

## **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.
- All 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) 369-5158

Greenville  
(937) 548-2140

Middletown  
(937) 571-4301

Centerville  
(937) 369-5158

Fairborn  
(937) 304-6575

Piqua  
(937) 524-1753

Dayton 1st  
(937) 304-3978

Fairfield  
(937) 578-2158

Springboro  
(937) 360-3216

Dayton (Spanish)  
(937) 304-2557

Huber Heights  
(937) 304-3688

Springfield  
(937) 360-3281

Eaton  
(937) 733-9242

Kettering  
(937) 304-3229

Xenia  
(937) 532-3286

Englewood  
(937) 248-5537

Miamisburg  
(937) 204-8413

Columbus Ohio Mission  
(614) 776-6357

### **FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS:**

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

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

Fairborn 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**

We offer our thanks to the Teachers, Organizing Committee, the Columbus Ohio Mission, and Support Staff for making the 2013 Family History Jamboree a success. As you meet these people during the day, let them know you appreciate their efforts

<u><b>Instructor</b></u>	<u><b>Class Title(s)</b></u>
Charles Eber	Introduction to Family Search – Family Tree (LDS Member) Introduction to Family Search – Family Tree (LDS Non-Member)
Michael Garrambone	Latin Records in Your Genealogical Research African American Genealogy I African American Genealogy II
Peggy Lauritzen	Following The Money – Using Tax Records Homespun and Calico – Tracing Our Foremothers School Daze
Stephen McDonald	DNA and Genealogy – Putting The Genes Back Into Your Genealogy
Alexa Merrill	Google+ and Genealogy Land & Property Records
Dana Palmer	Advanced Search Strategies at FamilySearch.org Free Genealogy Resources on the Web
James Phillabaum	Military Records Getting Started
Amie Tennant	Genealogy From Home – For Free Enriching Your Family History
Anne Wachs	Genealogy at Your Local Library

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## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Clifford L Alexander	Stake Presidency Representative
Brent Erickson	High Council Coordinator
Milt Rhynard	Administrative Organizer
Richard Loechinger	Equipment Missionary Coordination Site Set-Up and Take Down
Mike Fauber Daniel Kimura	On-Line Registration Technical Support
Rachel Fauber	Mail-In Registration
Joanne Rhynard	Site Support Coordinator
David Fauber	Curriculum / Teacher Assignment
Jennifer Zimmerman	Public Affairs / Publicity
Keith Adams	Lunch Coordinator
Kirsten Allen	Primary Artwork

Special thanks to the many Elder 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, Lunch Servers, Clean up and the other behind the scenes activities that made the Jamboree possible.

**We offer a special Thank You to all the attendees current and previous that helped with publicity by forwarding our flyer to others and posting on countless bulletin boards and other public access areas.**

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## STUDENT MATERIALS LISTING

<u>No.</u>	<u>Class Title</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	<b><u>Non-LDS Family Search - Family Tree (FS-FT)</u></b>	<b>Charles Eber</b>	<b>1</b>
	<p>The product “new Family Search”, here after referred to as nFS, will be removed in the future and some actions have already been disabled, so those functions cannot be performed with nFS. The product “Family Search – Family Tree”, here after referred to as FS-FT, has been released and will replace nFS. At the current time not all of the functions of nFS are active in FS-FT. On the other hand it will have features that nFS lacked. This course will provide you with the information to be able to register as a non LDS member for the website Family Search. Then you will then have to gain Access to the Family Tree, which is a link within FamilySearch..</p>		
2.	<b><u>LDS Family Search - Family Tree (FS-FT)</u></b>	<b>Charles Eber</b>	<b>2</b>
	<p>The product “new Family Search”, here after referred to as nFS, will be removed in the future and some actions have already been disabled, so those functions cannot be performed with nFS. The product “Family Search – Family Tree”, here after referred to as FS-FT, has been released and will replace nFS. At the current time not all of the functions of nFS are active in FS-FT. On the other hand it will have features that nFS lacked. This course will provide you with the information to be able to register as an LDS member for the website Family Search. Then you will then have access to the Family Tree, which is a link within FamilySearch.</p>		
3.	<b><u>Latin Records in Your Genealogical Research</u></b>	<b>Michael W Garrambone</b>	<b>4</b>
	<p>We all know a time comes when the research record trail gets cold, or worse yet, runs back to the beginning starting dates of the civil native-language (French, Italian, German, etc) records. For those who have discovered the information holes, or have had need of “older accounts,” the lure of the Latin Records has already called to you. While Latin Records appear strange and scary, with a little investigative spirit you can enjoy learning about family members back through “the ages” using these religious and other legal documents. If Latin Records are part of your research, come to this presentation for help to learn some basic vocabulary, acronyms, styles of writing, geography, and many interesting facets of these records. We will talk about sources, things to know, and show you plenty of examples so you can pick up the trail, or if you like, go back to times before “Columbus.”</p>		
4.	<b><u>African American Genealogy I</u></b>	<b>Michael W Garrambone</b>	<b>10</b>
	<p>If you have ever heard the phrase “black people have no records” you have just been confronted by a person who has never enjoyed the thrill of “a genealogical find” or the experience of having a unique history and a strong and very distinct culture. This presentation kills the thought that black people have no records and tells you what you need to know in order to find those records. It contains a description of a successful search that crossed the country in locating these records and shows you examples which brought a black family from obscurity to being the proud owners of a well established and documented historical family tree. The story you will hear told is both enlightening and entertaining, but is all about first-hand research in finding and recording black ancestors.</p>		

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- 5. African American Genealogy II Michael W Garrambone 16**
- This is a follow on to the first lesson which reviews some of that material, but concentrates on the unique black records, such as the freedom records, slave records, wills, property records, and assessments. There will be discussions about black newspapers, county court records, state and local archives, black military units, conducting interviews, friends of the state records, and where is this type data. You will learn more about the National Archives and Records Agency (NARA); various historical, heritage, and genealogical agencies, church and school records, and the value of visiting cemeteries, and funeral homes. There are many “down home” examples (and handouts) and plenty of those “been there-did that” stories in this presentation, but the objective is talk about the hunt and answer any question you might have about your African-American search.
- 6. Following the Money Using Tax Records Peggy Lauitzen 19**
- Not unlike today, our ancestors were taxed on every turn. Tax records can provide a unique insight into their lives, possessions and coming of age.
- 7. Homespun & Calico - Our Foremothers Peggy Lauitzen 24**
- Half of the names on your pedigree chart belong to women. These female ancestors sometimes have little proof that they even existed. Let’s see what we can uncover as we discover new sources.
- 8. School Daze Peggy Lauitzen 31**
- Locating school records can be an amazing way of putting our families into place, especially when there may be no vital records available in an area.
- 9. DNA and Genealogy Stephen McDonald, MD 33**
- This session will explore the history of medical genetics and the recent use of DNA for solving genealogy problems. We will cover the basics of DNA, discuss genealogical DNA testing and highlight what DNA testing can and can’t do. A few case studies will illustrate the important points of the session.
- 10. Google+ and Genealogy Alexa Merrill 36**
- Genealogists are always looking for new innovative ways to use media to further Family History research! In this class you will learn how easy it is to create and access a Google+ account, or add the link to it in an existing Google account. You can then use Google+ to facilitate communication among individuals and organizations with whom you want to share or exchange genealogical information using text, images, audio, and video. If you use other social media such as Facebook, LinkedIn, or Twitter, then you will find Google+ has many of the same features, yet more versatility and control which makes it a great tool for Genealogy!

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- 11. Land & Property Records **Alexa Merrill** **43****
- Since many Americans have owned some land prior to the 20th Century, individual lands are a way of tracking ancestors when no other legacy was left behind. The cycle of obtaining land, then selling and moving and acquiring other property, generated many kinds of records which apply to more people than any other record type. In this class we will discuss the variety of records that are included in this record group and a seven step process to help find information in these records . We will also discuss how to obtain information from the Bureau of Land Management on early Patents, and the importance of using maps and geocoding to locate your ancestor's property to include Google Maps and Google Earth.
- 12. Advanced Search at FamilySearch.org **Dana Palmer** **50****
- Learn how to get the most out of [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) by using filters and other search strategies to find your elusive ancestors in the historical record collections. Participants should be familiar with the basics of familysearch.
- 13. Free Genealogy Resources on the Web **Dana Palmer** **55****
- There are many free resources on the web to assist in your genealogical research. Some of my favorite sites will be discussed including: RootsWeb, World Connect, message boards, US Gen Web, Mocavo, and Family search Wiki.
- 14. Military Records **Jim Phillabaum** **62****
- Covers U.S. Military Records from the Revolutionary War to the present. Includes location of records, how to apply for copies, and what the researcher may expect to find. Also explores non-traditional methods of obtaining records.
- 15. Getting Started **Jim Phillabaum** **65****
- A simplified program to get started (or re-started), Explores how to expect to find the right records. Includes Original Records, Compiled Records, and Background Information.
- 16. Genealogy from Home – for free!! **Amie Tennant** **68****
- This course will include how to take advantage of researching, recording, and learning genealogy without ever leaving your home and how to do it for free. Emphasis on using the tools of familysearch.org website and how to take advantage of the many genealogy webpages, Google, and social media to help you on your quest!.
- 17. Enriching Your Family History **Amie Tennant** **71****
- Your ancestors are more than dates on a page. Open your mind to new research that can paint a picture of their life. Learn how to trace your loved ones in places other than vital records. Emphasis will be on locating pictures and biographies of your ancestors. You will also enjoy examples of how to compile your own family history book and how to source your work properly.

**18. Genealogy at Your Local Library****Anne Wachs****74**

Discover what your local library has! Using Washington-Centerville Public Library's resources as an example, see what you can find with just a simple library card. Subscription databases such as Ancestry Library Edition, Heritage Quest and Fold3 are available, and a local librarian can help you with search tips and strategies to get the most from your online searching.

**19. 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 during periods 3 and/or 4. If you desire, you may attend all day long without a lunch break. **This year the sandwiches are again from SUBWAY and you can purchase additional components of the lunch if you desire added nutrition.**

## 1.

### **NON-LDS FAMILY SEARCH - FAMILY TREE (FS-FT)**

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We will cover the information to be able to register as a non LDS member for the website Family Search. Then you will then have to gain Access to the Family Tree, which is a link within FamilySearch.

We will cover:

The main features of Family Tree:

- Tree, returns you to the tree view from another screen;
- Person, displays the detail view of the last selected person;
- Search, searches for a deceased individual by name or by person identifier;
- Watch, lists the persons you have selected to watch for changes;
- History, lets you return to an individual who was in the main position of the tree.

We will cover the Help Features of Family Search;

We will cover navigating the tree;

We will cover what actions can be performed from the:

- Person's Summary card; and
- Person's Detail page.

We will cover the rules for Living persons.

We will cover Adding, Correcting, and Deleting information about People & Relationships.

We will cover Merging of duplicate records.

We will cover the Sourcing feature of Family Tree.

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## 2.

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- Temple, Ordinance reservation and unreserve features;

We will cover the Help Features of Family Search;

We will cover navigating the tree;

We will cover what actions can be performed from the:

- Person's Summary card; and
- Person's Detail page;

We will cover the rules for Living persons:

- LDS church membership records;

We will cover Adding, Correcting, and Deleting information about People & Relationships;

We will cover Merging of duplicate records;

We will cover the Sourcing feature of Family Tree;

Temple Ordinance:

Reserving, unreserving, assign to temple;

Ordinance Status;

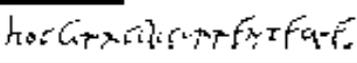
Ordinance Request;

Ordinance Card;

3.

**LATIN RECORDS IN YOUR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH**

**Family**



**Latin Records in your Genealogical Research**

Mr. Michael W. Garraffano  
 Family History Jamboree  
 Saturday, 19 February 2011  
 Kettering, Ohio

Latin Cemetery



**Agenda**

- Introduction to Latin Records
- Background
- The Record Type
- Fundamental Information
- Records & Results
- Finding & Reading
- Documentation

Latin Cemetery

**What We Want**

- **Class Purpose:**
  - To learn to recognize important Latin words or key phrases in various records
  - To be able to identify names (Latin names) of ancestors, dates, and family relationships
  - To be able to track areas, locations, towns, villages, jurisdictions
  - To understand indexes, findings, sources and the variety of resources available to researchers

Latin Cemetery

**Example Napoleon & Post-Napoleon Italian Records**

- Napoleon defeats Austria in 1805 (Rappinburg, 1796)
- Country divided into regions, provinces, communes
  - Requires civil registrations nation-wide (1808-1815)
  - 1815 Napoleon defeated, and a return to the former sovereign
  - Registration ceased in North, continued in the South
  - Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1809)
  - Reunification begins 1861-1871



Latin Cemetery

**Council of Trent (1545 – 1563) & Church Records**



- Created unified Church doctrine
- Papal edicts (1562) drove civil parish registers (became official in 1595)
- Population divided into parishes (regardless of political boundaries were)
- Records will be kept on births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths
- Some church records date before 1400

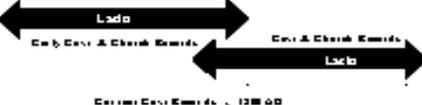
Latin Cemetery

**Introduction to Latin Records**

**What is Latin**

- Latin is an Indo-European language originally spoken in Latium and outside Rome, is spoken by various tribes and members of the Christian clergy, and continues to be taught in schools & universities

**Why is Latin important to Genealogy?**



Latin Cemetery









### Example Death Record (1847)

*[Faint handwritten text from a death record]*

In the year of our Lord 1847, the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, Magdalena Crapp, wife of Edward Crapp, aged about 44 years, gave up her soul to God, with all the death she merited and on the 21<sup>st</sup> of the same month was buried at 3 o'clock (3 hours) under no. 10, 2nd day, France.

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### Italian Parrish Records

[www.biblesearch.it](http://www.biblesearch.it)  
[www.parrish.it](http://www.parrish.it)

**Regions, Areas (AT), Parrishes (Diocesi & Terroni)**

- 1. 0010000000000000, The Diocese of, 2. 0010000000000000
- 3. 0010000000000000 - Diocese of, 4. 0010000000000000
- 5. 0010000000000000, Large Cities, 6. 0010000000000000
- 7. 0010000000000000, The diocese of, 8. 0010000000000000

**Compartments, Tables (TA), Parrishes (Diocesi & Terroni)**

- 1. 0010000000000000, The 2. Compartments, 3. 0010000000000000

**Family, Query, Library, Catalog, Church Records to Computers**

- Diocese 190498 - FOLIO File (2,047,723) (nos. 1-4)
- Diocese 192498 - Parrishes records to computers 190498 -
- Diocese 192498 - Area 190498 - FOLIO File (2,047,723) (nos. 1-4)
- Area 001-001, 001-001 - FOLIO File (2,047,723) (nos. 1-3)

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### Lucia Alfano Baptism Record

*[Handwritten baptism record for Lucia Alfano]*

**File the keywords**

**ALFANO**  
**ALFANO CALABRES**

16 December 1858

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### Latin Translation

*[Handwritten Latin text]*

- Church records may come in French, Italian, Spanish, etc.
- Most will be in Latin — the language of the Roman Catholic (RC) Church
- There are available:
  - Latin Word Lists
  - Common Genealogical Words
  - Latin - Italian Names
  - Pronunciation List
  - Latin and Church abbreviations
  - Latin Medicines

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### Language Aids

**Keywords**

Keywords are used to help you find records in the FamilySearch Catalog and other records. They are used to help you find records in the FamilySearch Catalog and other records. They are used to help you find records in the FamilySearch Catalog and other records.

**Books**

Keywords are used to help you find records in the FamilySearch Catalog and other records. They are used to help you find records in the FamilySearch Catalog and other records.

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### Points of Contact Information

**Mr. Michael W. Garraubeac**

4138 Grand East Drive  
Dayton, Ohio 45424  
Home: 937-233-3255  
mgarraubeac@aol.com

Family History Center Dayton Ohio East

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### Go Get Your Data

Japan Secondary Data  
In Filmmaker After  
1945-1947

Item	Target
• Census	• Census of 1920, 1930
• Manuscripts	• 1920-1930 Map Data
• Trial of Births	• City Census Charts
• Digital Search	• State Census
• Tax Records	• State Census Archives
• Newspaper (Black)	• Census Charts
• Birth Information	• Census and Birth records
• Churches	• Census and Census Archives
• Family Photographs	• Life and Birth records
• City Directories	• Census and old records
• State Census	

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### No. Birth Record

1920 Census

Item: Library of 70 (Excluded)

Date: 12M

City: Dayton

State: Ohio

Year: 1920

Page: 1

1920 Census

70 Birth Record

Item: Library of 70 (Excluded)

Date: 12M

City: Dayton

State: Ohio

Year: 1920

Page: 1

1920 Census

1920 Census

1920 Census

### 1880 Census (Digitized Search)

FamilySearch.org

Household Record

1880 Census

1880 Census

1880 Census (Digitized Search)

1880 Census





## 5. AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGY II

### "Talking" to get the Stories

Direct contacts are usually rewarding

- **Talk to Everyone**
  - Family, friends, neighbors
  - Local churches
- **Ask to see Documents and Photos**
  - Marriage records, birth papers, etc.
  - Address records, family photos
- **Capture the Discussions and Ideas**
  - Write notes
  - Record on "tape"



Mrs. Jane Brown

J. Howard Jordan on Genealogy 8

### History Impacts on African-American Genealogy

Events and Things mean everything

1619	First Black indentured servants in Jamestown
1775	First Black in the Revolutionary War
1788	Slave Emancipation Cases
1793	Start of Civil War
1863	African American Governmental and Social Group
1867	Compensation Proclamation (1 Jan. 1867)
1865	End of Civil War
1865	Thirteenth Amendment: Abolishing Slavery (1865)
1865	Freedmen's Bureau (1865)
1878	Fifteenth Amendment: Right to vote
1878	Black Codes (in 1878)
1914	The Great Migration (in 1914)
1942	Segregation of the Military

J. Howard Jordan on Genealogy 11

### Census Figures (top five slave states)

	Slave	Total Pop.	Percent
• 1790			
• Va. pop.	302,271	747,228	40%
• South Carolina	187,894	349,872	54%
• Maryland	182,226	219,722	83%
• North Carolina	182,722	292,882	62%
• Georgia	24,264	222,422	11%
• 1860			
• Va. pop.	498,262	1,294,212	38%
• Georgia	482,192	1,257,228	38%
• Mississippi	432,221	784,222	55%
• Alabama	422,222	914,222	46%
• South Carolina	412,222	784,222	52%

Bureau of the Census, Computational and Statistical Data Center

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### Visit the Funeral Homes



- Family information
- Home location
- Physician info
- Burials
- Social records
- Payments
- File contents
- Family names
- Church info
- Medical info
- File location

Work for hours

J. Howard Jordan on Genealogy 10

### Example High School Diploma



South Fayetteville School District, Cuddy, Pennsylvania

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### Searching the "Black" Cemeteries





Doing high resolution maps

J. Howard Jordan on Genealogy 12

### Cemetery Information



- Family Name
- Dates
- Family members
- Plot location
- Cost of Plot
- Plot owner
- Purchase date
- Military service
- Plot record




J Howard and son Cemetery 8 14

### The School Houses

Black Schools, Mixed Schools, Open to Schools



#### Info Sources

- Genealogy
- Census
- Express Cards
- Teachers
- Tax Maps
- Advertis
- Directories
- Books

J Howard and son Cemetery 11 14

### NARA

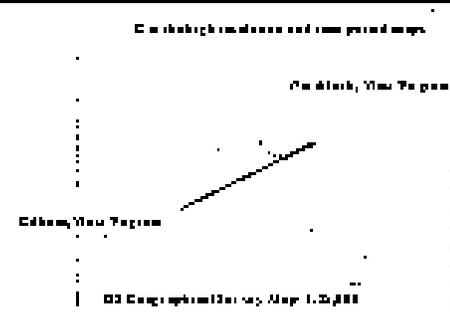



- Site 1011
- Military Records
- Congressional Records
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Ship Records
- Census
- Inventories
- American Indian Records
- Photographs
- Maps
- State Records
- African-American Publications

J Howard and son Cemetery 8 12

### You Need the Maps

Use through censuses and some period maps



#### Sources

- Census
- Directories
- Schools
- Churches
- Churches
- Landmarks
- County Maps
- Newspapers

J Howard and son Cemetery 11 16

### Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau)

To assist former slaves and provide them to Freedom

- Made available official through records
- Issued food rations for former slaves and widows
- Established schools and educational opportunities
- Established hospitals and medical programs
- Provided labor mediation and economic regulations
- Provided medical, legal, and justice
- Reestablished abandoned lands
- Established Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company

1862 - 1870

J Howard and son Cemetery 8 17

### Freedmen's Records 1/2

#### Military Service Records

- Official record of mobilization and operations
- Access to the Consolidation or annual records and reports locally Specific
- Hospital and medical or programs
- Labor and Land
- Abandoned land records
- Official and medical

#### State Records and Surveys

- Land records and reports
- Summaries from the field
- Letters from field offices
- Condition of the land area
- Advertis of public sales
- Property abandoned and returned
- Administration of surveys
- State reports and statistics
- Labor and personal records

To get from my relative, contact in the 1860s

J Howard and son Cemetery 11 13

### Freedmen's Records 2/2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Field Office Records</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Records</li> <li>• Adversity Records</li> <li>• Medical records</li> <li>• Full copies</li> <li>• Foreign copies</li> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Residences</li> <li>• Federal Records</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Additional State Records</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alabama, 31 rolls</li> <li>• Arkansas, 33 rolls</li> <li>• District Columbia, 31 rolls</li> <li>• Georgia, 41 rolls</li> <li>• Louisiana, 21 rolls</li> <li>• New Orleans, 18 rolls</li> <li>• Mississippi, 38 rolls</li> <li>• New &amp; Carolina, 22 rolls</li> <li>• North Carolina, 44 rolls</li> <li>• Tennessee, 41 rolls</li> <li>• Texas, 23 rolls</li> <li>• Virginia, 17 rolls</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	  
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J Howard and on Country II 31

### Example Record of Freedmen's Bureau

WYKE COUNTY, 27 Feb 1865

- Father Who Claims His Childen to be His Own
- Colored Person Celebrating Together as Husband and Wife
- Free Negroes of the County
- Slaveholders and Their Location

Corrected Copy made by John M. Johnson

GANNON, James, 3y, age 35, Wyke County, 74 residence in Wyke Co, 76. Children: 1c son - Lou Green - 7y M. 2y, 2nd (Dyck) Co, 76. Wife - FLORENCE, Eliza (Dyck) age 47, in Wyke Co, 76, residing in Wyke Co, 76. Lou Green - David Co. (Dyck), Wyke County, 76. Date of commencement of settlement - 12 Sep 1858. (Some of additional work up of work - Lou and J. M. GANNON, age 33, James D. Gage 24, Eliza J. Gage, age 18.

J Howard and on Country II 31

### State Archives

The State Archives

*We stand on the crest of  
the land we call  
VIRGINIA'S PEOPLE*

- **Photography**
  - Photographs
  - Books
  - Books
  - Manuscripts
  - Books
  - Property & Titles
  - Court records

We stand on the crest of the land we call VIRGINIA



- **Genealogical aids**
- **Black Photographs**
- **Diaries** - Emigrants and
- **Alimony Certificates**
- **County Deeds and Books**

J Howard and on Country II 31

### Bumps in the Road

- **mother buried down courthouse**
- **father the family reunion**
- **father of adoption**
- **Wife alive on me**
- **No known phone**
- **No Will, no property**
- **Died out of country**
- **Buried out of country**
- **They do not die**
- **Woman's babies**
- **Head of the State (Some folks, hospital)**
- **Head of the State (The Big House)**
- **Raised by family**



Dad's property  
Always were happy to hear news

J Howard and on Country II 31

### Reference Books

J. Richard A. Collins and J. Alfred Johnson  
Country II, James Johnson & John Cooper



Black Slaves of the Old South  
as Told by the J. Alfred Johnson  
Family Tree, They Are Right  
1887 Feb 1887-1887

Book for the Country II search  
J. Richard A. Collins and J. Alfred Johnson  
1887 Feb 1887-1887



Black Slaves of the Old South  
as Told by the J. Alfred Johnson  
Family Tree, They Are Right  
1887 Feb 1887-1887

J Howard and on Country II 31

### Point of Contact

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J Howard and on Country II 31

## 6.

### **FOLLOWING THE MONEY USING TAX RECORDS**

*Some people avoid looking for ancestors in tax records because the list seems like just a bunch of names. But, there is so much more...  
Amy Johnson Crow*

Taxes are as old as civilization. As long as there have been governments, there has been a need to finance them.

Everyone pays taxes in one form or another, thereby creating records. Those records can establish:

- Location
- Real estate
- Personal possessions
- Economic status
- Occupation
- Family relationships
- Poll tax
- Hearth and window tax
- Excise tax
- Income tax

In many places, tax records precede civil registration. And, they tend to be quite complete. But, there was no single procedure for levying or collecting taxes – and no single procedure for tax records. They are handwritten, and sometimes in poor condition, and are recorded in columns.

Census records are used more, but they present the same problems:

- Each decade brought changes to the types of information collected.
- Each time, the forms were changed.
- Instructions changed.
- They were also handwritten.

But, the advantages are:

- They are usually alphabetized by the first letter of the surname.
- Includes the number of adult males in the household.
- Land designation.
- Number of acres owned.
- Valuable of taxable property.
- Location of an ancestor in a specific place at a specific time.
- Narrow the time period during which an individual first established residence in a specific location.
- Confirm land ownership and acreage.
- Find information about a landless ancestor.
- Identify men as they reached adulthood and begin to be taxed.
- Establish an ancestor's approximate year of death, based on the year his estate appears on tax rolls.
- Estimate the wealth of an ancestor.
- Use the information as a springboard to lead you to other valuable records.
- Tax records are the best substitutes for census records.
  - The census taker came around every ten years and often missed people.
  - The tax collector came around every year and seldom missed anyone.

Different types of taxes:

- Land taxes
- Property taxes
- Federal taxes
- Inheritance and estate taxes
- Road orders
- School taxes
- Old age assistance tax

Relationships may be found on a tax list:

- John Collier (son of Aaron)

Occupations may be found:

- Valuable when trying to distinguish two men of the same name.  
Levi Wheeler Cline (farmer) and Levi Wheeler Cline (storekeeper)

If ancestors aren't on the regular tax list... Check the delinquent tax list!

- May also find clues, such as "cannot be found" or "unable to work".

Migrations paths may also be determined.

- Compare tax records for the same ancestor in two different locations.

### **How do I begin?**

1. Gather basic information about your ancestor's location and movements using available census records.
2. Create a timeline.
3. Research the formation dates of the counties you are researching.
  - a. Start your research in the county as it was when your ancestor lived there.
4. Check the availability of records.
  - a. [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)
  - b. Local archives and genealogy societies.
  - c. [www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com)

### **The Tax Process – Step-By-Step**

First step: They compiled a list of taxpayers and their taxable property.

- Virginia – head of household submitted a list of tithables (taxable individuals for whom he would pay taxes).
- Massachusetts – each household submitted a list of his personal and real property.
- Maryland and South Carolina – required to submit the number of acres they owned, as well as a memorial (statement identifying former owners and how and when the current owner came into possession of the land). Check the loose records in the manuscript collections.
- If able to trace an ancestor through several years of tax records, you might see him progress from a young man (landless) who has reached the age of 21 to a landowner who is taxed on land and livestock, then to an older man who now on the tax rolls by men with the same surname who have reached age 21.
  - You might find a widow who is taxed on land and livestock left behind after her husband's death and is paying estate taxes. This can estimate birth/death.

Second step: Value the property in order to calculate the tax.

- Most tax records you find are assessment records.
  - A list of the assets, their value, and sometimes the tax due on the assets.
- New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies, tax assessors viewed land, dwellings, and livestock and rated the property.

Third step: Collect the tax.

- There are few records of taxes paid, because receipts were given to the taxpayer.
- Some assessment records with check marks indicate the tax was actually paid.
  - Sometimes, two tax lists for the same year may be found – an assessment list and a collection list.

Fourth step: List of tax defaulters – those who did not pay.

- They may have moved to another county, were deceased, or over the taxable age limit for the poll tax.
  - The collector would make a list of defaulters and enter an explanation.

\*Never just rely on a published index!

- They typically list the names of taxpayers alphabetically and don't include any indication of relationships, taxable items, and amount of tax collected.

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*The Handy Book for Genealogists.* 9<sup>th</sup> ed. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, 1999.

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Smith, Juliana Szucs. *The Ancestry Family Historian's Address Book.* Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry, 1997.

**Following the Money: Using Tax Records to Age and Place Our Ancestors**

*Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG*  
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[MissPeggy55@gmail.com](mailto:MissPeggy55@gmail.com)

## 7.

**HOMESPUN & CALICO - OUR FOREMOTHERS**

There are two basic categories of sources you will seek in the course of researching female ancestors:

- those created by a woman herself*
- those created about her*

Sources created **by** women include:

**Letters**

- usually contained news items about births, marriages and deaths in family

**Diaries and Journals**

- diaries tend to record people's feelings
- journals are more likely to enumerate activities and events
- diaries are autobiographies of ordinary women
  - may be the only existing records of their lives
- read carefully the notations on the diarist's birthday and at the beginning of a new year

**Relatives' and Friends' Letters and Diaries**

- women usually spent more time with other women than they did with their husbands
  - female relatives and friends were there for births, marriages and deaths

How do you find these items?

- contact all living relatives
- place a query in one of the local genealogy society quarterlies
- write or visit state historical society libraries or archives, university and public libraries that may have local history or special collections.
  - ask if they have any “papers” for your ancestor or her relatives or neighbors
  - women’s “papers” could end up anywhere. How do you find them?
    - start with National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)

### **Family Bibles**

- women most likely recorded family vital records in a Bible
  - men and women who applied for military pensions had to prove births of their children and/or their own marriage. They may have torn out pertinent pages from the family Bible since there was no way to make a copy.
- another place to look for Bible entries: *Periodical Source Index* (PerSI)
  - <http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/persi.html>

### **Family Artifacts and Heirlooms**

- sewing was part of women’s daily work and pastime. Check for samplers
- antique jewelry – check all jewelry for any inscriptions. Locketts may contain photographs or a lock of hair. Mourning jewelry was often created from the deceased’s hair and made into rings, broaches and bracelets, or even wreaths.

Sources created **about** women include:

**Daughter:** check for records of her parents – wills.

**Wife or widow:** check for records where her husband names her – pensions

**Widow:** her legal and social status changed, so she may create records under her own name

**Mother:** look for documents on her children, such as death certificates

**Grandmother:** she may be living with one of her grandchildren and can be found on the census

**Sister:** you may find mention of her in a sibling’s diary

**Niece:** she may be an heir to an unmarried uncle

**Granddaughter:** she may inherit something from a grandparent

**Friend:** she may be discussed in a letter

**Neighbor:** she may own the adjoining property and be named in a land deed

### **Published Family Histories**

- check to see if someone has already published a family history.
  - Many old New England families have printed genealogies

### **Cemetery Records and Tombstone Inscriptions**

- cemeteries may sometimes be the only place where you will find proof that a female existed – especially if she died young
  - sometimes young wives who died within the first few years of marriage were buried with their own families instead of their husband's
  - if a mother and baby died during childbirth, they were usually buried together

### **Church Records**

- check if local churches kept baptismal records
  - These can predate state birth certificates.
  - Quaker women were very active in their religion.
  - Look for religious holidays and observances your family has celebrated. Do they stem from a certain religion?

### **Census Records**

- between 1790 and 1840, censuses listed only heads of household. Sometimes this was a woman.
- for later entries, look carefully for all censuses your ancestor would have appeared on.
  - was her husband listed as disabled, perhaps from a farming accident or military service?
  - were any children recorded as deaf, blind, idiotic or insane, or having another physical or mental handicap?
  - were there aged parents or other dependent relatives living in her home?
  - was there a servant living in the household?
  - how many children did she have? How closely spaced are their births?
  - if she was an immigrant, did she speak English? What was her native language?
  - did her husband have slaves? Were there mulatto slaves mentioned?
  - who were the women living in the household listed before and after your ancestor? Could they have been friends or relatives?

### **Passenger Arrival Lists**

- many women came to the colonies as ex-convicts, petty thieves, prostitutes, vagrants and indentured servants.
  - indentured servants worked off the indenture over a period of seven years, unless she became pregnant. Usually one more year was added.
- many Catholic Italians and French used maiden names in all legal documents. When traveling, children were listed by their father's surname, but mother was listed by maiden name.
  - if maiden name is unknown, look at indexes for children under father's surname. You'll find her listed with them.

### **City Directories**

- most city directories were first published during late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - generally list names of adults, including adult children living with parents.

### **Voter Lists and Registrations**

- women were granted right to vote in 1920, later in some southern states.

### **Military Records and Pensions**

- women have served in the military throughout history – nurses, spies, disguised as men, etc.
- many women continued to pursue pensions and/or bounty lands long after their husband's death.

### **Orphan's and Guardianship Records**

- when a woman was left a widow with minor children, the children were considered orphans and in need of a legal guardian.
  - guardian was almost always a male relative who would ensure child's welfare until reaching majority.
  - even fathers of motherless children sought guardianship, usually because his children were entitled to an inheritance (mother's child).
- if both parents were living, guardian may have been appointed to protect an inheritance from another relative.
  - many are recorded in probate court.

### Land Records

- some of the earliest records you will find are land records.
  - even when courthouses burned, many deeds were recorded since land ownership was sacred.
- since married women were “covered” by their husbands (femes covert), they could not legally engage in contracts or land transactions without their husbands approval.
  - transacting her own land sales.
- watch if a man, or a husband and wife, sold property to a woman, or a husband and wife for one dollar (or some other small amount). Sellers (grantors) could be woman’s parents or other close relatives.

### Marriage Records

- in some states, no license was required for marriage.
  - many took out a license or a bond, but never made it to the altar.
  - the groom and either father or brother of bride posted bond.
    - if a woman posted bond, it may be bride’s mother (father deceased).
- in colonial marriage records, you may find a man marrying a *Mrs. Mary Smith*.
  - does not necessarily mean she was married previously.
  - the term *Mrs.*, which is originally an abbreviation for *Mistress*, used in both married and unmarried cases. Denotes a social position.

### Divorce Records

- in our nation’s early history, more men than women filed for divorce.
  - after Revolution, women petitioners outnumbered men.
- Indiana was reputed as a divorce mill – easy divorce laws and short residency.
  - migratory divorce was common.

### Wills and Probate

- wills of fathers and husbands are important documents.
- always check for *probate packet*.
  - may contain papers for each step in the probate process: inventory, estate distribution, whereabouts of heirs, etc.

### Court records

- ever wonder why couples would willingly admit to court they engaged in premarital sex?
  - many New England churches would not baptize a child born less than seven months after marriage unless couple publicly confessed.
- illegitimate children were a financial burden on community, so officials tried to coerce a mother to name the father of her child.
  - check for these records in bastardy court.

### School Records

- most girls in rural communities attended one-room schoolhouses at some time in their lives. Education was not always a big priority for girls.
  - middle – upper class girls attended boarding schools.
  - check internet for availability of these records.

### Bibliography

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

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

<http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/nucmc-home.html>

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

## 8.

### **SCHOOL DAZE**

#### **Education in Colonial America** (17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century)

##### **The Thirteen Colonies**

Education varied depending on location, race, gender, and social class.

##### **The Rural South**

Educational opportunities were sparser in the south.

The South was overwhelmingly rural, had few schools of any sort until the Revolutionary era.

Wealthy children were taught by private tutors.

Middling family may have taught the children to read, write and cipher at home.

Many poor and middling families, and most black children, were unschooled.

##### **In New England**

The Puritans valued education.

They felt it was a religious duty and was vital to economic success.

In 1647, Massachusetts issued a mandate stating every town of 50 or more persons would support a grammar school.

Every town of 100 or more would support a grammar school, where boys could learn Latin in preparation for college.

Nearly all New England towns made the effort to provide education for their children.

Both boys and girls attended the elementary school, though maybe at different times and seasons.

## **In Ohio**

Education has been an integral part of Ohio since its statehood.

Mother usually educated their children at home, or paid for them to attend school in the smaller towns and villages.

The average salary for male teachers was \$25/month. For females, \$12.50/month.

McGuffey Readers, which began in Ohio, were used here and throughout the country.

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James H. Blodgett, *Report on Education in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington, D.C. : Govt. Printing Office, 1893), 10; digital images, *Google Books*(<http://books.google.com> : accessed 4 Nov 2012).

Judy G. Russell, *A Different Kind of School Census*, accessed 5 November 2012.

Loretta Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, Ancestry Publishing, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2006.

## **Helpful Web Sites**

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

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education\\_in\\_the\\_Thirteen\\_Colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_the_Thirteen_Colonies)

[www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com) (check all of the different states and counties your families lived in)

<http://www.joycetice.com/schools/souvtoc.htm>

## 9.

**DNA AND GENEALOGY**  
**A Scientific Way to Breakdown Brickwalls**

Genetics is the scientific study of inheritance particularly of specific visible traits. Much has been learned about inheritance since Gregor Mendel did his early work in the 1800's. With the discovery of chromosomes in cells and later the DNA code; genetics took an important leap forward. The code for all the genes in man was deciphered and published in 2001 (the human genome project). The potential for using DNA to look at ones genealogy is becoming more important and available.

A brief introduction to the terminology of genetics will provide the genealogist a background to make decisions about whether it would be helpful for ones own genealogy dilemmas. The two types of testing most used are *Y*-DNA analysis (the *Y*-DNA checks only direct male ancestors) and the *mt* DNA analysis (mitochondrial DNA checks direct mother to daughter lines). The new autosomal analysis will be introduced.

Genealogical DNA testing has great potential to help solve many dilemmas. It is however important to realize what DNA testing can and can't do. DNA Testing:

**CAN**

- Test family traditions
- Test suspected family connections
- Test connections between family lines
- Map established family trees

**CAN'T**

- Replace conventional (paper) research
- Provide 100% Confidence
- Establish unknown family connections
- Remove all brick walls

An important part of learning about DNA in genealogical research is to be familiar with some of the vocabulary. Many of these terms are complex and require detailed explanations but a elementary understanding will do much to get you on your way to putting genes into your genealogy.

## Glossary of Terms

### Extracted from “Trace Your Roots with DNA by Megan Smolenyak

**Autosomal** – pertaining to a gene or genetic marker in any chromosome other than the sex chromosomes; in genealogy, frequently used to refer to tests other than Y-DNA and mtDNA (such as the BioGeographical Ancestry test)

**Mitochondria** – (my-toe-CON-dree-uh) the plural form of mitochondrion; plentiful organelles in the cytoplasm of cells that provide energy for the cells; see *mitochondrial DNA*

**Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)** – genetic material found in mitochondria; passed from mothers to their children, but *only daughters are able to pass it on*; useful to genealogists for learning about their maternal roots; also valuable for the identification of degraded remains

**Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA)** – the shared ancestor of two or more people who represents their closest (and therefore, most recent) link; for instance, the MRCA of a pair of second cousins is their mutual great-grandfather or great-grandmother

**Non-paternity event** – catch-all term for situations where the Y chromosome is unlinked from the surname; includes informal and casual adoption, infidelity, illegitimacy, etc.

**Nucleus** – the central region of the cell that houses the chromosomes and is separated by a membrane from the cytoplasm

**Petering out** – when an mtDNA line has died out because only sons (who are now deceased) were born *daughtering out* is the reverse

**Phenotype** – observable traits of an organism (e.g., hair color); may/ may not be genetically related

**Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)** – technique developed by Kary B. Mullis to mimic the replication process of the cell, allowing scientists to efficiently amplify (i.e., make millions of copies of) small, selected segments of DNA; sometimes referred to as molecular photocopying or Xeroxing; used in genealogy to amplify samples submitted for analysis; see *DNA Polymerase*

**Short Tandem Repeat (STR)** – a *short* pattern (often two to five bases in length) *repeated* a number of times in a row (in *tandem*); for instance, GATAGATAGATA, three repeats of the GATA sequence; the differences in the STRs at selected markers on the Y chromosome provide a basis for comparison among individuals and populations and are used extensively for most Y-DNA genealogical testing; also called a microsatellite

**Y-DNA** – a genetic material found in the Y chromosome; passed from fathers to their sons essentially unaltered down through the generations except for occasional mutations; used for tests designed to explore one's paternal ancestry

### **Some useful Websites:**

Cyndi's List: Getetics, DNA and Family Health [www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm)

National Geographic/IBM Genographic project

<https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html> (go to bottom on left)

List of Surname Y DNA projects <http://www.dnalist.net/>

### **Genetic Testing Companies**

- African Ancestry [www.africandna.com](http://www.africandna.com)
- Ancestry DNA [www.dna.ancestry.com](http://www.dna.ancestry.com)
- Ancestry by DNA [www.AncestryByDNA.com](http://www.AncestryByDNA.com)
- 23andme [www.23andme.com](http://www.23andme.com)
- deCODEme [www.decode.me](http://www.decode.me)
- DNA Consulting [www.dnaconsultants.com](http://www.dnaconsultants.com)
- DNA Tribes [www.dnatribes.com](http://www.dnatribes.com)
- Family Tree DNA [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com)
- FamilyBuilder [www.familybuilder.com](http://www.familybuilder.com)
- GeneTree [www.genetree.com](http://www.genetree.com) CLOSED. Can download previous information
- National Geographic Genographic project  
[www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic](http://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic)
- Oxford Ancestors [www.oxfordancestros.com](http://www.oxfordancestros.com)
- Pathway Genomics [www.pathway.com](http://www.pathway.com)

### **Online DNA Databases**

- Ancestry DNA [www.dna.ancestry.com](http://www.dna.ancestry.com)
- GeneTree [www.genetree.com](http://www.genetree.com) CLOSED Now owned by Ancestry
- Mitosearch [www.mitosearch.org](http://www.mitosearch.org)
- Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) [www.smgf.org](http://www.smgf.org)
- Ysearch [www.ysearch.org](http://www.ysearch.org)

Genetealogy [www.genetealogy.com](http://www.genetealogy.com)

Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation [www.smgf.org](http://www.smgf.org)

The Genetic Genealogist [www.thegeneticgenealogist.com](http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com)

### **Some Useful Reference Books:**

Fitzpatrick, Colleen: **DNA and Genealogy.** Rice Book Press

Smolenyak, Megan S and Turner, Ann: **Trace Your Roots with DNA, Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree.** Rodale Publishers, 2004.

Shawker, Thomas H, : **Unlocking Your Genetic History** Rutledge Hill Press, 2004.

Sykes, Bryan: **The Seven Daughters of Eve.** W.W. Norton & Co

Human beings look separate because you see them walking about separately. But then we are so made that we can see only the present moment. If we could see the past, then of course it would look different. For there was a time when every man was part of his mother, and earlier still part of his father as well, and when they were part of his grandparents. If you could see humanity spread through time, as God sees it, it would look like one single growing thing—rather like a very complicated tree. Every individual would appear connected with every other. **C.S. Lewis**

## 10.

### **GOOGLE+ AND GENEALOGY**

#### **What is Google+ and how will it help me in my family history research?**

Similar to Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter, Google+ is an online social networking site where you can contact others and organizations. You can share information with just one individual or one or more groups (Circles) using text, images, audio, and video!

#### **What is the online community saying?**

##### **Here are a couple of examples:**

“Everyone is...[getting] a Google+ account and ... are busy exploring it. When I joined Google+, I literally spent whole day on it exploring and Googling more about it. The User interface of Google+ is clean and Impressive, though it closely resembles to Facebook’s UI. Interestingly Google+ let’s you edit your posts after publishing, this was really unexpected feature... Overall Google+ seems to be a promising next generation social Network.” **Posted by Ashwin Shahapurkar on July 5, 2011 in Google**

In the article: “Finding the Genealogy Community on Google+,” James Tanner of FamilySearch writes:

“On June 28, 2011, Google introduced **Google+** (also written Google Plus). In the short few months since its introduction, Google+ had attracted a huge and active genealogical community. Google+ was opened to everyone on September 20, 2011. Google+ provides a way to immediately and intuitively focus in on one particular segment of the social networking stream. It is apparent from looking at the genealogists’ Google+ pages that some of them already have thousands of contacts.

Google+ is a free program from Google. If you already have a Google account, such as a Gmail account, you are already “registered” and all you have to do is put some minimal information into your Google+ profile and you are ready to add people to your “Circles.”

You can define Circles in any way you want and make them as expansive or limited as you choose.

The Google+ privacy settings also allow users to hide the users in their circles as well as those who have them in their circle.

Organization is done through a drag-and-drop interface. This system replaces the type of friends list function used by sites such as Facebook. (See [Wikipedia:Google+](#).)

One interesting and sometimes useful function of Google+ is the ability to conduct “**Hangouts**” where up to 10 people can participate in an online video chat at the same time. Mobile Hangouts currently supports Android 2.3+ devices with front-facing cameras. The Hangout function is developing rapidly into a way to create instant webcasts and, in the future, share documents, videos, and computer screens with the others on Google+.

There are the usual huge selection of Google add-ons such as “Messenger” for Android, iPhone and SMS devices for instant messaging within your Google+ Circles. Other Google+ features include the ability of Android users to store photos or videos in a private album for sharing later.

Mr. Tanner asks: “**Do we really need one more place to see genealogists?**”

### **Aren't blogs, Facebook and Twitter enough? Apparently not!**

If you want to get started in joining the Google+ genealogical community, simply create a Circle for that type of contact. There is a blank Circle on the Circle list and all you have to do is drag and drop someone from your list of contacts into the blank Circle and give the Circle a name. If you have a Gmail account, your Gmail contacts will likely already show up in the list of suggested people on your screen. If you wish, you can begin by dragging those contacts you wish to add to the new Circle. Once you get started, Google+ will start suggesting contacts to you. Unless you know the contact or at least recognize the name, I would suggest you skip adding them to your Circles. I have already noticed that there are quite a few people who use Google+ to promote themselves or their causes and are not at all associated with genealogists or genealogy. After you add a few people, chances are that you will find more people to add from the program's suggestions.

Don't add people you do not know or with whom you do not already share online contacts. If in doubt, check out their profile. Also, be careful with contacts you have in Gmail that will only be contacted through email. Your friends may not appreciate receiving an email every time you make a post. Very shortly, you will see the numbers of your contacts begin to grow rapidly, especially if you aggressively add people to the Circles.

### **Is there real genealogically valuable content?**

As a matter of fact, yes. Most of the genealogical bloggers seem to be already on Google+ and the **stream** is similar to having a blog reader. You see a scrolling list of posts as people add their content to the stream.

One thing I have noticed is that I have almost no one besides genealogists on the Google+ stream. Few of my family members and very few of my Facebook friends have yet to migrate over to Google+. Right now, it is almost exclusively the venue of choice for genealogists.” (posted by James Tanner, October 25, 2011, FamilySearch.org)

### **Sooner or later you are going to end up using it!**

There is no limit to Google+. The number of users is growing rapidly, updates are now spreading more quickly and now they have business pages, so now business pages are popping up rapidly. Everything is big when it comes to Google+, even the discussion whether or not it will succeed. Opinions differ, but in general you can say that the expectations are that Google+ will succeed, even if you aren't using it now. After all, sooner or later you are going to end up using it... right...?

[http://youtu.be/hC\\_M6PzXS9g](http://youtu.be/hC_M6PzXS9g)

### **Quick Start!**

Remember those old days, when you first joined facebook a couple of years ago? It probably felt really difficult to use it but then with time you mastered it! . Now same thing is happening again with Google+. So if you don't want to waste your time “Googling” how to use Google+, here's a Quick Google+ sheet that explains all the things that you can do on Google+, as well as useful shortcuts that are supported by Google+.

**#1.** Circles are like grouping people and Following them like on Twitter. In other words, it is similar to Facebook friend lists or Twitter Lists. You can create your own custom circle and add people by dragging them in from a list of contacts.

2. **+I** Button on a post is the same as “**Like**” button on Facebook. **+I** Button on any Website is Similar to Facebook “**Share**” Button.

3. Text Options in post: unlike Facebook, here you can make your words **bold**, *italic* & ~~Strike-out~~. To do so you just need to add some ‘special characters’ before and after the text.

**\*Word\*** = **Word**

*\_Word\_* = *Word*

~~-Word-~~ = ~~Word~~

#4. Just like Facebook you can add photos, videos, or links to your posts. You can drag photos and videos from your desktop or folder and drop them (in post) into the Stream editor.

#5. To mention people in your Posts, Just add + or @ in front of their name.

#6. If you set your Post to “**Public**” then people who are not in your circle may see this post. You can also make it visible to only selected circles or friends. If you Select “**Extended circles**” then everyone in your circles, plus all the people in their circles can see your post; this is similar to friends of friends in Facebook

#7. Like Twitter, you can also Re-share other peoples Posts. If you don’t want people to re-share your posts then Click the arrow at the Top-Right of the post and choose “Disable”.

#8. In Google+ you cannot send Private messages to people. The only way to do so is by sharing your post with them privately. Make sure you disable Re-share option for that post, because the person with whom you are sharing can Re-share it.

**#7. Keyboard Hot-keys:**

<b>Keyboard Shortcut</b>	<b>Operation</b>
Space	Scroll down the Stream
Shift + Space	Scroll Up Stream
J	Single Post Down Scroll
K	Single Post up Scroll
Q	Jump to Chat
Return i.e. Enter	Start Comment
Return (Enter) + Tab	End Comment

**For more detailed help: See presentation by Drew M. Smith: “Google+ and Genealogists”, presented at the 2012 RootsTech Conference, February 2, 2012 at <http://www.rootstech.org>**

**New Google+ Communities:**

Google+ Communities: Gathering place for special interests, including Genealogy! These offer public or private memberships, discussion categories, option to start hangouts and plan events with community members and the ability to share with your community from any 1+ button across the web.

The Google+ Genealogy Tech Community was formed on December 7, 2012 and may be found at : <https://plus.google.com/117740324364023421354/posts/esKe3cRdApB>

Click on “Preview Community to view the community in action.

Create your own community! Learn more about Google+ Communities at: <http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2012/12/google-communities-and-photos.html>

**Summary:****What can I use Google+ for in doing family history research?**

You can use these “Circles” to form organized groups of researchers.

You can use “Huddles” to engage in text-based group communication.

You can form “Hangouts” to facilitate “face-to-face” group meetings.

You can use “Instant Uploads” to store and quickly share photos and digitized documents.

You can use “Sparks” to learn about and share genealogy news.

You can form your own genealogy Google+ Community!

**Sources:**

“*Google+ and Genealogists*”, Andrew M. Smith; 2012 RootsTech Conference, SLC, UT <http://www.rootstech.org>

For everything you want to know about Google + go to :  
<http://www.stateofsearch.com/google-plus/>

“*Quick Guide to Google+ for Dummies*”, Ashwin Shahapurkar, July 5, 2011 in Google: <http://www.hacker9.com/tag/google-plus-guide> (founder of the popular internet technology weblog) <https://plus.google.com/>

Finding the Genealogy Community on Google+, James Tanner, October 25, 2011  
<https://familysearch.org/techtips/author/jamestanner>

Sample Genealogy Google+ Community:

<https://plus.google.com/u/0/communities/111735994125443153155>

**For more information contact me at [alexamerrill@gmail.com](mailto:alexamerrill@gmail.com)!**

## 11.

### **LAND & PROPERTY RECORDS**

The availability of land attracted many immigrants to America and encouraged westward expansion. Land ownership was generally recorded in an area as soon as settlers began to arrive.

There is a high likelihood that your ancestor can be found in land records. “It is estimated that by the mid-1800s, as many as ninety percent of all adult white males owned land in the United States.”<sup>[1]</sup>

These important records sometimes exist when few other records are available.

Land records are primarily used to learn where an individual lived and when he lived there. They often reveal other family information, such as the name of a spouse, heir, other relatives, or neighbors. You may learn where a person lived previously, his occupation, if he had served in the military, if he was a naturalized citizen, and other clues for further research

The Land Acquisition Process:

[https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Land\\_and\\_Property#The\\_Acquisition\\_Process](https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Land_and_Property#The_Acquisition_Process)

In the United States, land is acquired in basically one of two ways; from the government or from an individual. The first sale of land from the government to a person is called a grant or a patent. Thereafter, the sale of that land from a person is called a deed.

#### **Government to Person**

- Government Land Grants
- Colonial Land
- Federal Land
- State Land

#### **Person to Person**

- Deeds
- County and Town Records
- Inheriting Land
- Land Companies/Railroads



Homestead application papers are good sources of genealogical and family history information. Application papers often mention family members or neighbors, and previous residence as shown in dozens of papers which may include land application forms, citizenship applications, family Bible pages, marriage or death certificates, newspaper clippings, and affidavits. A researcher can obtain applications and related papers from the National Archives if he can provide a legal description of the land for which the homesteader applied (whether the homestead was eventually granted or not).

### **Getting Started:**

[https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Beginning\\_Land\\_and\\_Property\\_Research#Getting\\_Started](https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Beginning_Land_and_Property_Research#Getting_Started)

Determine the time and place your family might have owned property.

Research should begin at the smallest jurisdictional level - usually the county (except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, where town clerks have kept the records). These records are found in the local town or county office, or many times on microfilm at state archives or the Family History Library.

### **What's the Next Step?**

1. Begin with indexes. Check both the grantor/direct (seller) and grantee/indirect (buyer) indexes for all possible entries for the ancestor of interest. Copy the references.
2. Look up each land transaction reference in the appropriate books, or volumes, and page numbers.
3. Notice the details of the transaction: dates, names, relationships, and property description.
4. Make a reliable copy (handwritten, photocopy, or digital) of the full entry.
5. Evaluate the results.

## **Finding Your Ancestor in the Record:**

If your ancestor is male, follow the steps outlined in “What’s the Next Step?”

Finding a female ancestor in land records can be more challenging because of property laws in earlier time periods. It is more likely to find your female ancestor in records of her husband’s property being sold. The wife often was examined separately because of laws pertaining to her “dower right.” (This term is NOT an indication that she brought land into the marriage, but rather it is related to her right to use of land following her husband’s death.) Therefore, look for her husband’s name in the grantor/direct (seller) index, then search in the related entry.

Land indexes only list the names of the grantor/direct (seller) and grantee/indirect (buyer). Therefore, search the indexes for names of other relatives and neighbors to assist you in finding a land record in which your ancestor might be named.

There are instances when an ancestor bought land from the government such as: homestead grants, military bounty land warrants, lottery land, mining and timberland claims and more. If an ancestor received or bought land from the government, review the topics having to do with the "Government to Person" Land Acquisition Process as well as the topics named above to learn how to obtain these records. Return to the United States Land and Property page (at the beginning) for information on these topics.

## **Researching the Records:**

The first step to finding homestead applications and related papers is to obtain the legal description of the land for which the homesteader applied.

- **Obtaining the Legal Land Description of Completed Homesteads.**

The BLM-GLO Land Patent Search index **only** lists people who were actually granted a federal land patent (homestead or other government-to-individual land transfer). If you find an ancestor in this index, it will provide the legal description of his or her land.

Land patents show information about people who obtained the title to their land directly from the government (rather than from another individual). This includes land obtained through military bounty land warrants, land grants, cash entry sales, credit entries, homesteads, mineral or mining, and timberland claims. Several million federal land patent records from 1788 to the 1960s are available online at the Bureau of Land Management – General Land Office Records (BLM-GLO) site.

- **Obtaining the Legal Land Description of Incomplete Applications.**

The 60 percent of homesteaders who never obtained a patent because they did not finish are **not** in the Land Patent Search, but they **are** in the application papers. It is possible to get copies of unfinished applications from the National Archives. However, to see such application papers you must figure out another way to obtain the legal description of the land they started to homestead.

If you know the approximate location (at least the county), the legal land description of a homestead may be found in the General Land Office tract books available at the National Archives in Washington, DC, or from Family History Library in Salt Lake City (on 1,265 microfilms starting with FHL Film 1445277 (Alaska and Missouri are missing)).

These federal tract books are arranged by state, land office, and legal land description. States often have their own version of these tract books. For instructions see E. Wade Hone, *Land & Property Research in the United States* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997), appendices "Tract Book and Township Plat Map Guide to Federal Land States" and "Land Office Boundary Maps for All Federal Land States." Also, you may be able to obtain a legal description of the land from the county recorder of deeds in the county where the land was located.

- **Obtaining Homestead Papers from the National Archives.** For detailed instructions online explaining how to obtain homestead papers for (a) homesteads granted, and (b) unfinished homestead applications see "Ordering a Land-Entry Case File from the National Archives" at the *end of* "Homestead National Monument of America – Genealogy."
- **Texas Homesteads.** The state of Texas has an online Land Grant Index similar to a homestead index.
- **State and Local County Court House**
- **Historical Societies, Libraries and Family History/FamilySearch Centers**

### Tips:

- Recognize that it may take time to navigate the complexities.
- Land records exist in cases in which other record types didn't. This is because the line of ownership has to be proven.
- Names of neighboring property owners and witnesses might provide clues to other relatives.

- The transaction might have been recorded at a much later date. This is especially true if the land remained in the family. Selling to a non-family member may have prompted the recording of the title decades after the initial owner died.
- Remember that land may be in a different jurisdictions (aka counties) in different years as county boundaries changed and new counties were formed.
- Notice if there is a record of the person selling land but no record of the purchase. This can be a clue that 1) the land was acquired by inheritance, or 2) the land was acquired from the state or federal government (which means that a higher jurisdiction needs to be considered.)
- Plat each transaction. This may reveal additional acquisitions or divisions between transactions and identify mixed jurisdictions. It may also allow you to analyze what is happening to neighboring properties.
- Maps can prove very helpful in genealogy research. When you are conducting research in an area, it is important to locate surrounding counties to check for records. Our ancestors often left a paper trail in adjacent counties. Don't overlook this valuable tool: US County Maps: <http://www.censusfinder.com/county-maps.htm> .
- The United States county maps found on this site will show current boundaries of counties within each state of the United States. Listed below each state map, you will find a complete list of counties in that state along with links to historical maps and plat maps of counties and townships. If you know of links to historical maps which they don't have listed, please take a moment to let them know. This resource will continue to grow.

## Web Sites:

FamilySearch: <http://www.familysearch.org>

Land Records Search has many county and some state indexes to land records online: <http://www.ancestorhunt.com/land-records-search.htm>

Search for land records free with this directory. Categorized by state and county, these land record search engines will help you find the records you are looking for. Most searches are free but some counties do charge a fee to search and of course they will charge for copies of property records. You will find resources for both present day property records and historical land records.

General Land Office Records are searchable online and most have free images of patents to download. The minimum information needed for a search is the state where the land is located and the name of the person receiving the patent. Surveys and Land Status Records can also be searched here.

Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management:

Search: <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>

Links to States: [http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/About\\_BLM.html](http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/About_BLM.html)

National Archives: <http://www.archives.gov/research/>

### **Additional Sources:**

1.↑ William Dollarhide, forward to E. Wade Hone, *Land and Property Research in the United States*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Inc., 1997), xi.

- The BLM Eastern States Office has an index to all patents issued after 30 June 1908.

Eastern States Office  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, VA 22153  
Telephone: 703-440-1600  
Fax: 703-440-1609

- The Family History Library and the Eastern States Office have an incomplete card file that indexes pre-1908 patents issued in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Wisconsin. These are on 160 microfilms.
- United States. Bureau of Land Management. Card Files. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Land Management, [19--]. (FHL films 1501522-681.)
- The pre-1908 land patents are also being indexed and placed on compact discs for computers. The Family History Library and other repositories have copies for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. They are found in the Place Search of the Family History Library Catalog under [STATE] - LAND AND PROPERTY.
- Indexes for the same states along with Missouri are available on the Internet. For an information packet, telephone the Bureau of Land Management at 703-440-1564.

Contact me for further information or to email my presentation:

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## 12.

**ADVANCED SEARCH AT FAMILYSEARCH.ORG**

The familysearch.org website has great resources available to researchers. Sometimes it is hard to find our ancestors for whatever reason. Using filters and other advanced search techniques can help you find those elusive ancestors.

Instead of typing your ancestors name in the main box on the home page at ancestry.com, click on HISTORICAL RECORDS and scroll down to the bottom where it says BROWSE. Click on the specific database you want to search. Try the search tricks until you find them. (You will get better search results by browsing and selecting the specific database then entering the names on the main screen.)

**ADVANCED SEARCH TRICKS****TRICK 1: General Search**

- Select your specific database
- Type in the surname and given name
- If you get too many hits, add in a birth/death/marriage date depending on the database you are using +/- 5 years
- If you choose the Ohio Deaths, 1908-1953 database to find an ancestor who died in Ohio, make sure that the ancestor you choose died during those years, otherwise they won't be found in the index.
- Some of the databases such as the Ohio Deaths 1908-1953 require you to sign in to see the image as required by the record collection donor.

**Search Collection**

First Names

Last Names

Search by Life Events: Any | Birth | Marriage | Residence | Death

Search by Relationships: Spouse | Parents

 Match All Exactly

*This is the main search field. You can type names here and use the search by categories as filters. Don't add too much or you won't get any search results.*

## TRICK 2: Wildcard and Soundex Search

- Sometimes your general search won't work because their name is abbreviated, misspelled or listed as a nickname. Wildcard symbols can aid in your search.
- Use the asterisk (\*) symbol to truncate the word and look for all variations after the asterisk symbol.
  - You must have at least 3 letters to use this wildcard feature
  - If you used ROS\* as a given name you would get Rosa, Rose, Ross, Rossina, Rosina, etc. and all variations on the given name starting with Ros.
  - You can also use this feature for surnames and combinations of the two as long as each name has at least three letters. So for a surname, WILLIAM\* would result in William, Williams, Williamson, Williamsson, Williamton, Williamham, etc.
- Use the question mark (?) symbol to replace a single letter within the word. It can be used multiple times in a word.
  - So Eli?abeth would result in searches for Elizabeth and Elisabeth
- Use the Soundex feature to search for variant spellings by making sure the box next to the name is not checked. If you have too many search results, you can select the box to search for exact spellings. This will significantly reduce your search results.

### Refine your search ▲

#### First Names



#### Last Names



#### Search by Life Events:

Any

Birth

Marriage

Residence

Death

#### Search by Relationships:

Spouse

Parents

Match All Exactly

**Search**

Reset Form

*Once you search from the main field, you will need to make changes to the side of the screen as listed above.*

### TRICK 3: Spouse Search

- If names are abbreviated, misspelled or listed as a nickname and wildcard tricks don't work, try searching for a spouse. This can be done a variety of ways in any type of database that used the surnames and / or given names of both parties.
- If you can't find the person you want with one party listed as the main person, switch their places. Sometimes one is misspelled and the soundex features can't help you find them.
- To reduce the number of hits:
  - Use given name and surname of both bride and groom to reduce number of search hits.
  - Given name and surname of one spouse are listed with just the surname of the other. Use this when you get too many hits and you need to narrow your search parameters.
  - Given name and surname of one spouse are listed with just the given name of the other. Use this when you get too many hits and you need to narrow your search parameters.
- To increase the number of search results
  - Use just the surnames of the bride and groom
  - If this gives too many hits, add in a marriage place or marriage date to the married field.

**Refine your search** ▲

**First Names**

**Last Names**

**Search by Life Events:**  
 Any  
 Birth  
 Marriage  
 Residence  
 Death

**Search by Relationships:** ☒

**Spouse's First Names**

**Spouse's Last Names**

**Parents**  
 Match All Exactly

**Search**      **Reset Form**

*Basic spouse search*

**Refine your search** ▲

**First Names**

**Last Names**

**Search by Life Events:**  
 Any  
 Birth  
 Marriage  
 Residence  
 Death

**Marriage Place**

**Year (Range)**  
   

**Residence**  
 Death

**Search by Relationships:**

**Spouse's First Names**

**Spouse's Last Names**

**Parents**  
 Match All Exactly

**Search**      **Reset Form**

*Spouse search with marriage date or place*

**TRICK 4: Given Name Search**

- If you have a daughter that you know is married but you don't know her married name, a given name search can be helpful, especially if you know the parents names.
  - Type in the given name and given an approximate birth date +/- 5 years
  - If the name is common you will have to add more filters to reduce the search results.
- You can also use the given names for married couples by typing in both given names of the spouses to see if they come up. This is helpful when both surnames have been misspelled.

**TRICK 5: Surname Search**

- You can use this to search for spouses by just their surnames. This is helpful if their given names are abbreviated or misspelled.
- You can also use the surname search to search for all common surnames in a specific location.

**TRICK 6: BMD Date Search**

- Use this trick in conjunction with the surname search for even better results. It is really helpful to track people with common surnames in a specific location for specific dates.
- The only difference is you have to add a date range to the surname search.
- I have found people using this search that I couldn't any other way.

**TRICK 7: Parent Search**

- Sometimes you want to find children of specific parents. Since parent's names are indexed when they are listed in the records, you can find their and their children's entries by using a parent search. This is immensely helpful for misspelled children or married daughters when you don't know their married name.

Refine your search ▲

**First Names**

**Last Names**

**Search by Life Events:**  
 Any  
 Birth  
 Marriage  
 Residence  
 Death

**Search by Relationships:**  
 Spouse

**Father's First Names**

**Father's Last Names**

**Mother's First Names**

**Mother's Last Names**

Match All Exactly

*Parent Search filter fields*

- Type the parents name in the search filters and leave the surname in the regular search field. This should give you all the children listed for those parents for how you typed their names.
  
- You can also type the parent's names in the regular search field and list the mother's name as the spouse.

### Advanced Search Strategies at Family Search

By Dana Palmer, CG<sup>SM</sup>

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## 13.

### **FREE GENEALOGY RESOURCES ON THE WEB**

There are many free genealogy resources available on the web. The trick is finding them. For those who like to use online databases, use caution; they are a great resource and can be time savers; however they are from submitted sources and may not be true. Original records should always be sought for verification. There are many free online sources to use, my favorites are as follows:

#### **RootsWeb**

Web address: [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) or [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com)

This free site provides many valuable resources such as Getting Started Tools, Search Engines & Databases; Family Trees; Mailing Lists; Message Boards; Research Templates, Websites people can use such as for US Gen Web; Other Tools & resources; Volunteer Projects such as FreeBMD (for England), US Gen Web, World GenWeb, etc.; Helps and how to contribute to them. There are many genealogy articles about researching on a variety of topics. It has links to many databases such as WorldConnect, list groups, localities and surnames groups and other major databases. Very helpful if you need topical help for your research.

Getting Started link: <http://searches.rootsweb.ancestry.com/share.html>

Articles by Subjects: <http://rwguide.rootsweb.ancestry.com/#GENERAL>

#### **World Connect**

Web address: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi>

A free lineage linked **submitted** database. People tend to have more documentation here in the notes than other sites. However there is a lot of duplication and some people just upload your file and resubmit it as theirs. Great for making contacts because the submitter's email address is listed at the top with the date the file was submitted. Submitters can submit new files and remove old ones at will if they need to make corrections and additions.

## Tips on using World Connect

- Remember to check for every individual, their spouse, and siblings. People descend from different lines and may have information on one but not another. So you might find parents listed for a sibling to your ancestor but not yours.
  
- Also check under nicknames if general searches don't work at first.
  
- How to do a general search.
  - Type in surname and given name (spelling matters so be consistent)
  - Type in the birth year +/- 2 years (try +/- 5 years if 2 years doesn't come up with anything)
  - Click SEARCH at the bottom.
  
- If these search techniques don't work then you can try to remove the dates. Sometime files only have names and if you list the dates you won't find anything. Removing the dates will probably give you more hits if the names are common and it will be more difficult to find your ancestors.
  
- Spouse Search
  - If you get too many hits (more than 100) scroll down to the bottom where the search template is again and type in the first name for the spouse or the last name if the names are really common. If they are in the database, you should find them with this search.
  - Do the same search with the spouse.
  - Sometimes if the names aren't as common you can type in just the surname and the spouse's surname in the spouse category.
  
- Parents Search
  - If the spouse search doesn't work, try a parent search. When spouses aren't known, parents might be the only way to identify them.
  - Type in surname and given name (spelling matters so be consistent)
  - Type in the birth year +/- 2 years (try +/- 5 years if 2 years doesn't come up with anything)
  - Type the given name for the father and type it in the father's column. Leave the mother's blank in case she is under a nickname. If you get too many hits, you can type in her name.
  - Click SEARCH at the bottom.

## **Other Bits of Advice**

- If you see something like a name underlined in blue, then it means there is more info (most likely) if you click on it. You will then be redirected to the page containing that name as the primary person.
- If you see a symbol of a head next to a name it means that person has descendants.
- Little notepads to the side mean there are notes listed.
- You can limit your results to only show submissions with these features.
- If you have additional details on someone within a submission you can leave post-it notes for that person with the new details. I usually leave my email so they can contact me and so we can swap info.

How to submit your file to World Connect.

Follow directions on this site.

<http://helpdesk.rootsweb.ancestry.com/FAQ/wcsubmit2.html>

## **US GenWeb**

Web address: [www.usgenweb.org](http://www.usgenweb.org)

A free site arranged by the states within the USA. Click on the state you want then find the county list and click on the county. This site was created as a centralized place where people can **submit** their family data, post indexes to records for the specific county, provide history and maps on the area and many other things specific to that county. Information therein varies from county to county. Some sites include records such as biographies, histories, maps, census records, vital records, links to other researchers, message boards, etc. Some have tombstone images like the ones for the Warren County Genealogical Society. Researchers are always encouraged to submit info and scans of original documents to these sites. Most have links or addresses to the Genealogical, Historical and other major repositories for the area.

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## Family Search

Web address: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

Family search is a great site to use and has a wealth of information. If you ever get lost click on the family search logo in the top left corner and it will return you to the home page. My favorite resources to use here include:

- **Historical Records**

- Click on RECORDS, go to the bottom and click on the links under the BROWSE category. You will get better search results this way.
- <https://www.familysearch.org/search>
- Either browse by scrolling down or by clicking on the state link on the left.
- Select the database you want and then type in the name of the person you want to find.
- Don't enter too many details or you won't get many search results. If your person does not come up, try nicknames or abbreviations etc. by using the filters on the side.
- If it says BROWSE IMAGES instead of a number, then you will need to search page by page to find who you want. Many of these collections have an index at the beginning of the records to aid you in your search.
- These are constantly being added to, so check back often to see what's new.

- **Catalog**

- Click on CATALOG
- <https://www.familysearch.org/catalog-search>
- For localities select from the drop down menu, PLACE NAMES and then type in the location you want. Remember that in the US most records are filed on the county level not the city or church level as in other countries.
- The catalog provides you with resources that are available on microfilm or digital. Click on the collection you want and then order the microfilm to your local FHC if it isn't online already.
- You will need to register and select a specific family history center to order microfilms

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- **Wiki**

- Click on LEARN, Click on RESEARCH WIKI
- [https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main\\_Page](https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page)
- This provides help and links to databases worldwide for whatever topic or country you are researching
- There are language guides, maps and many other resources here
- Type in the area you want and then start exploring
- For example if you want more information on how to do German research, type in Germany. Click on the top German blue link. Bookmark this page so you can find it quickly next time. <https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Germany> You can click on the topics on the left or the localities under NOBILITY & GOVERNMENT AREAS as you scroll down. There are many helpful resources under LANGUAGE and LANGUAGES to the left side bar under topics.

- **Research Courses**

- You can find free genealogy courses on family search in all areas and ability levels
- They have language helps such as for specific countries and learning those languages as well as beginner and technology topics
- <https://www.familysearch.org/learningcenter/home.html>
- One of my favorite is: If I'd Only Known: Beginner Genealogy Mistakes
- <https://www.familysearch.org/learningcenter/lesson/if-i-d-only-known-beginner-genealogy-mistakes/225>

- **Tech Tips**

- One of the hidden treasures at family search is their tech tips tools
- Click on LEARN then scroll to the bottom to find the TRY TECH TIPS link
- <https://familysearch.org/techtips/>
- They have how to tips on working with others, managing your data, researching online, photography, etc as well as information on how to buy items such as scanners, computers, GPS units, and information on how to use genealogy specific apps and tools for Macs and PCS's.

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**▪ Books**

- Working in collaboration a few libraries such as Allen County Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, they have begun digitizing family books, county and local histories and many other type of documents to aid researchers worldwide. They have over 40,000 already in their digital collection.
- Make sure to check it out and see if a county history or family book in an area or on a family surname is in their collection.
- [books.familysearch.org](http://books.familysearch.org)

**▪ Genealogies**

- They have lineage linked pedigrees in this collection. These are submitted records so make sure to go back to originals to verify the information listed in this collection.
- You can submit files to this database and remove them at will

### Message Boards

My two favorite places for message boards are at: Rootsweb and FamilySearch

**Rootsweb**

- **Surname** message boards (either click on the letter the surname starts with or type the surname in the box):
  - [http://boards.rootsweb.com/surname.aspx?o\\_iid=33216&o\\_lid=33216&o\\_sch=Web+Property](http://boards.rootsweb.com/surname.aspx?o_iid=33216&o_lid=33216&o_sch=Web+Property)
- **Locality** message boards (click on the subcategory until you get to a county level)
  - (ex. Montgomery County, Ohio → NORTH AMERICA → UNITED STATES → STATES → OHIO → COUNTIES → MONTGOMERY Once you get to the County you want, type in the surname or key phrase in the box, but make sure to click the circle that is just for that specific county not all the message boards)
  - [http://boards.rootsweb.com/localities/mb.ashx?o\\_iid=33216&o\\_lid=33216&o\\_sch=Web+Property](http://boards.rootsweb.com/localities/mb.ashx?o_iid=33216&o_lid=33216&o_sch=Web+Property)
- **Topical** message boards (Good for topics such as DNA, Ethnic, Medical, etc.)
  - [http://boards.rootsweb.com/topics/mb.ashx?o\\_iid=33216&o\\_lid=33216&o\\_sch=Web+Property](http://boards.rootsweb.com/topics/mb.ashx?o_iid=33216&o_lid=33216&o_sch=Web+Property)

## Family Search

- To get to the message boards click LEARN→DISCUSSION FORUMS then click  
the applicable message board you want
  - <https://familysearch.org/learn/forums/en/index.php>
  - TOPICAL:
    - For German translation click the following:
      - (LOCALITIES) →EUROPE→ GERMAN EMPIRE
      - Then click or post a message
      - You can attach jpg files for translation, which is very helpful

## Mocavo

Web address: <http://www.mocavo.com/>

This site has a free section and a pay section. The main difference is in the power of the search engine features on the pay section. You can upload your family tree to this site as well as documents and photos. There is also a place to post comments in the forums. My favorite feature is the ability to type in a phrase or name and see what search results come up. I have found many biographies with the names I as searching for using the mocavo site. Very helpful and well worth the time spent searching this site.

## 14.

### MILITARY RECORDS

#### RECORD STORAGE LOCATIONS

##### National Personnel Record Center:

- Army Officer – 1917 – Present
- Army Enlisted – 1912 – Present
- Air Force Officer & Enlisted – 1947 – Present
- Marine Corps Officer – 1895 – Present
- Marine Corps Enlisted – 1904 – Present
- Navy Officer – 1902 – Present
- Navy Enlisted – 1885 – Present
- Coast Guard Officer – 1928 – Present
- Coast Guard Enlisted – 1914 – Present
  
- ❖ **A fire in 1973 destroyed –**
  - ✓ 80% of Army Records – From 1912 – 1959
  - ✓ 75% of Air Force Records – from 1947 – 1963 (Hu. thru Z)
  
- ❖ Less than 62 years after separation –
  - Available to “Next of Kin” only
  - Free of charge
- ❖ Over 62 years after separation –
  - Available to general public
  - Copy charges may apply

##### National Archives:

- ⊙ Military Service Records
- ⊙ Military Pension Records
- ⊙ Military Bounty Land Records
- ⊙ (available to whoever wants to pay for them)

##### State Archives:

- ⊙ Militia Records
- ⊙ State Pension Records

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

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Daughters of the American Revolution  
1776 D St. NW  
Washington, DC 20006-5392

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

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

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

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

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

National Personnel Record Center  
(Military Records)  
1 Archives Drive  
St. Louis, MO 63138-1002

National Archives & Records Administration  
7th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 2040

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**www.abmc.gov** - American Battle Monuments Commission. Lists all military veterans buried in U.S. cemeteries in foreign countries. Lists all Missing-in-Action and Buried-at-Sea for WW-I and WW-II. Also lists all KIA AND MIA from Korean War and Vietnam War.

**www.va.gov** - Department of Veterans Affairs Home Page. Contains links to various V.A. programs.

**www.archives.gov** - National Archives Home Page

**peggyfox@hill-college.tx.us** – Email for Confederate Research Center

## 15.

### **GETTING STARTED**

#### **TYPES OF USEFUL RECORDS**

##### **ORIGINAL RECORDS**

- Vital Records (Civil Registration)
- Church Records
- Cemetery Records
- Original Census Records
- Probate Records
- Military Records
- Immigration Records

##### **COMPILED RECORDS**

- Family Histories
- Ancestral File
- Pedigree Resource File
- International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.)
- Other Researchers Work

##### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- Local Histories
- Maps
- City Directories
- Guidebooks
- Gazetteers
- Photographs

## RECORD SELECTION TABLE

Use this table to determine which records would be useful in finding information about your ancestors. The first column lists important types of information about your ancestor and events in your ancestor's life. The second and third columns show groups or organizations that may have created records about your ancestor. Check for records listed in the second column before checking for records listed in the third column.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Look for These Records First</b>	<b>Then Look for These Records</b>
Birth	Government: Vital records Family: Bible records Church: Parish records, membership records Other: Cemeteries	Government: Census, military, taxation Newspaper: Obituaries
Birth, foreign	Government: Census, emigration, immigration, naturalization, citizenship Family or library: Bible, biography, genealogy	Church: Parish records, membership records Newspaper: Obituaries Library: Histories, maps, gazetteers
Death	Government: Death, probate Newspaper: Obituaries Church: Parish records, membership records Other: Cemeteries, funeral homes, hospitals	Newspaper: Articles Government: Military, court, land and property
Marriage and maiden name	Government: Vital records Church: Parish records, membership records Newspaper: Announcements, obituaries Family: Bible records	Government: Military, probate, land and property, nobility Family or library: Biography, genealogy Other: Cemeteries
Divorce	Government: Court records, divorce records	Newspaper: Articles Government: Vital records
Immigration, emigration	Government: Immigration, emigration, naturalization, citizenship Family or library: Genealogy	Government: Census Library: Biography Newspaper: Articles Church: Membership records
Family members	Government: Vital records, census, probate Church: Parish records, membership records Newspaper: Obituaries	Family: Bible Government: Immigration, emigration, land and property
Place of residence	Government: Census, land and property, military, vital records Family or library: History, genealogy Church: Parish records, membership records Other: Directories	Government: Taxation Newspaper: Obituaries
Religion	Church: Parish records, membership records Library: History, biography Government: Civil registration	Family or library: Bible records, genealogy Newspaper: Obituaries Other: Cemeteries

## Family Group Record

Date:                      :

<b>Husband</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <small>Sealed</small> <small>Unsealed</small>
Name:		
Address:		
Sex:		
Age:		
Married:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
<b>Wife</b>		
Name:		
Address:		
Sex:		
Age:		
Married:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
<b>Child</b> Use sequential numbers if twins		
1	Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>Sealed</small> <small>Unsealed</small>
	Name:	
	Address:	
	Sex:	
	Age:	
	Married:	
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
2	Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>Sealed</small> <small>Unsealed</small>
	Name:	
	Address:	
	Sex:	
	Age:	
	Married:	
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
3	Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>Sealed</small> <small>Unsealed</small>
	Name:	
	Address:	
	Sex:	
	Age:	
	Married:	
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		
Remarks:		

## 16.

### GENEALOGY FROM HOME – FOR FREE!!

#### I. Research, Record, Learn

#### II. Research

- a. [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) A place for looking at transcribed records and digital images of original records
- b. Search by using a **name and a county, state location only** (this will broaden the search)
- c. Be careful of transcriptions vs. digital images of the record

#### III. What is the difference between a primary source and a secondary source?

- a. **Primary sources** are made by those who witnessed the event at the time that it happened and those records recorded at or near the time of the event.
- b. **Secondary sources** are made from second hand knowledge not witnessed by the individual and sometimes long after the event happened.

#### IV. Google: It Rocks! Favorite keywords:

- a. County X, State Y, genealogy ( i.e. Harlan, Kentucky, genealogy)
- b. [Surname X] family forum (Walls family forum)
- c. [Surname X] family...then click on images
- d. County X, State Y, forum (Harlan, Kentucky forum)
- e. “Full name of person” (in quotes), year x, State Y (John Cole, 1799, Kentucky)

#### V. Google Books

- a. Click on “More”, then “Books”, then type in:
  - i. County X, State Y, history (Ross County, Ohio history)
  - ii. County X, State Y, pioneers (or settlers)
  - iii. The X Family History

#### VI. Openlibrary.org

- a. Another free website for looking at digital images of books
- b. Use the same keywords as above

- VII. [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)
- a. May find dates of birth and death of the deceased with picture of tombstone
  - b. May find dates for their family members
  - c. May be lucky enough to find a photo of the person and an obituary or bio sketch
- VIII. Prevent information overload!! Recording your findings
- a. Download PAF for free at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), scroll to the bottom, click on “Products” in the bottom right had corner. You will see a list of products, choose “Personal Ancestral File” (i.e. PAF), follow the download instructions
  - b. PAF allows you to record dates, pictures, notes, sources, and prints charts such as Pedigrees and Family Group Records
  - c. On the same page as you found PAF, there is also a choice of RootsMagic Essentials. Another wonderful program for recording your genealogy
- IX. Learning
- a. Many online classes can be found at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). Click on “Learn” at the top of the familysearch webpage, then “Research Courses”
  - b. Choose from a variety of levels and subject matter. Most are videos, some are audio with slide presentation.
  - c. Don’t forget to write down which lectures you viewed!
- X. Where did you go to college?
- It is possible that your old alma mater library has access to websites that you can access for free
- XI. Check subscriptions that you *already have* to see if they are running a special for a discount to another publication or website that you want!

## Worksheet #1

	4
	b: p: m: p: d: p:
<b>2 Francis Marion Weddle</b>	
b: 10 February 1858 p: Floyd County, VA m: p: d: p:	
	5
	b: p: d: p:
<b>1 Simon Christopher Weddle</b>	
b: 14 August 1889 p: Floyd County, VA m: p: d: 21 January 1947 p: Blacksburg, Montgomery, VA sp: _____	
	6 John Earles
	b: p: m: p: d: p:
<b>3 Emza Ann Earles</b>	
b: August 1857 p: Floyd County, VA d: p:	
	7
	b: p:

If this were your family pedigree chart and you wanted to do some research, you could go to [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) and type in Francis Marion Weddle, Floyd, Virginia to see if anything would pop up.

You might also type in Emza Earles, Floyd, Virginia. When searching women, be sure to do a search under their maiden name and also their married name. (Emza Weddle, Floyd, Virginia)

**17.****ENRICHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY****I. What does “enriching” mean to you?**

- a. Pictures
- b. Stories/Journals/Letters
- c. Original copies of documents
- d. Newspaper clippings
- e. Certificates
- f. Biographies
- g. Migration Routes

**II. [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)**

- a. birth and or death dates
- b. tombstone picture (likely)
- c. possible obituary or bio
- d. possible picture of the individual

**III. Local library, historical department**

- a. Visit the library closest to your targeted ancestors residence
- b. Look for books, journals, or scrapbooks with the surname you are interested in
- c. Make copies of pictures or articles with your own camera or phone to save on costs
- d. Keep a log of what you found, where you found it and any information you need for a proper source citation
- e. Read the fine print – see if the author gives clues as to who might have the originals photos or artifacts

**IV. Google Books**

- a. Search for books on your ancestors by using a few key words:
  - i. County X, State Y history (Bureau County, Illinois history)
  - ii. County X, State Y early settlers or pioneers (Bureau County, Illinois Early Settlers)

- b. Look for articles written on your targeted ancestor by searching for their children, especially sons
- c. Be sure to write down all information you will need for a proper source citation. (title, author, date of publication, place of publication, website, page number, date you accessed it)

#### V. Small collections or photography collections at local museums

- a. May need to pay a fee
- b. Always try to get a digital image of pictures
- c. Check online for historical museums or societies in the area of your ancestor
- d. Do not dismiss small museums like a township museum

#### VI. Unusual places to find a photo of an ancestor?

Flea markets and antique shops

#### VII. Research Logs

These can be found online at [www.google.com](http://www.google.com), type in the key words  
**GENEALOGY RESEARCH LOG TEMPLATE**

#### VIII. Social Media

Check out Facebook for community sites that may have pictures of places your ancestors lived and worked

#### IX. Enriching your history through art mediums

- a. Be creative with paintings, decoupage, shadow boxes, quilts, etc.
- b. Be sure to add a proper citation for these things as well (see below)

#### X. Writing family history

- a. RootsMagic, download at [www.rootsmagic.com](http://www.rootsmagic.com) for \$29.95
- b. RootsMagic Essentials, download at [www.rootsmagic.com](http://www.rootsmagic.com), free
- c. These programs have the ability to write in narrative form, including sources, notes, and pictures

XI. Citing your sources for the things covered today. Following are examples from Elizabeth Shown Mills book *Evidence Explained!*

**1. Personal Holdings – Portrait**

(subject) Bowser, George Henry. Portrait. ca. 1896. Privately held by Mr. Barnhart, [address for personal use], Kansas City, KS. (year owned) 2009.

**2. Archived Material – Documents or Photos**

Oklahoma Heritage Association. (item title or collection title) “Oklahoma Ghost Town Mining Camps and Boomtowns Map.” 1890. (repository) Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City, OK.

**3. Newspaper Clipping**

“Frank Austin, Sr.,” obituary, *Burlingame (Kansas) Enterprise*, 19 May 1898, p. 5, col. 4.

**4. Archived Material – Artifact**

(creator)Bowser, Gay. (title of artifact) “Baltimore Album”. Quilt. (creation date)2004-2007. Ohio Quilt Project. Ohio Museum of Fine Arts, Columbus, Ohio

## 18.

**GENEALOGY AT YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY**

## Ancestry Library Edition Results Page for Ranked Records

## January 2010 Search Result

**Ranked Search Results - Historical Records**  
 You searched for Samuel Whittemore Boggs born in Missouri in 1826 and died in New Jersey in 1894. [Refine your search](#)  
 Viewed 1-10 of 1 Results.

Historical Records	Records & Publications	Photos & Maps
<b>Narrow Your Search Record Types</b> Census & Voter Lists Birth, Marriage & Death Military Immigration & Emigration Directories & Number Lists Court, Land, Will & Probate Genealogy Materials & Periodicals <input type="checkbox"/> Not Finding what you're looking for? <a href="#">Search the History Board for Personal Experiences</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</b> Immigration & Emigration More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles F Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey, Kansas Civil: 5 Mar 1894 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</b> Immigration & Emigration More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Folman Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1894 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942</b> Military More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey Residence: Montgomery, Maryland

## September 2011 Search Result

**All Results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs**

Historical Records	Records & Publications	Photos & Maps
<b>Narrow your search Record Types</b> Census, Court, Directories, Immigration, Military, More <input type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942</b> All Categories	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</b> Immigration & Emigration More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles F Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey, Kansas Civil: 5 Mar 1894 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</b> Immigration & Emigration More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Folman Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1894 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942</b> Immigration & Emigration More Info	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1826 - Coffey, Kansas Residence: Montgomery, Maryland

## Ranked Searches:

- Will search for alias, nicknames, alternate spellings, and middle names
- Put in as much information as possible, including possible birth and death dates, country, and state
- Will be represented by stars. The more stars, the closer the match to all the information given

## Other Tips:

- Hot Keys can help you get through lists faster or modify search
- Narrow the search by selecting categories on the left.
- Next screenshot



## Original Documents

### Printing :

- Choose to print only the original image OR
- Print the image, including source and record information

Will open in a new window to preview before printing. Image is small when printing with source information.

### Magnify:

- Will highlight and zoom over a particular area
- Good for deciphering handwritten pages

1920 United States Federal Census (Accession for General Duggs)

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME: ...

SEX: ...

AGE: ...

MARITAL STATUS: ...

OCCUPATION: ...

BIRTHPLACE: ...

Family Number	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Birthplace	Place of Birth
248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Image Only: Toggle between viewing only the image or the extra source information at the right and bottom.

- Save:
- Will save as a jpg
- Share/Email:
- View only as a link
  - Link will expire after a few days
  - No searching

# Ancestry.com vs. Ancestry Library Edition

## Ancestry Library Edition

### MISSING:

- One World Tree
- Obituary Collection
- Historical Newspapers
- No PeopleFinder

### READ ONLY:

- Ancestry World Tree
- Ancestry Message Board

### What Ancestry Library DOES have:

- English, Canadian, Irish, Scottish, German, several other countries all over the world.
- Ability to email mistakes to Ancestry.

## Ancestry.com

### Registration only:

Post messages to message board

Reply to messages

## How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org

FamilySearch and Fold3 share:

- 1860 U.S. Census
- Civil War Pensions Index
- Revolutionary War Pension Files

To find a Revolutionary War Pension file using Familysearch & Fold3 from home:

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch.org search interface. On the left, the search criteria are set to 'FAMSEARCH' and the year '1779'. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for 'Name', 'Address', and 'Pension Number'. A red arrow points to the 'Pension Number' column, which contains the value '1742444' for the record of 'MORSE, JOHN'.

Name	Address	Pension Number
MORSE, JOHN		1742444

1. Find your ancestor's record in FamilySearch.
2. Take note of the Pension Number.
3. Click on the record in FamilySearch.

## How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch.org interface for a record titled "Nehemiah Bacon, 'United States, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications'". The record details include:

veteran's name:	Nehemiah Bacon
pensioner's name:	
state:	Connecticut
branch of service:	Contn.
pension number:	\$ 45221
colored name:	
file number:	972804
roll/petition number:	14604
digital file number:	4153760
image number:	00013
archive origin id:	11404545

A red arrow points to the "pension number" field, which contains the value "\$ 45221".

1. Open a new browser window.
2. Go to [your local library]'s Fold3 subscription database and login with your library card.
3. Highlight and copy the pension number.

## How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org



1. In Fold3, make sure to select Revolutionary War Archives from the dropdown list.
2. Paste the pension number into the keyword search box.



# Original Documents

The screenshot displays the 'REVOLUTIONARY WAR ARCHIVES' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Browse', and 'Revolutionary War Archives'. Below this is a search bar containing the text '5.45239 h'. The main content area features a large document viewer with a central image of a document page. To the right of the image are controls for 'View Large', 'Print', and 'Download'. Below the image is a thumbnail strip for pages 1 through 11. At the bottom, there are sections for 'Source Information' and 'Annotations (8)'. The left sidebar contains a search filter for '5.45239 h' and a 'View Large' button.

1. Search within the original document for keywords. (Only works for the page you are viewing)
2. Print the original document or download to a storage device.
3. Use side controls to brighten, dim, and zoom in the image.

## Local Library Resources

### Cleveland Public Library

(NO online application)

1. 19<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. Newspapers
2. African American Biographical Database
3. Biography & Genealogy Master Index
4. Cleveland Necrology File (local cemetery records & newspaper death notices for years: 1833, 1847-1848, 1850-1975.)
5. Ethnic NewsWatch
6. Heritage Quest

<http://cpl.org/Research/PopularTopics/Genealogy.aspx>

### Columbus Metro Library

(online application)

1. African American Heritage
2. America's Obituaries and Death Notices
3. Heritage Quest

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

### Cuyahoga County Public Library

(online application)

1. Fold3
2. Heritage Quest
3. Historical Cleveland Plain Dealer (1845-1991)
4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

<http://www.cuyahogalibrary.org>

### Dayton Metro Library

(NO online application)

1. Dayton Obituary Index
2. Ohio Death Certificate Index

<http://www.daytonmetrolibrary.org>

### Greene County Public Library

(online application)

1. Birth Records, 1869-1909
2. Cemeteries Map – Greene County, Ohio
3. Index of 1900, 1910, & 1920 U.S. Census Records for Greene County
4. Cincinnati Enquirer (1841 - 1922)
5. Death Records, 1869-1909
6. Greene County Divorce Index, 1804 – 1900
7. Greene County, Ohio Historical Files
8. Heritage Quest
9. Greene County Naturalization Records, 1826 – 1958
10. Ohio Death Certificate Index, 1913 - 1944
11. Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home

<http://greenelibrary.info>

### Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County

(online application)

1. 19<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. Newspapers
2. Biography & Genealogy Master Index
3. Fold3
4. Heritage Quest
5. Proquest Historical Newspapers (Cincinnati Enquirer 1841-1922)
6. Proquest Obituaries

<http://www.cincinnati.library.org/>

### Washington-Centerville Public Library

(online application)

1. Fold3
2. Heritage Quest
3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

<http://wclibrary.info>