:

This site contains links for records in 24 states:
http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/naturalization.html

This site is an example of databases available online through a state library:
http://www.nypl.org/databases/
  Databases by title
    Naturalization Indexes for Greater New York
    Obtaining New York Naturalization Records in One Step

Below are examples of volunteers sharing genealogical information:

A group of volunteers is committed to providing free access Internet websites for genealogical research in every county and state in the U.S. through The US Gen Web Project:
http://www.usgenweb.net/

http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/
  Select a state link and then the Data link

Join a mail list to ask genealogical questions:
http://lists.rootsweb.com/

Selected Sources:


22. **PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE (PAF 5.X)**

**What Can FamilySearch™ Personal Ancestral File Do for Me?**

FamilySearch™ Personal Ancestral File is a tool to help you record, manage, and share your genealogical information. With this program, you can create and store family information about thousands of people.

**Type Each Person’s Information Only Once**

You have to type the basic information about a person only once on the Individual Record screen. It is like filling out a form.

Each person will be stored, linked, and displayed in the relationships you request. For example, an individual can be seen in one or more families as a child with siblings or as a parent with a spouse.

**Multimedia**

You can add digitized pictures, video clips, and sound files to individual records and source citations. You can include the pictures on reports and create interactive scrapbooks and slide shows.

**Link People to Families, and Link Families Together**

Once an individual’s information is typed into Personal Ancestral File, he or she can be linked into families as a spouse, child, parent, or sibling. Personal Ancestral File displays these linked people, and you can quickly and easily move back and forth between people.

**Print Pedigrees, Family Groups, and Lists**

Using Personal Ancestral File, you can print many different charts and forms from the information you type. For example, you can print blank or filled-in pedigree charts and family group records and individual records, alphabetical lists of ancestors, and lists of persons whose temple work has not been completed. Personal Ancestral File 5.2 prints several new types of reports, including modified register books in descendancy order, ahnentafel books in ancestor order, and scrapbooks that show pictures. You can also create slide shows that display the sounds, videos, and pictures you have collected.

**Use Notes to Add Interest and Value**

You can keep track of important and interesting historical information for each individual and marriage by using the Notes feature. You can record occupations, education, and other bits of information that will help create a better “picture” of the individual.

You can type a tilde (~) as the first character of a note to keep it confidential. You can then choose whether to print these notes on reports and include them when you export information from your file.
Use Sources to Track Your Research

The source feature allows you to keep track of your information sources for each event as well as individual information, marriage information, and family information. You can record details about the author, publisher, book, page, and place where you found the information. You can add scanned images of the sources you use.

Search for, Find, and Correct Information

Once you have names in your file, you can easily search for and find specific individuals. You can then look at or correct their information. When you change information about a person once, it is changed every time the person is displayed again in your .paf file. This saves time and effort.

View Your Family Information in Different Ways

You can see your family information in three main views:

- The Family View.
- The Pedigree View.
- The Individual.

Match and Merge Duplicate Entries

As your .paf file grows, you will probably collect duplicate records, particularly if you load information obtained from another person or from electronic .paf files such as FamilySearch. Using the Match/Merge feature, you can find duplicate records and merge them into a single record. You can also merge duplicate sources.

Perform Focused Searches

You can conduct special searches of your .paf file to focus on records with specific types of information. You can design and print reports that contain the information you want from the records you focused on. For example, you can have Personal Ancestral File provide a list of Smiths who lived in California between the years 1850 and 1950 by focusing on surname, birth year range, and place of birth.

Share Your Information

You can import information into your file or export your information for others to use in their .paf files. Sharing information is a productive way to obtain more research and ensure that others can use your research. You can share your information in 3 ways:

- You can create a GEDCOM file to share with another person.
- You can also contribute family information to Ancestral File and the Pedigree Resource File so that other people can see and use your family genealogy.
- You can prepare and submit names to TempleReady for temple ordinance work. Their names will later appear on the Ordinance Index and on the International Genealogical Index.
Publish Information for the World Wide Web

You can easily publish your genealogy on the World Wide Web. Personal Ancestral File 5.2 allows you to choose the people and information you would like to include and then creates the web pages for you.

Working with Personal Ancestral File

The three main screens you use are the Family View, Pedigree View, and Individual View screens. You can perform many of the same functions on each screen, but most people find it easiest to use the Family View screen for adding and editing information. The Pedigree View screen is useful for seeing several generations of ancestry at one time. The Individual View is useful if you want to view the individuals in a list that is sorted alphabetically or numerically by RIN.

Adding and Editing Individuals

To add or edit an individual’s information, you will need to display the Individual screen. You can use several methods to display this screen. These methods work on the Family View, Pedigree View, and Individual View screens. To add marriage information, you must first link a person to a spouse or child. You can then access the marriage information from both Family View and Pedigree View screens.

Using Other Features

To use other features, you can:

• Click on the button on the tool bar. If you are not sure what a button does, position the mouse arrow over the button, and leave it still for one second. The name of the button will appear.
• Select an item from a pull-down menu.
• Use the shortcut keys. To find out what the shortcut keys are, click on the Help menu, and select Keyboard. The shortcut keys also appear on the pull-down menus.

Setting Preferences

Use Preferences to customize how Personal Ancestral File works on your computer. To access Preferences, from the Tools menu, select Preferences (or press Ctrl+Shift+P).

Using Personal Ancestral File Companion

Personal Ancestral File Companion is a utility program designed to print high quality genealogical charts and reports directly from Personal Ancestral File. The program is available only in English. Version 5.0 of the Companion works with Personal Ancestral File 5.2.
How to Receive Additional Information

Online Help

The online help has been extensively revised and expanded.

- To receive information about an entire screen, click a Help button. A menu of available help topics will appear. If you do not see a help topic that you want to use, click Index, and search for the topic you need.

- To receive information about a specific item on a screen, click the button, which appears in the upper right corner of the screen. Then click on the item that you want to learn about.

Lessons

Lessons are available for Personal Ancestral File from the Help menu. The lessons cover typing in your family, making changes, notes and sources, printing reports, sharing files, match/merge, and advanced focus/filter. You may download or copy the lessons when you install Personal Ancestral File, or you may use them at www.familysearch.org/paf. The lessons require a web browser, such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. If your browser is an older version, you will also need to download Flash. A link is provided to the Flash Internet site from the first page of the lessons.

User’s Guide

The online help system has been compiled into a user’s guide that is available under Help. The user’s guide is in Adobe® Portable Document Format (PDF), and the file is called PAF5.PDF. To view and print it, you must use Adobe® Acrobat® Reader 3.0 or higher.
23. CENSUS RECORDS

A well-indexed census is one of the easiest ways to locate the specific places where your ancestors lived. Use the information with caution, though. Federal population census – 1790 through 1930 available. 1890 destroyed by fire. 1885 for Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Dakota Territory, including mortality schedules.

- All the existing 1790 to 1860 censuses and most of 1870 have statewide indexes. For the 1880 census the federal government created statewide indexes to households with children born between 1869 and 1880. These are soundex indexes. 1890 veteran’s schedules are indexed except for OH and PA. Veteran’s schedules for states in alphabetic order from AL through KS and half of KY were destroyed. For 1900 there are statewide soundex indexes on microfilm for every household. For 1910 there are soundex and miracode indexes for 21 states, and some cities and counties are indexed separately from the state. (OH is indexed) There is a complete soundex to the 1920 census.
- Federal census records are arranged by year, state, and then usually alphabetically by county. If there is no index to a census and you know the address in a large city or county, you can use the descriptions of the geographical areas or enumeration districts to search the census. These are listed in the Locality Search of the FHLC under US-CENSUS-YEAR
- 1885 Federal Territorial Censuses are usually incomplete and not indexed.

Mortality schedules – those who died during the 12 months prior to the census 1850-1885 Pensioners’ or veterans’ schedules in 1840 and 1890.

- 1840 census listed pensioners and who they lived with. These names are published in A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service, computer number 270940. An index to this is: A General Index to a Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or military Service 1840, fiche 6046771.
- Along with the 1890 census, schedules were made of Union Civil War veterans or their widows. Only the schedules for the states alphabetically from KY (partial) through WY exist. Military installations and ships, especially in the District of Columbia, follow Wyoming. There are published indexes for the states with surviving schedules, except OH and PA. (Some counties have indexes.)

Slave schedules – owners and number of slaves in 1850 and 1860.
Agricultural schedules - from 1850 to 1880.
Manufacturing or industrial schedules – 1810 (fragments), 1820, and 1850-1880.
Colonial, State, and Local Censuses – generally have content similar to that of the federal records of the same time period. State censuses were often taken in the years between federal censuses. For some states these exist from about 1825 to 1925. They are found in state archives or at the FHLC.

A U.S. federal Census has been taken every ten years since 1790, and the censuses from 1790 to 1930 are available on microfilm for public use. (Be aware that some early schedules for some states and counties are missing. See National Archives catalog for more details. Also, the 1890 census was almost totally destroyed by fire.)

Most census records are also now available on websites such as Ancestry.com, which is available for use at no charge at your local Family History Center. This has made census research much easier than it was in the past. When searching on this website you will find that different years are indexed differently. Some years can be searched by simply typing in the name, while others require you to know the exact township, city, or precinct where your ancestor resided. In all cases, remember that no indexing system is perfect and you may want to resort to searching the original record if you do not find the information you seek.
Following are some general guidelines for finding your ancestors by searching original census records. The closest repository that has records for all states and all years available on site is the Hamilton County Public Library in downtown Cincinnati.

1. **Identify what you know about your ancestor.** To use the federal censuses, you will need to know your ancestor’s name and as much information as possible about where he lived in a particular census year. (State/county/city, town or township – anything you know will be helpful.)

2. **Select a census to search.** It is usually best to start with the most recent census in which your ancestor could be listed.

3. **Look for a census index.** A census index is a list of names recorded in a federal census. Many indices of census records are available, some in book form and some on microfilm.

   1790 – 1870 Census – the names in the indices for these censuses are listed alphabetically.
   a. The AIS (Accelerated Indexing System) indexes all the 1790-1850 censuses and several of those for 1860 and 1870.
   b. Check the locality section of the FHLC under the name of the (STATE) – CENSUS – (YEAR) – INDEXES. You can also look in the FHLC under the county and the city to see if there are any local census indexes.
   c. If you cannot locate a census index, skip to step #5.

4. **Find your ancestor’s name in the index.**
   a. 1790-1870 – Look in the index for your ancestor’s name and copy all the information. Codes or symbols used in the index are usually explained at the beginning of the index or in the instruction booklet (for the AIS).
   b. 1880, 1900-1920 – On the Soundex film you will see index cards, not the census itself. Look at the upper left-hand corner of each card to find the code and family name. Find your ancestor’s card and copy the information. Also, be sure to note the enumeration district (E.D.) number and sheet number from the upper right-hand corner.

5. **Obtain the census film.**
   a. Locate the film number in the correct AGIL catalog, or use the FHLC to find the film numbers by looking in the locality section under UNITED STATES – CENSUS – (year).
   b. Find the census film number by finding the year, the state, then the county.
   c. Order the film.

6. **Find your ancestor’s name in the census.**
   a. 1790-1870 – Search the microfilm for the county and page number given in the index.
   b. 1880, 1900-1920 – Use the E.D. number and sheet number from the Soundex to find your ancestor in the census.

7. **Copy and evaluate the information.**
**Tips to help you find that elusive ancestor.**

1. Try all possible variations of spelling for the surname. Be creative.
2. Imagine ways the initial letter could have been misread when indexing, then search for that spelling (C for G, T for L, H for W, etc.). If your census taker wrote with a great flourish many possible misinterpretations could exist. Look at the original census for the area where your people lived and see what the writing looks like.
3. Search by every name in the household. (“John Fogle” brought up many matches, but his brother “Manalias Fogle” narrowed the search to only one family.)
4. Search by surname only. They may be there, but listed with a nickname, initials only, etc. Or they may be listed with the wrong first name. The census taker wrote down what he heard, and may not have spoken the same language as your ancestor (my great-grandfather Adolph is listed as Otto in the 1880 census). Check everyone with that surname even if they initially look like the wrong people.
5. If someone in the family has an unusual first name, search by first name only on Ancestry.com. Even if the name is a common one, this is an option if you have exhausted other possibilities for research and have at least a general idea of where they lived.
6. Were they there in one census but not the next? Who lived near them you did find them? Search for their neighbors in the year you cannot find them, then “walk” up and down the road looking for them.

**HELPFUL INTERNET RESOURCES**

(especially the first one)

When you know the U.S. town, but not the county, type in the name of town and state here:

http://resources.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/townco.cgi

Put the U.S. county's name and leave the state's name blank and you will get a list of the states with a county by that name.

http://resources.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/county.cgi

Stumbled over an abbreviation you can't find the answer to? Check "Abbreviations Found in Genealogy" here:

http://www.rootsweb.com/~rigenweb/abbrev.html
24. TWO VIRGINIAS

Family history researchers should first strip away the Washington metro madness and the Colonial Williamsburg tourist attractions. With those distractions off the map, they should then look at the state as two distinct genealogical studies.

The so-called Tidewater area includes the very first settlement of the colony, and extends to the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, and from the Potomac almost to the North Carolina border. This is the area claimed and settled by Europeans during the first century of the colony. When the good land was taken up, all the way to the mountains, the growing population of the Tidewater region tended to push south, into the Carolinas and the deep south.

The Appalachian regions were left to a later and distinctly different wave of settlers who entered from Pennsylvania and pushed down the Great Valley. Their path was called The Great Wagon Road, a route now marked by Interstate Highway 81. We will consider them separately because their family roots, customs, and migration pattern are distinctly different.

Some History

The colonization of America was driven by the combined forces of family, politics, religion, and economics in Europe from about 1500AD onward. The established system placed ruling power in the hands of absolute monarchs who acquired their thrones through inheritance, war, or power marriages. The royal/noble bloodlines extended the royal power down to the very roots of society, with power anchored in control of the land through a feudal system, and strong collaboration between religious and temporal authority. It may be useful to set down a chronology of events, which provided impetus and direction to the Virginia colonists.

1492 “Columbus sailed the ocean blue”
1500+ Spanish conquests in the New World
1535 Church of England breaks away from Rome
1550 Calvinist teachings form foundation for Huguenot, Puritan, Presbyterian, German and Dutch Reformed churches – Protestants persecuted by Catholics and C of E
1550+ Spain operates on looted gold, becomes complacent
1560+ English pirates attack Spanish gold cargoes, and master the sea
1564 French colony established in Florida
1565 Spanish destroy French colony, establish St. Augustine as a military base
1570+ Wool trade across the Channel brings Huguenot wool merchants to England
1585 English settlement at Roanoke – abandoned after one year
1588 Spanish Armada defeated – England dominates the Atlantic
1607 “Plantation of Ireland” begins in earnest – Scottish tenant farmers on confiscated land
1607 Jamestown founded – commercial venture with military overtones
1607-20 The Virginia Company fails to profit – the colony not even self sufficient
1610-60 “Thirty Years’ War” – Actually many wars of religion, royal succession and plunder – Europe was devastated – political and religious refugees fled to America
1622 Indian massacre claims a third of colonists in Virginia – few pre-1622 ancestors – King dissolves Virginia Company and appoints Royal Governor
1623 First land patents issued by Royal Governor – patents name many immigrants in lists of “headrights”
1624 List of the living and the dead compiled – a very few left known progeny
1643 Puritans/Parliament under Cromwell challenge the King for power
1649 King Charles beheaded – Cromwell installed as “Protector of the Commonwealth”
   Royalists/Anglicans persecuted – some move on to Virginia
1660 Cromwell dead, Monarchy restored, Puritans persecuted – some move on to Virginia
1676 Bacon’s Rebellion
1698 Colonial government moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg
1700+ Rapid expansion toward the mountains and to the South
1740 New wave of migration comes out of Pennsylvania – Germans and Scotch-Irish
1754 England (finally) adopts Gregorian calendar – earlier dates can be ambiguous
1776 The end of English Colonial Government, but many institutions remain unchanged

The first settlements in the New World were primarily military bases to rob Central Americans of their gold, to defend the gold shipments, or to attack those shipments. Jamestown had some royal backing because of its strategic value. More important to the organizers of the Virginia Company of London was the prospect of quick and easy riches. To that end, they directed their efforts to gaining more of the luxury items they craved – gold, silk, and wine. Agriculture was ignored – for the rich, food “just happened” – and the colony became an early grave for almost all that came ashore. Genealogists will rarely find a line, which extends to Virginia Company colonists.

The Thirty-Years’ War was the catalyst which made the Virginia Colony “go.” We will not expand on the war other than to say that it was mainly about royal rivalries and religion and that fighting was vicious. Within the turmoil of war, the King decided that the Virginia Company had dallied long enough, and took over Virginia as a royal colony and appointed a Royal Governor. A headright system was put in place to encourage emigration from England, which was considered overpopulated. For each person who landed in Virginia, 50 acres of land was granted to the person who paid for the passage.

Things went famously for about thirty years. Tobacco became a money crop. Planters and merchants grew rich. The Thirty Years’ War had evolved into a civil war in England, and the King had no time to meddle in colonial affairs. This may have contributed to the colonial prosperity. When the winning Parliament faction beheaded the King, many Royalist (C of E) followers fled to Virginia, where they lived with Puritan sympathizers whom they had run out of England a few years earlier. Then, in 1660, the English brought Charles II back from exile and restored the monarchy. This time, it was again the Puritans’ turn to flee. It is helpful to identify your ancestors by their affinity group, because the groups remained distinctly separate for generations. It was the Puritan faction which was most supportive of Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676, but the friction was lessened by the unlimited land available. Those who dissented from Established Church doctrine simply moved farther from the seat of government power at Jamestown, and later, Williamsburg.

The descendants of nobility and gentry usually were:
1. Members of the Established Church of England
2. Politically affiliated with the royal hierarchy of government
3. Acquirers of large estates with large staff of indentured servants and slaves
The descendants of commoners were usually:
1. Members of “dissenting” religions — Puritans, Quakers, Baptists
2. Political outsiders — often hailed into court for swearing, drinking or other petty sins such as failing to attend services at their C of E parish
3. Operated as subsistence farmers with few, if any, slaves

So you have ways of applying common sense to identify persons you think might be related by blood. Remember:

**FAMILY** — blood is thicker than water
**RELIGION** — the family that prays together stays together
**POLITICS** — the King was head of the C of E — religion and politics were one
**BUSINESS** — dealings depended on trust as much as contracts and courts

Co-religionists intermarried, did business with family members who listened to the same sermons, and joined together to form political factions. The king’s friends huddled close to the seat of government, and the dissenters tended to move as far away as possible. Birds of a feather DO flock together.

**Tidewater Genealogy**

As with all family history projects, gather all of your traditions and records. Get them on paper without editing — preserve the exact words and phrases as you found them. Then, if your trail ends in Tidewater Virginia, look first for the quick and easy sources — published genealogies from *The Virginia Magazine*, *William & Mary Quarterly*, or *Tyler’s Quarterly*. Look at well-indexed periodicals, such as *The Virginia Genealogist* and *Tidewater Virginia Families*. Look for names in the index to *Cavaliers and Pioneers*. You may hope these sources will allow you to focus your search on one county, and that it is not one of the burned record counties. The reading list has many prospective sources. Many are held at the Fairborn FHC. Others may be seen at Xenia and Dayton libraries.

**Appalachian Genealogy**

If your ancestor once lived in near the Great Valley of Virginia, he was probably either German or Scotch-Irish. The names are a dead giveaway, so you should have no trouble deciding which. Many of the Germans passed through rather quickly, settling in western North Carolina, and are frequently referred to as *Moravians*. We will only mention the Germans here, because we are concentrating on those people who stayed in Virginia long enough to leave a substantial paper trail. The Scotch-Irish are ethnically pure Scots, and derive from those tenant farmers “planted” in Northern Ireland in the first half of the 1600s. They stayed in Ireland for the duration of their 100-year leases, but when rents were increased, they packed up and left. Being Presbyterian, they were not welcome in most colonies. The Quakers in Pennsylvania had no strong prejudice, so that’s where they went. They headed for the area near present-day Harrisburg, then still in possession of Indians. They were literally run out by Penn’s authorities, and headed south along the Great Wagon Road. They put down roots all along the Great Valley, and sent progeny in a steady stream through the Cumberland gap to Kentucky. An interesting and useful aspect of Celtic customs is the traditional pattern of naming children. The first son was named after the paternal grandfather; second son after maternal grandfather; third son after father. A similar pattern held for daughters.

**A List of Recommended Sources in Local Libraries**

Literally tons of material has been written about Virginia Genealogy and History. These are but a few of those available, but are worthy of special attention.
In the Fairborn FHC

Cavaliers and Pioneers: Land patent abstracts. Lists grantees and head rights by name. Indexed.


The Virginia Genealogist: John Frederic Dorman’s long-running quarterly. On C-D ROM.

At the Xenia Library and/or the Dayton Library

Genealogies of Virginia Families, From The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography

Genealogies of Virginia Families, From The William and Mary Quarterly

Genealogies of Virginia Families, From Tyler’s Quarterly

Scots Breed and Susquehanna: A fun book to learn about the nature of the Scotch-Irish.

Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia: Abstracts of Augusta County Court records. Three volumes, with full-name index.

On the Internet

The Library of Virginia: www.lva.lib.va.us Navigate the site index to find Land Patents, Deeds, Wills, and other valuable documents.

Newsgroups: www.rootsweb.com has surname indexes for exchange of info.

Google: www.google.com This is your ultimate “finder” – type in your search words and be flabbergasted at what comes up. Surnames, trades, counties, cities, cemeteries, news events.

Ancestry. www.ancestry.com has census records and other records on line and indexed. This is a member site and there is a fee. You can access Ancestry on computers at the Fairborn FHC.