

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>Instructor</u>	<u>Class Title(s)</u>
Roots Tech Video Presentation from Salt Lake City	Finding Family and Ancestors Outside the USA with New Technologies Effective Database Search Tactics Piecing Together History: Crowd-sourcing Events to Glean the Most Out of the Current Generation A Mobile Genealogist: Using Evernote for Genealogy Research How to Scan an Elephant: Digitizing Your Family History from Artifact to Zombie Basic Online Resources for the Beginning Genealogist
Michael Garrambone	Scanning & Images #1 Scanning & Images #2 Fundamental Mysteries #1 Fundamental Mysteries #2
Peggy Lauritzen	German Migration Into The Ohio The Pre-1850 "Tic Marks" - What Can They Tell Me? Treasures in the Township Records
Stephen McDonald	Beginning DNA and Genealogy Advanced DNA and Genealogy Family Tree in Family Search Priesthood Leaders & Consultants
Dana Palmer	Understanding Boundary Changes in Genealogy Research
Amie Tennant	Finding Immigrant Ancestors Using American Records When the Easy Stuff is Done (Part 1) When the Easy Stuff is Done (Part 2)
Anne Wachs	Genealogy at Your Local Library

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Clifford L Alexander	Stake Presidency Representative
Brent Erickson	High Council Coordinator
Milt Rhynard	Administrative Organizer
Dan Smith	Equipment Missionary Coordination Site Set-Up and Take Down
Mike Fauber	On-Line Registration Technical Support
Rachel Fauber	Mail-In Registration
Joanne Rhynard	Site Support Coordinator
David Fauber	Curriculum / Teacher Assignment Public Affairs / Publicity
Jared Astin	Lunch Coordinator
Erika McBee	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.	<u>Finding Family and Ancestors Outside the USA with New Technologies</u>	RootsTech Video	1
	Learn how MyHeritage tools can help break down brick walls in your research of ancestors outside of the United States by harnessing the power of an international family history network.		
2.	<u>Effective Database Search Tactics</u>	RootsTech Video	2
	Your research success depends on knowing the best way to search each different collection. Boolean, truncation, keyword, fielded data, proximity, phrase, wild cards and wild words are not foreign terms, but rather your keys to genealogical success!		
3.	<u>Piecing Together History: Crowd-Sourcing Events to Glean the Most out of the Current Generation</u>	RootsTech Video	3
	As a technology driven society we have focused most crowd-sourcing initiatives on social media venues and electronic metadata collecting methods. However, a balance of tech and non-tech approaches are necessary to reach a generation in transition.		
4.	<u>A Mobile Genealogist: Using Evernote for Genealogy Research</u>	RootsTech Video	4
	Introduces users to note-taking software Evernote and its accessory applications, Web Clipper, Clearly, and Skitch, for organizing and conducting research on the Internet and while visiting repositories. Suggested uses and live note-creation demonstration will be presented.		
5.	<u>How to Scan an Elephant: Digitizing Your Family History from Artifact to Zombie</u>	RootsTech Video	5
	Digitizing is no longer the exclusive realm of flatbed scanners. Learn how and when to achieve best results using a digital camera, mobile scanner, or portable device to digitize your awkward family keepsakes and oversize research materials.		
6.	<u>Basic Online Resources for the Beginning Genealogist</u>	RootsTech Video	6
	When you're new to family history, diving into the research process can seem overwhelming. This session will walk beginners through the exciting journey of genealogy. Learn what information is online, how to effectively search databases, and share information with others.		

7. Scanning & Images # 1: The Poop, the Scoop, and the Skinny Michael W. Garrambone 7

This is the class that everyone wants to attend because knowing about scanning and images can make your genealogy work visually pleasing and exciting to see. We start out with all ideas from a novice's standpoint and discuss the basics of scanning. Next we talk about the colorful images that we can use every day in genealogy. We discuss the major types of images and show examples that make selecting file formats much easier to do. We illustrate many ideas on changing images and getting them into your documents and presentations. We show lots of examples and everything is geared to a first time beginner that wants to add "pizzazz" to their work. This presentation talks about the very simple ideas you need to know in order to make use of scanners and putting your images into printed documents and displays. We will talk about machines, images sources, and editing that can bring wonders to your displays of family history.

8. Scanning & Images # 2: The Poop, the Scoop, and the Skinny Michael W. Garrambone 25

This is the second lesson on scanning and images that explores several additional and very interesting topics to help you get those colorful items into your genealogy documents. We begin with a short review and talk about images, their sizes and shapes, and their appearance in your computer, on your electronic screens, and lastly coming out of various color printers. Like the first lesson, we will again discuss the common file formats and what might be best for your purposes. We will talk about how images show up on screens and then demonstrate a variety of tricks you can use to make changes to your images to better fit your needs. We will introduce text, OCR and PDF; stretching and compressing, and how those image editors and PowerPoint can be used to manipulate those colorful dots..

9. Fundamental Mysteries #1 Michael W. Garrambone 34

All genealogists know that there are some fundamental pieces of research knowledge that they learned along the way to help them make their most wonderful finds. These ideas are so simple that they are almost always over looked, but in fact were the thoughts that made tremendous contributions to their searches for their ancestors. This presentation is about those wonderful yet very simple ideas. In a storyteller fashion, you will hear about those enlightened thoughts that everyone needs to know and the hidden quirks that provided those wonderful break-throughs that we all embrace as family history researchers. No smoke, no mirrors, just fundamental mysteries and amazing discoveries for you to learn about and enjoy.

10. Fundamental Mysteries #2 Michael W. Garrambone 46

If you caught the first fundamental mysteries, then you are clearly ready for more. If you didn't, no problem, since this one is brand new, is a complete standalone, but.... just as mysterious. The idea remains that genealogists know there are some fundamental pieces of research knowledge that they learned to help them make their most wonderful finds. These ideas are so simple and nearly always over looked, but were the thoughts that made tremendous contributions to their searches. This presentation continues in a storyteller fashion to describe how to make those discoveries. You will hear more about those enlightened thoughts and the hidden quirks that provided those wonderful break-throughs that we all embrace as researchers. Again, no smoke, no mirrors, just more fundamental mysteries and amazing discoveries for you to learn about and enjoy.

11. German Migration Into The Ohio Peggy Clemens Lauritzen 53

This lecture will focus on the strong German population that came to call Ohio home. Ohio was a melting pot of many ethnic groups, especially the Germans. Most originated from the same area in Germany, and settled in areas of Ohio that reminded them of home.

12. The Pre-1850 "Tic Marks" – What Can They Tell Me? Peggy Clemens Lauritzen 58

Those pesky tic marks seem to get in our way as we work to extend our pedigrees. Just what do they mean, and how can they help me? It's exciting when we are able to find our ancestors on every census they appeared on, until we reach 1840 and beyond. Are they throwing us into a dead end, or can they tell us more?

13. Treasures in the Township Records Peggy Clemens Lauritzen 63

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. Beginning DNA and Genealogy Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP 67

Genealogical DNA testing has great potential to help solve many difficult family history dilemmas. It is however important to realize what DNA testing can and can't do. A brief introduction to the terminology of genetics will provide the genealogist a background to make decisions about whether it would be helpful for one's own genealogy dilemmas. The three types of testing most used in genealogical research Y-DNA analysis and the mt DNA analysis, and the new autosomal DNA testing will be discussed.

15. Advanced DNA and Genealogy Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP 70

This session will review the basics of DNA and explore the history of medical genetics and the recent use of DNA for solving genealogy problems We will review a typical Y DNA profile and Mt DNA world migration patterns. The usefulness of the autosomal DNA tests will be explored. A few case studies will illustrate the important points of the session.

- 16. Family Tree in FamilySearch Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP 84**
- The newly redesigned FamilySearch website is intended to provide just one place for all users to find their ancestors and related family, link them together in one comprehensive tree, and provide a source for learning about family history. This class will explore the use of Family Trees in the web site to see your family in an easy to use, fun, and interactive way. We will discuss the transition from new.familysearch.org. The class will demonstrate the use of photos, and fan charts to help understand the stories of your families.
- 17. LDS Priesthood Leaders & Consultants:A vision of the work Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP 90**
- Family history can help leaders accomplish the work of salvation. When leaders and consultants gain a testimony and vision of the power of Family History to help in all aspects of the work of salvation and not as a problem for them just to expand the work of family history itself, then the work will dramatically increase and bless the lives of all. This class will explore the use of family history as a resource to strengthen all members and families.
- 18. Understanding Boundary Changes in Genealogy Research Dana Palmer, CG 93**
- This will cover how to find your ancestor's court, land and census records over time even though the boundaries may have changed. Discussion on using the Red Book, US Gen Web sites, the family history library catalog and the Historical County Boundaries website from the Newberry Library will be discussed.
- 19. Finding Immigrant Ancestors Using American Records Amie R. Tennant 97**
- This lecture covers finding the paper trail of our immigrant ancestors. Using American records such as census records indicating their immigration year to county civil minute journals for nationalization records and finding the elusive ship manifest records. This lecture will also cover unique ways to find hints that may lead you to information about when and where your ancestors came.
- 20. When the Easy Stuff is Done (Part 1) Amie R. Tennant 99**
- This class is for the more advanced genealogist. It covers using State Censuses, Pension Records, and Land Records. How to find them and use them for genealogical data or hints. This lecture will discuss the differences between Federal and State censuses and how to locate the state censuses. What is the difference between a Pension Record and a Pension PACKET and what information you may be missing if you don't know the difference! Lastly, what can be found in a Land Record that will help you in your search for your ancestors.

21. When the Easy Stuff is Done (Part 2) Amie R. Tennant 102

This class is for the more advanced genealogist. It covers material dealing with Probate Records, Cluster Genealogy, and Indirect Evidence. Learn how to find and examine a probate record to guide you to your missing ancestors. Lecture will also teach why you may need to use Cluster Genealogy and why it will help you break through that brick wall. Lastly, what happens when you can't PROVE the person, relationship, or date; using indirect evidence as "proof".

22. Genealogy at Your Local Library Anne Wachs 104

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.

23. 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.

**FINDING FAMILY AND ANCESTORS OUTSIDE THE USA WITH
NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

Presented by

Rootstech Video

Learn how MyHeritage tools can help break down brick walls in your research of ancestors outside of the United States by harnessing the power of an international family history network.

2.

EFFECTIVE DATABASE SEARCH TACTICS

Presented by

Rootstech Video

Your research success depends on knowing the best way to search each different collection. Boolean, truncation, keyword, fielded data, proximity, phrase, wild cards and wild words are not foreign terms, but rather your keys to genealogical success!

3.

**PIECING TOGETHER HISTORY: CROWD-SOURCING
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As a technology driven society we have focused most crowd-sourcing initiatives on social media venues and electronic metadata collecting methods. However, a balance of tech and non-tech approaches are necessary to reach a generation in transition.

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Introduces users to note-taking software Evernote and its accessory applications, Web Clipper, Clearly, and Skitch, for organizing and conducting research on the Internet and while visiting repositories. Suggested uses and live note-creation demonstration will be presented.

5.

**HOW TO SCAN AN ELEPHANT: DIGITIZING YOUR
FAMILY HISTORY FROM ARTIFACT TO ZOMBIE**

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Digitizing is no longer the exclusive realm of flatbed scanners. Learn how and when to achieve best results using a digital camera, mobile scanner, or portable device to digitize your awkward family keepsakes and oversize research materials.

6.

**BASIC ONLINE RESOURCES FOR THE BEGINNING
GENEALOGIST**

Presented by

Rootstech Video

When you're new to family history, diving into the research process can seem overwhelming. This session will walk beginners through the exciting journey of genealogy. Learn what information is online, how to effectively search databases, and share information with others.

7.

**SCANNING & IMAGES # 1: THE POOP, THE SCOOP, AND
THER SKINNEY**

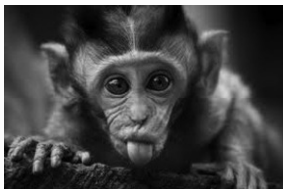
Presented by

Michael W. Garrambone

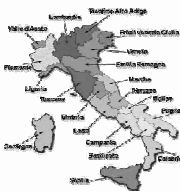
So What Is this About

Everyone wants images in their genealogy documents

- Family Photos
- Historical Documents
- Paper Narratives
- Maps and Charts
- Graphic Treasures





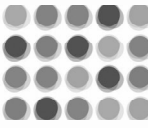
Uncle Charlie

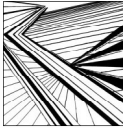




**We are going to talk about what you need
to know to capture and keep these items**

Scanning & Images I 2

Agenda


- Introduction
- Scanning: Getting the Dots
- Scanning Machines
- Those Wonderful Images
- Types of Images
- So What about Density
- Fixing Images
- Batting Clean Up

Scanning & Images I 3


What is Scanning

Dot Grabbing

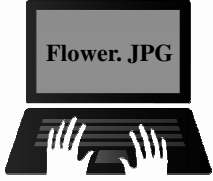
Scanning: Using a device (a scanner) to detect and capture the information, arrangement, color, or text characters contained in a document and storing this information in a computer graphics or written file of some format



Image



Scanner




Computer File 4


Scanning & Images I

Scanning Is Good for:

“Everybody Needs a Scanner, Sometime”




- Grabbing images to put in documents or on the web
- Adjusting, fixing, editing, or enhancing photos
- Spicing up newsletters and other publications
- Creating lively presentations and other visual aids
- Converting documents into editable text (w/OCR software)




Scanning & Images I 5


Several Types of Scanning Machines




Combo Printer & Sheet Scanner




Flat Bed Scanner



High-Speed Sheet Scanner

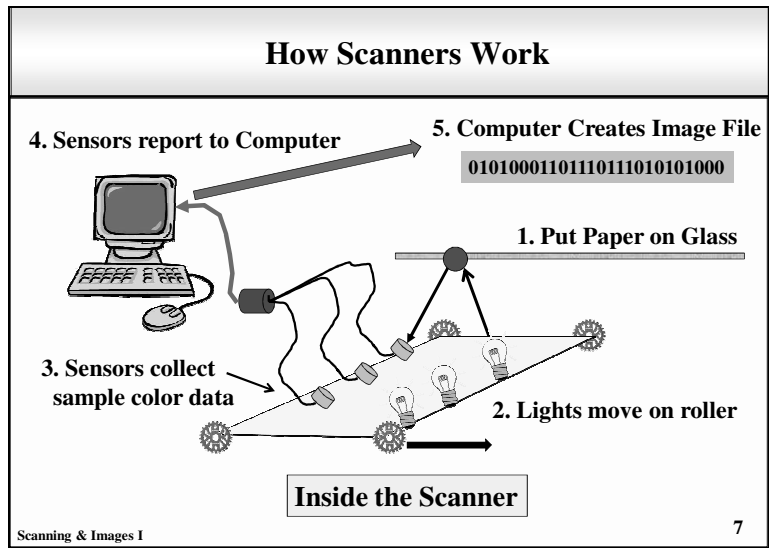


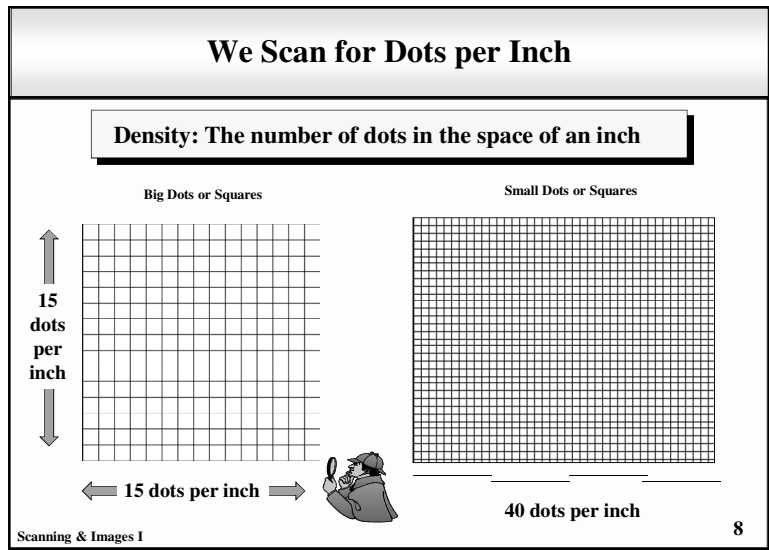
Hand Scanner



Portable Scanner

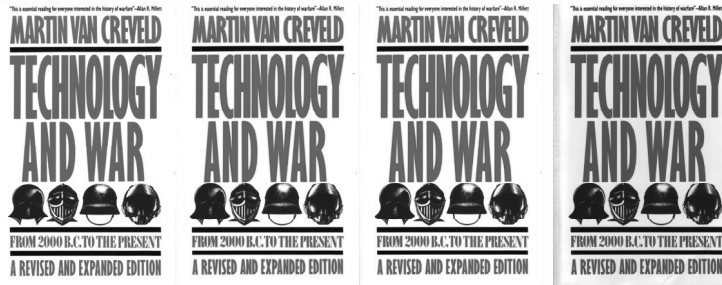
Scanning & Images I 6





Density Example

Density: Number of dots in the space of a linear inch



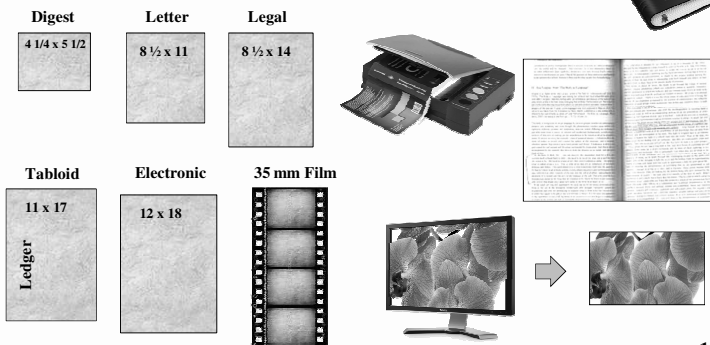
Density: 50 DPI	100 DPI	300 DPI	600 DPI
170 KiloBytes (KB)	473 KB	2,798 KB	10,318 KB

Scanning & Images I

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Scanning What ?

We take samples of what there is to see



Scanning & Images I

10

Example Screen Capture from Online

The Castle Garden at <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/nship19.shtml>
 World Vital Records at <http://www.worldvitalrecords.com/indexinfo.aspx?ix=ellisland>

Scanning & Images I 11

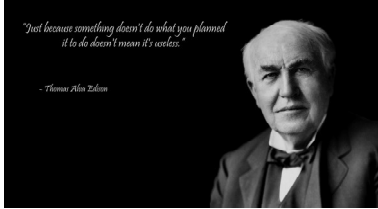
Example Passenger Ship Record using the Crop Tool

The Castle Garden at <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/nship19.shtml>
 World Vital Records at <http://www.worldvitalrecords.com/indexinfo.aspx?ix=ellisland>

Scanning & Images I 12

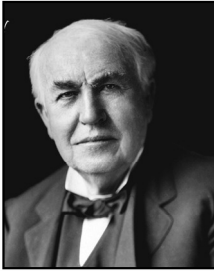
The PowerPoint Crop Tool ✂

Capture with Ctrl C, Paste with Ctrl V, then use the Crop Tool ✂



I don't need those words!

← So
This
becomes
this →




Just the portrait

Scanning & Images I 13


The PowerPoint Magic Brush ✍

This → Becomes → This



White border is gone!

→

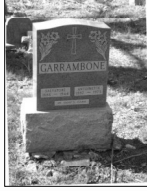


Scanning & Images I 14


Welcome to Images


Use images to enhance your genealogy

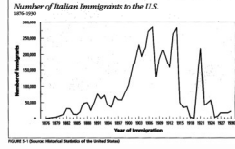
- **IMAGE:** a visual representation of something: as (1): a likeness of an object produced on a photographic material (2): a picture produced on an electronic display (as a television or computer screen)



Scanning & Images I








15

There Are Four Popular Image Types

Each image type has different characteristics

- **Raster:** Made of various dots •••••
- **Vector:** Made of various lines //
//
//
- **Character:** Made of a standard type-set (font) and size (points)

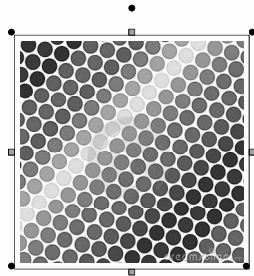
Letters, Symbols, Numbers
- **Compound:** One or more of the above that looks like this ➔ 

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Raster Images

Just a bunch of dots

- **Popular Raster Formats**
 - **BMP (Bitmap)**
 - Largest size file and best quality
 - **JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group)**
 - Small size file and efficient
 - **GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)**
 - Good for animation
 - **PNG (Portable Network Graphics)**
 - Very special properties
 - **TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)**
 - Smaller than BMP and very good






Scanning & Images I 17

More about Raster

Scanners Produce only Raster (Bitmap) Images

- Great for fixes and repairs
- Good for only limited stretching
- Most popular
- Easily found on web
- Use Google Images






Scanning & Images I

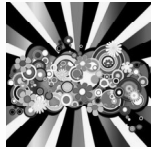

Vector Images

Just a Bunch of Lines

- **Popular Formats**
 - WMF (Windows Meta File)
 - Works with windows
 - AI (Adobe Illustrator)
 - Great for Graphics
 - CDR (Corel Draw Illustrator)



- **Strong Points**
 - Lots of lines with endpoints
 - Great for line drawings
 - Great for Stretching
 - Great for art work



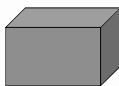




Scanning & Images I 19

More about Vector Images


Stretches Images by just move the end points

- **Great for magnification**
 - Used in most magazines
 - Works with windows
 - Used in PPT images
 - Favorite of artists
 - Great 3-dimensional attributes








7x Magnification



Vector



Bitmap


Scanning & Images I 20

Text files, the OCR, and PDFs

Each character has a symbol-code

Example

This is text.



- **Character Files**
 - .TXT (Text) --- DOS text
 - Works with windows
 - .DOCX (Word Files)
 - Great for word processing
- **OCR (Optical Character Reader)**
 - Scans a document and captures characters
 - Dots are gone and only characters remain
- **PDF (Portable Document File)**
 - Can contain both text and images
 - Yields a very small file size

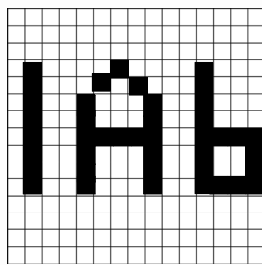
T = Char (084)
 h = Char (104)
 i = Char (105)
 s = Char (115)
 = Char (032) a space
 i = Char (105)
 s = Char (115)
 = Char (032) a space
 t = Char (116)
 e = Char (101)
 x = Char (120)
 t = Char (116)
 . = Char (046)

21

Scanning & Images I

What OCR Does

It Takes This



Dots with Shapes

→

And Makes This

l A b

**Characters,
Symbols, and
Words**

Scanning & Images I

22

I scanned this document as a JPG Image (dots)

ITALY, AGRIGENTO, NARO - CIVIL REGISTRATION

Naro (Agrigento). Ufficio dello stato civile. Stato civile, 1821-1865. -- Salt Lake City : Filmati dalla Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. -- in 20 bobine di microfilm : 16 mm.

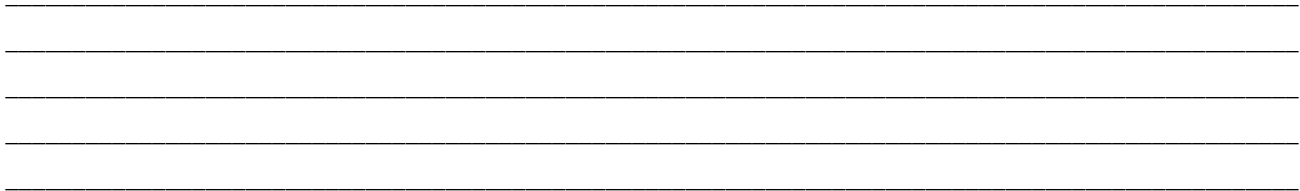
Microfilm dei registri originali nell'Archivio di Stato, Agrigento. Microfilm di alta riduzione (42x). Adoperare una macchina di alto ingrandimento.

Births, marriages, banns, deaths. Include indici parziali.

Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1821-1823	-----	1468162	I
Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1823-1825	-----	1518044	
Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1825-1828	-----	1518045	
Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1828-1830, 1829	-----	1518046	I
Matrimoni 1829	-----	1546587	I
Nati, morti 1830			
Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1831			
Nati, morti, notificazioni, matrimoni 1832-1833	-----	1468217	
Nati, morti 1834			
Nati, morti 1834-1835	-----	1468218	
Notificazioni, matrimoni 1834-1835			
Nati 1836			

See next Slide

Scanning & Images I 23



Then "OCR it" into a White Lettered Text File

ITALY, AGRIGENTO, NARO - CIVIL REGISTRATION

Naro (Agrigento). Ufficio dello stato civile. Stato civile, 1821-1865. -- Salt Lake City : Filmati dalla Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. In 20 bobine di microfilm: 16 mm

Microfilm dei registri originali nell' Archivio de Stato, Agrigento. Microfilm di alta riduzione (42x) Adoperare una macchina de alto ingrandimento

Births, Marriages, Banns, Deaths. Include indici parziali

Nati, morti, notificazioni-	-----	1468162
matrimoni 1821 -1823		
Nati, morti, notificazioni-	-----	1468163
matrimoni 1823-1825		

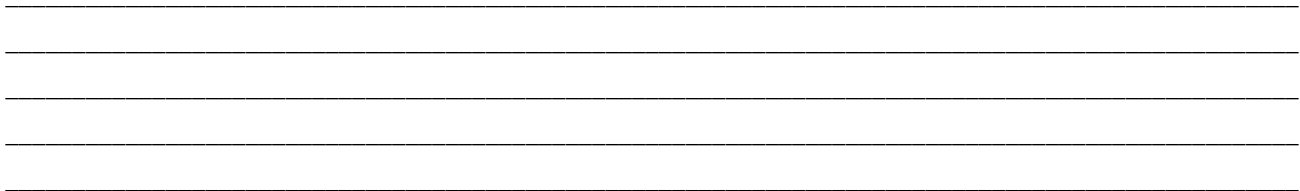
Partial Indices (nice)

Contents

20 Rolls

Film Order Numbers


Scanning & Images I 24





Some Information about Color


Color information makes a more interesting image


1. **Only black and white**
 - Like a printing press
 - Makes the smallest file size
2. **Shades of black and white (gray tones)**
 - Eight shades
 - 16, 32, and more shades
3. **Color**
 - Eight color
 - 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, millions














Scanning & Images I 25

Storing Color Images


Each dot has a number to indicate color 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

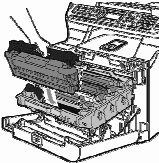
1. **Only black and white**
 - 0 = white, 1 = black, takes only one space Called a Bit (0 or 1)
2. **Shades of black and white (grayscale)**
 - Eight shades (0 through 7) takes 3 bits
 - Sixteen shades (0 through 15) takes 4 bits
3. **Color**
 - Eight colors
 - Sixteen colors
 - Thirty-two colors
 - 256 different colors 8 Bits is called a Byte

Scanning & Images I 26

Output Notes

- **Inkjet Printer Output**
 - 300-600 dpi
 - Printer ink colors are usually Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Black (CMYK) from which they make all the colors
 - With 24 bits they can make 16.7 million colors
- **Normal Screen Output**
 - Screens are made of picture elements (pixels)
 - These are set for the device of so many pixels (e.g., 1920 x 1200) and use the colors of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB) to make all the other colors
- **Laser Printer Output**
 - 1200-2400 dpi
 - Ink colors are usually (CMYK) cartridges to make all the colors
 - A quality laser printer can produce 100 pages per min.




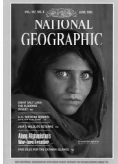




Scanning & Images I 27








How Much Dot Density Do You Need

Density: Number of dots in the space of a linear inch


 <p>Computer Monitor 72+ DPI</p> <p>PowerPoint Presentations 100 DPI</p>	 <p>Real Good Photos 300 DPI</p> <p>Outstanding Photos 600 DPI</p>
 <p>Draft Printing 200 DPI</p> <p>Standard Printing 300 DPI</p>	 <p>Good Magazine 600 - 1200 DPI</p> <p>High Quality Magazine 1200 - 2400 DPI</p>

Scanning & Images I 28

Number of Pixels Affect Screen Viewing


						
1	4	25	100	400	2,500	10,000

Low number of pixels



Grainy

High number of pixels




Higher Resolution

Scanning & Images I 29

Electronic Displays and Devices

Electronic




Screen Sizes

- 7 inch
- 10.1 inch


Aspect Ratios

- 15 inch monitor
- 600 x 600
- Aspect Ratio is 1:1

Monitors



- 15 inch
- 19 inch
- 25 inch
- 32 inch



- 19 inch monitor
- 864 x 648
- Aspect Ratio is 4:3

Scanning & Images I 30


Scanning Machine Software Settings

Item	Example Choices
Where do you want to scan from?	Patten (scanning machine)
Scan Source	PDF, OCR, Photoshop, folder
Scan Mode	B/W, grayscale, color, magazine, multi-scan
Image Quality	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200 DPI
Final Filename	Make up a name
Type File	BMP, JPEG, TIFF, PNG, PDF, others
Save Image to	Some folder name
Name of Graphics Pgm	Photoshop, MS Paint, Corel Draw (option)


Scanning & Images I 31

Changing File Type and Density

This ➔ Becomes ➔ This



BMP, 640x480, 901 KB



JPEG, 640x480, 148 KB

I used PhotoShop Elements 12

Scanning & Images I 32

Some Image Editors

Notable Editors

- **Raster Graphics Editors**
 - Adobe Photoshop (CSS)
 - Photoshop Elements
 - MS Paint
 - Paint Shop Pro
 - Many others
- **Vector Graphics Editors**
 - Adobe Illustrator
 - CorelDraw
 - Xara Xtreme Vector Software
 - Many others
- Adobe Acrobat

Things to do

- Open and save image files
- Crop an image
- Sharpen an image
- Resize an image
- Change colors
- Add special effects
- Add text or headers
- Fix different pixels
- Clone parts of an image
- Change contrast or brightness
- Add a picture frame
- Rotate an image
- Correct gamma levels
- Create a mirror or flip an image
- Remove a red eye
- Convert to grayscale
- Convert to another format

Combinations

Scanning & Images I

Passenger Ship Records

They just didn't swim!

Ellis Island Foundation

S. S. San Giorgio
Sailing from Palermo
28 Jan 1913
Arrived Port of New York
15 Feb 1913

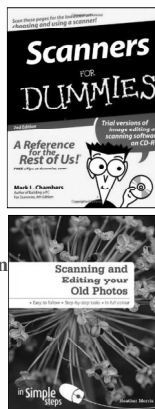
LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES											
Required by the Regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States under Act of October 3rd 1907, as amended											
S. S. <i>San Giorgio</i> sailing from <i>Palermo</i> on the <i>28 January</i> 1913											
No.	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Parents	Place of Birth	Parents	Place of Birth	Parents
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
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92
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94
95
96
97
98
99
100

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Scanning & Images I 34

References

- **Scanning 101 A few tips** by Wayne Fulton
<http://www.scantips.com/>
- **Hewlett-Packard Official Scanner Handbook**
Busch, Krzywicki, & Burden, 1999
- **Image File Formats**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_file_formats#CGM
- **Image Scanner**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_scanner
- **Optical Character Recognition**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_character_recognition
- **Laser Printing**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laser_printing
- **Scanners for Dummies**
- **Scanning and Editing Your Old Photos**
- **Official Scanner Handbook**



Scanning & Images I

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Point of Contact Information

Mr. Michael W. Garrambone



☎ : Home 937-233-3255

**📄 : 4138 Quail Bush Drive
Dayton, Ohio 45424**

💻 : mgarrambone@aol.com

Scanning & Images I

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8.


**SCANNING & IMAGES # 2: THE POOP, THE SCOOP, AND
THER SKINNEY**

Presented by


Michael W. Garrambone

So What Is this About

Everyone wants images in their genealogy documents



State of Ohio





Great Uncle Bob

- Family Photos
- Documents
- Paper Narratives
- Maps and Charts
- Graphic Treasures


The next level in talking about what you need to know to capture and keep those images

Scanning & Images II 2



Agenda

MG?



Raster **VS** Vector


- Introduction
- Scanning for Dots
- More Scanning Ideas
- Those Wonderful Images
- Image Ideas
- Special Terms & Tricks
- Fixing Images
- Idea Clean Up

Scanning & Images II 3


What is Scanning

Pixel Grabbing

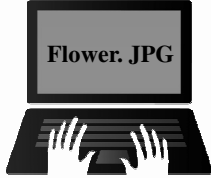
Scanning: Using a device (a scanner) to detect and capture the information, arrangement, color, or text characters contained in a document and storing this information in a computer graphics or written file of some format



Image



Scanner




Computer File


Scanning & Images II 4

Lets Scan a Photo

CanoScan Toolbox



3" wide x 4" tall



Cute Little Tara Pooh

- **Scan information**
 - Scan at 300 dots per inch (dpi)
 - Create a JPG file
 - Scan in color
 - File name is TaraPooh 300.jpg
- **Result**
 - $(3 \times 300) \times (4 \times 300) = 900 \times 1200$ pixels
 - Width is 900 & Height is 1200 pixels
 - Total number is **1,080,000 pixels (1.08 MP)**
 - Each pixel needs **color information**

Pixel = Picture Element, one dot on a display screen


Scanning & Images II 5



Some Information about Color



Greater color information makes a more interesting image

1. **Just black and white**
 - Like a printing press
 - Makes the smallest file size

CUSTOMER
PARKING
ONLY



2. **Shades of black and white (gray tones)**
 - Eight shades
 - 16, 32, or more shades



3. **Color**
 - Eight color
 - 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, or millions

Scanning & Images II 6

More Talk about Color



**Today's Scanners can capture
Black & White and Color images**

Simple Black and White takes only one computer bit to store each pixel's information 1/0 1 bit

- Eight shades of Black and White takes three computer bits to store each pixel's information


7	To	0
4	2	1

 3 bits
- Color printing requires three sets of bits, one set for R, G, B

Red

Green

Blue
- Each RGB color set has a number of shades (8, 16, 32, ...)



Scanning & Images II 7

(8 bits = 1 byte)

Two Screen Examples

(1 million bytes = 1 MB)

Black and White

or

- Lets look at pure B/W (No shades)

Uses 1 bit per pixel

Takes 1 bit x 1,080,000 pixels for photo

Takes 1,080,000 bytes, or
1,080 Kilobytes (KB), or
1.08 Megabytes (MB) for the photo

Eight Colors

- Lets look at 8 colors

Uses 3 bits per pixel

000 = 0	100 = 4
001 = 1	101 = 5
010 = 2	110 = 6
011 = 3	111 = 7

Takes 3 bits x 1,080,000 pixels for photo

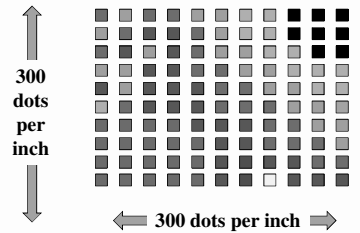
Takes 3,240,000 bytes, or
3,240 KB, or
3.24 MB for the photo

Scanning & Images II 8

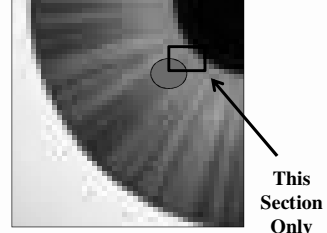
The Truth: Scanners Only Sample Information

Density: The number of dots in the space of an inch (both directions)

Sample taken

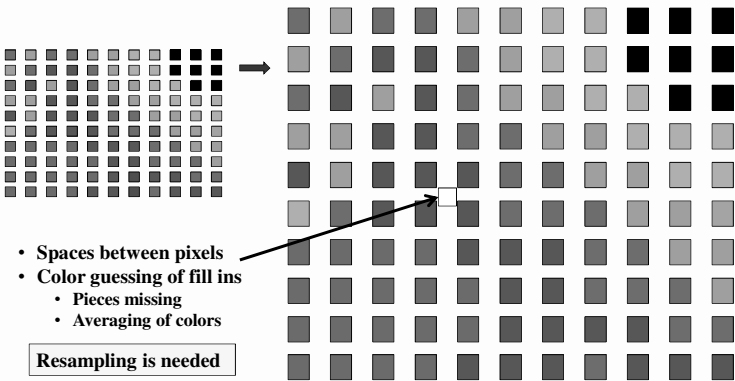


Subject being scanned



Scanning & Images II 9

Effects of Stretching



- Spaces between pixels
- Color guessing of fill ins
 - Pieces missing
 - Averaging of colors

Resampling is needed

Scanning & Images II 10

Effects of too much Stretching

- Can add pixels
- Must guess Colors
 - Pieces missing
 - Averaging of colors

Pixelation

Scanning & Images II 11

Effects of Stretching (resampling methods)

Scaling up using nearest neighbor Scaling up using 2 SAL method


Scaling up using Lanczos method

Bicubic Bilinear Nearest Neighbor

Pixelation


Scanning & Images II 12

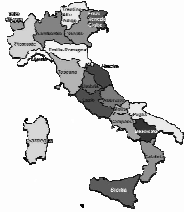
Images

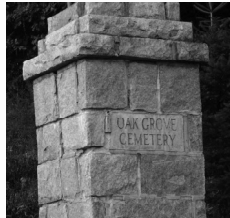



Images enhance our genealogy

- **IMAGE:** a visual representation of something: as (1): a likeness of an object produced on a photographic material (2): a picture produced on an electronic display (as a television or computer screen)










Scanning & Images II 13

More about Images

Every image has size, shape, and density



Document (Image) Size:
 Width: 14.22 inches
 Height: 10.667 inches
 Resolution: 72 pixels/inch

Total number of Pixels (2.25 M)
 Width: 1024 pixels
 Height: 768 pixels

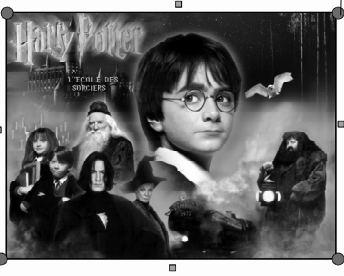
- Scale Size
(Affects proportion when image is resized)
- Constrained Proportions
(Constrains aspect ratio)
- Resample Image
(Interpolate pixel information)

Interpolation methods: Bilinear, Bicubic, Bicubic Smoother, Bicubic Sharper, Nearest Neighbor

Scanning & Images II 14

Aspect Ratio

Every image has shape called its Aspect Ratio





Scanning & Images II

The Aspect Ratio
Matches the length to the width
Shows the numbers in reduced form

Width: 1024 pixels
Height: 768 pixels
226 : 142 or 113 : 71




Monitors also have Aspect Ratio
They are normally 4 : 3 or 16 : 9
My monitor is 1920 x 1200, or 8 x 5





15

Image Cropping and Such in PowerPoint

Just some examples




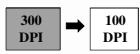




16

Four PowerPoint Cropping Secrets ✂

Density: The number of dots in the space of an inch (both directions)

- 1. You can crop an image right in PowerPoint**
This removes the cropped parts from view (still there, but hidden)
 Keep just the white
- 2. You can put any part of image back to the original from this crop**
This allows you to fix mistakes!

- 3. You can discard the edges of the cropped image**
This reduces the file size and the briefing size as well

- 4. You can change (e.g., reduce) the image density in PowerPoint**
PowerPoint can take a big file image and reduce its screen dpi


Scanning & Images II 17

9.

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES #1

Presented by


Michael W. Garrambone

What is this all about?

Purpose: To make beginning researchers aware of some very simple and very helpful genealogical concepts


The Big Idea

- There are some elementary, basic, fundamental ideas that all genealogists should know
- These ideas are easy to learn, but are not always known, or ever taught to folks in a simple fashion



Fundamental Mysteries I 2

Agenda



- ☞ The Secret of Index
- ☞ Keep a Log to Cut the Fog
- ☞ The Secret Helper
- The Story that Lied
- Another Burnt Down Court House
- Crashing around the Wall
- The Invisible Helper
- ☞ Persistence in the Graveyard


Fundamental Mysteries I 3

The Secret of Index

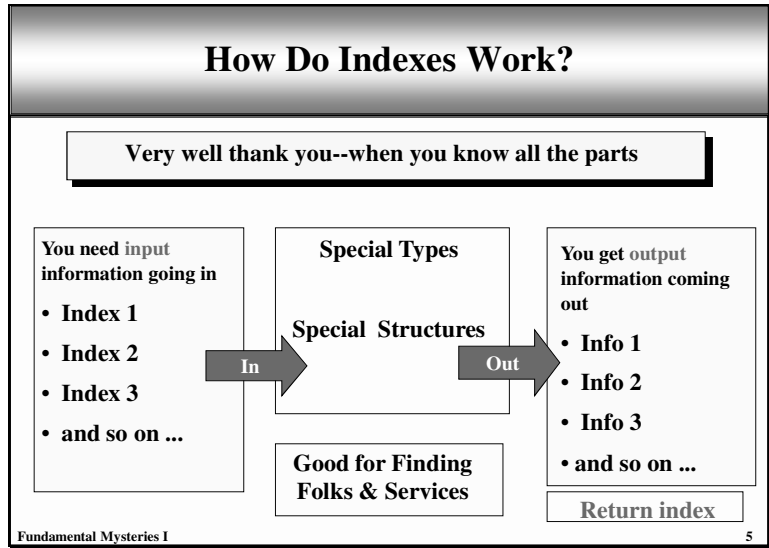
Index: Something that serves to guide, point out or otherwise facilitate reference (AHD)

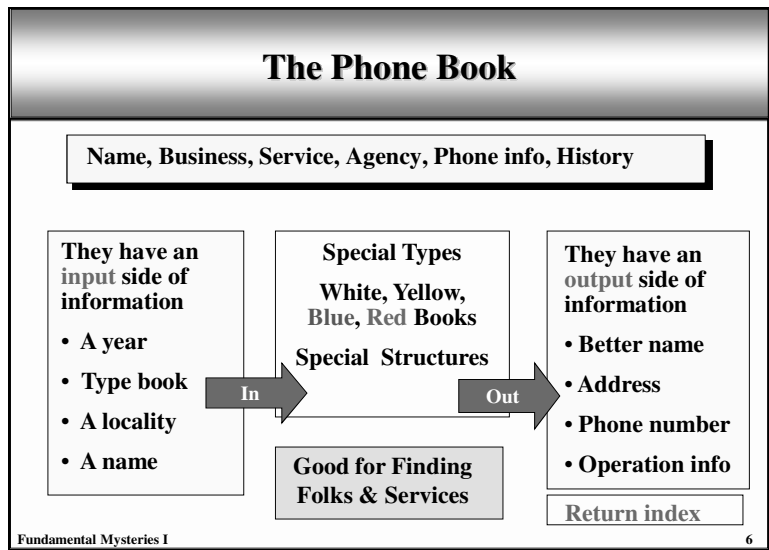
A system for finding things easier and faster

- People devise them
- They have a sense of order
- They have certain rules
- They have special quirks & secrets



Fundamental Mysteries I 4

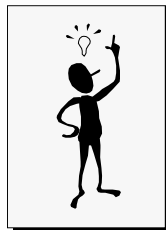




Some Quirks

Quirk: A peculiarity of behavior

- **Hard to find this big book**
- **Not everybody is in the book**
- **No listing of who is not listed**
- **Good for only one year (at best)**
- **Does not always use common terms**
- **Can't find soil under soil, try landscape materials**
- **Has index in the front of yellow pages**



Fundamental Mysteries I

7

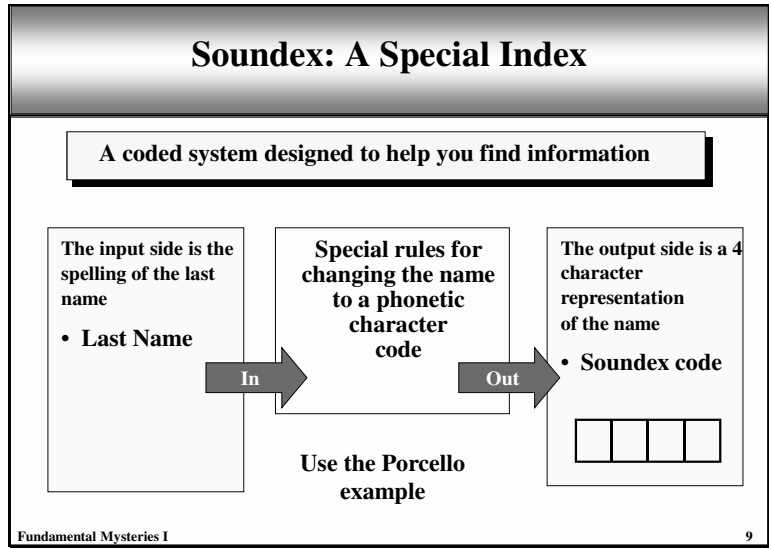
Some Secrets

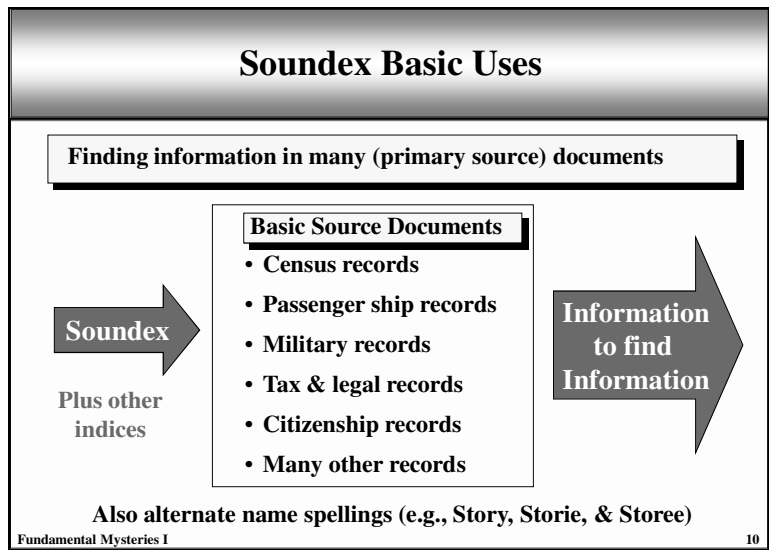
- **There are books of “reverse” indexes**
 - **Index on phone number, get name**
 - **Index on location, get phone number**
 - **Index on service, get phone number**
- **There are “internet” phone books**
 - **White pages, yellow pages, service pages**
 - **There are reverse pages**
 - **There are international pages**
- **There are things called “index of indexes”**



Fundamental Mysteries I

8





Soundex Example: Basic Rules

Step 1

Name In

Porcello →

- First letter of the name is the first character of the four
- Cancel out the vowels, and the H, W, & Y letters
- Cancel out the double consonants
- From the left, assign numbers to the consonants (total of four characters)

• 1 = b, f, p, v	• 4 = l
• 2 = c, g, j, k, q, s, x, z	• 5 = m, n
• 3 = d, t	• 6 = r

Code Out

P624 →

Porcello = P~~o~~ r c ~~l~~/~~o~~ = P r c l = P624

Fundamental Mysteries I 11

General Example

- Step 1. Convert name to Soundex code (Porcello to P624)
- Step 2. Use Soundex code in a listing table to find Soundex document
- Step 3. Use the Soundex name in the Soundex roll to find the record

Step 2

Index 1: Census Year

Index 2: State

Index 3: Soundex Code

→

Soundex Census
Roll Listing

(index to microfilm
roll numbers)

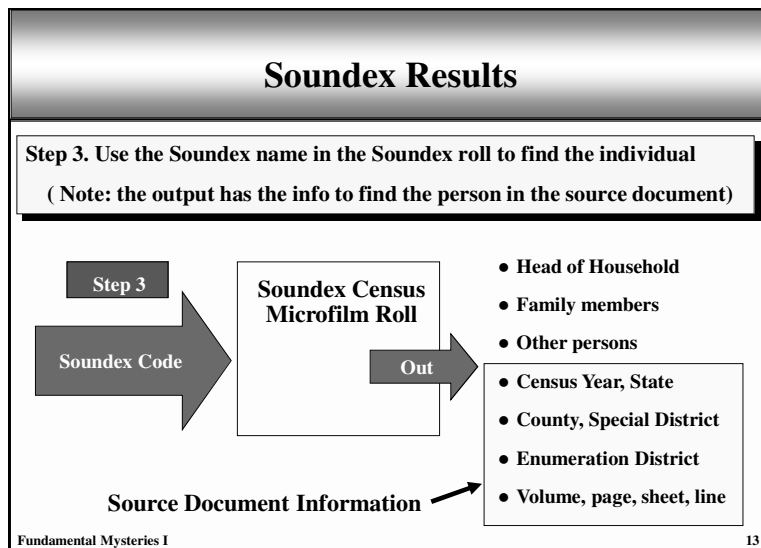
→

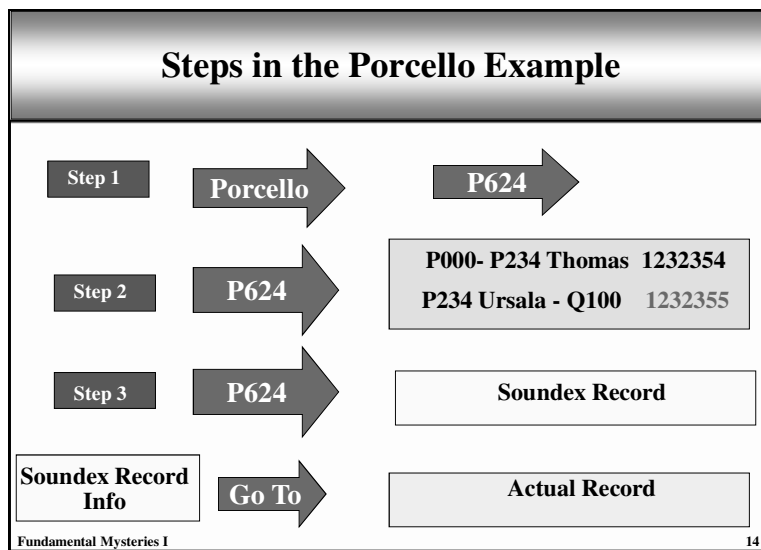
NARA or FHC
Roll Number
(Microfilm Number)

↓

This roll number is just
another index

Fundamental Mysteries I 12





Porcello Soundex Card

Great Grandmother

P 624

Porcello, Angela (INDIVIDUAL)

CONNECTICUT VOL. 15 E. D. 40

SHEET 5 LINE 72 ← Census Location

W 54 (AGE) State (STATE)

Hartford (CITY) 1912 ab- (CENSUS YEAR)

Thompsonville (COUNTY) Nitewood (TOWNSHIP) 23 (HOUSE NO.)

ENUMERATED WITH *Rossi, James*

RELATIONSHIP TO ABOVE *Mother-in-law*

REMARKS

1920 1920 CENSUS-INDEX DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 13-48171 A-3

Fundamental Mysteries I 15

Some Soundex Secrets

- Not everyone is recorded in Soundex
- Sometimes only households with children are listed
- Might have to look under split (Van Clyde) or maiden names
- Sometimes Soundex information is in batch order
- Soundex finds families
- Soundex can save months of visual scanning time

A620


A635

Note: Range on right

Fundamental Mysteries I 16

Soundex Quirks

- Not all documents have been soundex-ed/partially soundex-ed
- Some documents are soundex-ed for certain years, or certain states
- Soundex-ing does not mean completely covered or exhaustively covered
- After finding the soundex (name) code, the order of the names is listed alphabetically by first name
- This means Alfred, Alice, Arnold, Betty, Benjamin, and so on..
- Soundex is really an index to an index (sneaky thought here)




Fundamental Mysteries I 17

Keep a Log to cut the Fog

Keep running notes about your research: It will be of immeasurable help and save you enormous time and energy

A system for keeping things you found and finding things you can't find


- Date of Event (yyyy-mm-dd)
- Activity performed or objective after
- Results or lack of results attained
- Reference or research source
- Special comment, notes, or follow-up



Fundamental Mysteries I 18

What are you after?

**Grandfather
Matteo
Porcello
B. 1898**



**Grandmother
Antonina
(Alfano)
Porcello
B. 1903**

Where were these people in 1920?

Fundamental Mysteries I 19

How Does the Log Work?

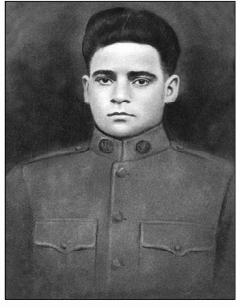
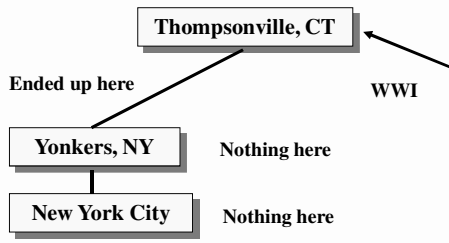
Very well thank you, when you know all the parts

Objective	Results
1. Searching for Matteo Porcello in Yonkers, NY 1920 Census	Did not find him in Yonkers
2. Searching for Matteo Porcello in Thompsonville, CT 1920 Census	Found Porcello's, but not him
3. Talked to Uncle Tony	Grandma born in NYC
4. Talked to Cousin Angie	Grandpa returned from WW1
5. Searched for marriage certificate in Yonkers	No marriage certificate

Fundamental Mysteries I 20

Thinking About it

1. Where are the locations?
2. What do you make out of the information?
3. What information is missing?

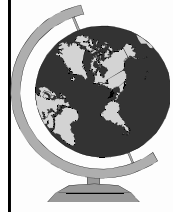


Fundamental Mysteries I

21

Log Catches Quirks


- Not found in Yonkers, NY 1920 Census
 - Does not mean not there
 - Not found in Thompsonville, CT 1920 Census
 - Does not mean not there
 - First child born in Yonkers, NY 1921
 - War story most believable
-
- Next Step: Search for marriage certificate in Thompsonville, CT



Fundamental Mysteries I

22

Nice Find, Huh!



Fundamental Mysteries I

CERTIFIED COPY

State of Connecticut Bureau of Vital Statistics 99

Marriage License

1. Groom's name: <u>Mathew Prichard</u>	1. Bride's name: <u>Anna Alfano</u>
2. Age: <u>21</u>	2. Age: <u>17</u>
3. Color: <u>White</u>	3. Color: <u>White</u>
4. Occupation: <u>Mill. op.</u>	4. Occupation: <u>Mill. op.</u>
5. Birthplace: <u>Italy</u>	5. Birthplace: <u>Italy</u>
6. His residence: <u>Shampstead Conn.</u>	6. Her residence: <u>Shampstead Conn.</u>

7. (Single) Single Marriage 7. (Single) Single Marriage
 8. Name of Father: Edmond Prichard 8. Name of Father: Gabrielo Alfano
 9. Name of Mother: Anna Prichard 9. Name of Mother: Anna Prichard

I, Mathew Prichard, one of the persons named in this Marriage License, do solemnly swear that the statements therein made are true.

Sworn to before me this 24 day of August 1920. Signed: Mathew Prichard
Anna Alfano Registrar

I, John H. Potter, Registrar, do hereby certify that the above-named parties have complied with the laws of Connecticut relating to a marriage license.

Dated: August 24 1920 Attest: John H. Potter
 Town of Shampstead

Marriage Certificate

I hereby certify that Mr. Mathew Prichard and Mrs. Anna Alfano were legally joined in marriage by me at Shampstead this 24 day of August 1920.

Address: 87 Pearl St. Signed: Rev. J. F. Curtin
 Official capacity: Minister of the Gospel

I CERTIFY that this is a true transcript of the information on the MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE as recorded in this office on August 24, 1920.

ATTEST: _____ REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS
 DATED: August 24, 1920 TOWN OF SHAMPSTEAD, CONNECTICUT
 NOT GOOD WITHOUT SEAL OF CERTIFYING OFFICER

10.

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES #2

Presented by


Michael W. Garrambone

What is this all about?

Purpose: To make beginning researchers aware of some very simple and very helpful genealogical concepts


The Big Idea

- There are some elementary, basic, fundamental ideas that all genealogists should know
- These ideas are easy to learn, but are not always known, or ever taught to folks in a simple fashion



Fund Mysteries II 2

Agenda



- ☐ The Secret of Index
- ☐ Keep a Log to Cut the Fog
- ☐ The Secret Helper
- ☐ Persistence in the Graveyard
- The Story of the Ledger
- Black People Have No Records
- So Where is Sandy Hook
- Shooting through the Gap





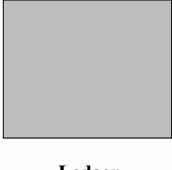
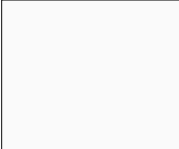
Fund Mysteries II 3

The Story of the Ledger

So what do you know about paper?

It comes in different Sizes

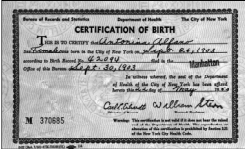
Width x Height in Inches

					
Digest 5 ½ x 8 ½	Letter 8 ½ x 11	Legal 8 ½ x 14	Tabloid 11 x 17	Ledger 17 x 11	Electronic Media 18 x 12

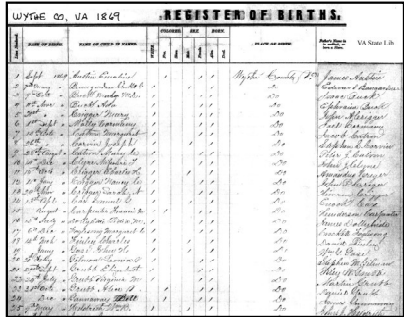
Fund Mysteries II 4

Why is the Ledger Important?

It is the most original and information filled document of them all



Typical Certificate




Typical Ledger Entry

Fund Mysteries II5


How did you learn About this?

I went to Hoboken, New Jersey and Found Two Angels



The Clerk

Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics
City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey



6 Dec 2000

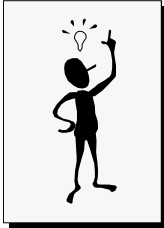

Marriage Certificate Antonetta Amato & Salvatore M. Garrambone 5 May 1912

Fund Mysteries II6

Some Quirks

Quirk: A peculiarity of behavior


- Are big bound (often old) books
- Hard to scan individual pages
- Handwritten may be hard to read
- Might be inaccessible to public
- May not be scannable
- May be guarded by ogres
- Limited number of angels on duty, watch for





Fund Mysteries II 9

“Black People Have No Records”

Said by Some, Believed by Many





**The Famous
“Sparse Tree”**

And so, the Quest Began

He is looking for information, Don't tell him anything!

Fund Mysteries II 10

Finding the Network

Finding the people "Link by Link," "Phone by Phone," Visit by Visit

Relatives and Non Relatives

- Great Aunts and Uncles
- Siblings
- Nieces and Nephews
- Friends and Neighbors
- Busy Bodies
- Interceders (church, legal, funeral)

Story tellers, distance relatives, schoolmates, tree keepers

Fund Mysteries II 11

Finding the Artifacts

Finding information in many (primary source) documents

Basic Source Documents

- Census records
- Passenger ship records
- Military records
- Tax & legal records
- Citizenship records
- Many other records

Also unusual sources (newspapers, court houses, books)

Fund Mysteries II 12

And Then the Strange Comments Come

- I heard you were hunting _____. I know all about those rascals.
- Yes, I know the whole family, we lived in _____ for many years.
- I am a blood relative of _____ I have a reunion photo.
- And there was a terrible fight and then _____. Oh, what a story.
- I am retired, I sit at the computer and track folks from that town 24/7.
- There was an argument at the funeral, that person almost got buried twice!
- Yes, I knew him and honestly “he was mean as a snake.”
- Seem like there were more marriages for her than there were divorces.
- The saying was, “They Kill’em in Gilliam”

Fund Mysteries II

13

11.

GERMAN MIGRATION INTO THE OHIO

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen

Let's define some terms:

Emigration = when they exited a country

Imigration = when they came into a country

Migration = movement within a country

Three main waves of German immigration:

1683-1710 – Began with founding of Germantown. Ship: *Concord*

1710-1727 – Increasing numbers; mostly Swiss Mennonites

1727-1776 – Masters of all vessels required to list of all passengers, occupations, and place of origin.

All were subject to King of England.

The Revolutionary War put an end to all immigration.

All of the pioneers in this history had ancestors who lived in the German speaking provinces of the Rhine River watershed in western Germany and Switzerland. Most lived within 50 miles of the Rhine.

- This area experienced severe devastation and economic difficulties in the 17th and 18th century which explains the desire of many to find a new life elsewhere.
 - Many moved within the region. Others emigrated to other areas within Europe and America.
- Thirty Years War (1618-1648) was the last of the religious wars of the Reformation, and was most destructive.
 - Switzerland remained untouched. Whole areas of Alsace and central Rhine region (Palatinate) were devastated and depopulated.
 - Parishes were not sufficiently populated to renew religious activities and record keeping until late 17th century.
- By early 18th century, British began to allow large numbers of Germany settlers (Palatines) into North American colonies.
 - Most emigrants were born within fifty miles of the Rhine River. The Rhine begins in the Swiss Alps and flows northward, through the German states, for the more than 700 miles, entering the North Sea at Rotterdam in Holland.
 - Emigrants wet to the nearest city or town on the Rhine and found a boat going down the river to Rotterdam. Trip from Basel to Rotterdam – 4-6 weeks.

-
- There were many separate German states in the 18th century. If travelers left from Basel, the upper most river port, they would pay tolls and taxes to more than thirty separate governments by the time they reached Rotterdam.
 - At Rotterdam, Swiss and German emigrants found English ships waiting to bring them to America. As many as three to four hundred people were crowded onto small wooden ships, along with their possessions, provision, cargo and livestock. Voyage took 8-12 weeks.
 - Most of the 18th century Swiss and German immigrants landed in Philadelphia. Most became residents of Pennsylvania before moving southward.
 - Interesting account – “google” Gottlieb Mittelberger on the ship “Osgood”. It basically cost all ones worldly fortune to emigrate to the New World.

Why were these people so willing to make such sacrifices and endure such hardships?

- Seeking escape from semi-feudal and poverty-ridden society. Population growth threatened to make conditions worse.
- The New World had an abundance of land and good grass that could support livestock.
 - Pennsylvania and Virginia were attractive - limestone sustained the pasture and hay fields.
 - The Shenandoah Valley reminded them of home.
- They wanted to preserve their old way of life since large family groups and communities often migrated together.
 - They were quick to reestablish their churches and communities, giving them names from the Old World. Most were Lutheran or Reformed (Calvinists). They did not mix. They did not tolerate Catholics, Anabaptists (Mennonites), or dissenters.
 - Swiss and Germans had a distinct architectural style, preferring stone structures. When building log houses, they used stone foundations and put a large stone chimney in the center.
 - Bank barns were common, for their farming centered around livestock.
- Dietary habits and customs remained much the same.
 - Food crops were grain, cabbages and root vegetables. Apples were important and could be kept during the winter. They were quick to establish an orchard. Primary source of meat was pork, cured with salt for keeping. Cows produced milk, butter and cheese. Potatoes were not introduced until the late 18th century, when they were introduced from Europe.
 - Wherever there was limestone or black walnut trees, you would soon find Germans.

Pre-1820

<u>Favorite port of entry:</u> New York	Most were members of the two chief German Protestant churches
<u>Where did they settle:</u> Iowa Michigan Illinois Indiana Ohio Pennsylvania Kansas South Dakota Michigan Wisconsin	Swiss Mennonites received a grant for 10,000 acres – Lancaster, Pennsylvania <u>Came because of:</u> Overpopulation Hard winters Heavy taxes

1820-1920

At least ¼ of all immigrants were German Did not come to establish something new, but to reestablish something old Drawn by economic reasons, not from war or national disaster	90% of all German immigrants came to America Others went to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, South Africa
--	--

Who is German?

- Prior to 1871, there is no “Germany”. It is a collection of German states.
 - Most researchers look for ancestors in Germany, but rule out other German-speaking nations: Switzerland, Austria, the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Leaving the country:

- German emigration was through Holland
- In the early 19th century – LeHavre, a major port for cotton trade
- Germany → Holland → Hull, England →
- Railway across England → Liverpool
- Later 19th century –
 - Bremen → Baltimore
 - Hamburg (served much of Europe) → New York

German Church Records:

Some American records go back to the early 1700's

Written in German

Most are going to be Lutheran

- A few will be Catholic

Where are these 18th century emigrants recorded?

- In the parish registers of his original home community, and in court records and tax lists
- In the files of the authority responsible for manumitting him from ties of subjection or serfdom
- In land-transaction records (if he sold his property before emigrating) and in yearly government accounts (if he had to pay a removing duty called Abzug or Nachsteuer)
- In lists of emigrants, generally made for statistical purposes
- In the parish registers of places along his route, if he married, baptized a child, or buried a family member along his journey
- In transmigrant and passenger lists
- In settlement, naturalization, land-grant and other records in his new country
- In the parish registers and sometimes the newspapers of his new home
- In his family bible or in letters to his relatives in the old country
- In inheritance records, advertisements for heirs, or declarations of death in his country of origin
- On his gravestone

From www.ProGenealogists.com

Passenger Lists:

- Before 1800, we have lists for:
 - New York, 1709-1711
 - Philadelphia, 1727-1808
 - This contains names of many immigrants not only to Pennsylvania, but also to Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.
 - A general index to many other emigration, immigration and naturalization lists relevant to America from the 17th to 19th centuries has recently been published.

Don't throw in the towel!

- 18th century German migration was a group phenomenon:
 - Friends or relatives left the community together, and travelled together.
 - They often settled near one another in their new country. This is where you try to reconstruct these groups at the place of settlement

Selected Bibliography

Eldridge, Carrie, *An Atlas of German Migration and America*.

Fryxell, David A., *Moving Targets*, Family Tree Magazine, March 2008, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp. 22-29 (map in PowerPoint used with permission)

German Pioneer Museum, 4764 West Fork Road, Cincinnati, OH 45247, or call (513) 598-5732

The German Heritage Museum serves as the focal point in presenting and displaying German-American culture. This museum is the first of its kind in the region, and a testament to the many contributions German immigrants and their descendants have made toward the building of the Ohio Valley and America. The museum focuses especially on representing the long history of German-Americans in the Greater Cincinnati area, which became, and remains one of the major German-American centers in the United States. In addition, displays also showcase the activities of the twenty organizations currently under the umbrella of the German-American Citizens League of Greater Cincinnati, founded in Cincinnati in 1895.

Thorndale, William and Dollarhide, William, *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920*, Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000.

Helpful Web Sites:

Germans in America – European Reading Room:
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/european/imde/germany.html>

Germans in Hamilton County: www.familysearch.org (search under wiki)

Reading German Script: <http://script.byu.edu/german/en/welcome.aspx>

Tracing Immigrant Origins: www.familysearch.org (search under wiki)

Whitaker, Beverly, *Early American Roads and Trails*,
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~gentutor/trails.html>

12.

THE PRE-1850 “TIC MARKS” – WHAT CAN THEY TELL ME?

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen

Most genealogists researching American ancestors love the detailed censuses taken between 1850 and 1930. Yet our eyes glaze over and our head starts hurting when we take on the columns and head counts of the pre-1850 census enumerations. Many researchers go so far as to avoid them altogether, or use them only as a source for the head of household. When used together, however, these early U.S. census records can often provide important clues to early American families. Kimberly T. Powell

The census records from 1790-1840 only list the free heads of households, not the names of other family members. The family members were tallied, but not named.

These earlier censuses can help to point us in a different direction that we may not have considered before, and therefore use new record sources. They may help us discover the county of residence using a census index. All pre-1850 census records have been completely indexed.

1840 Census Headers – Census Day; 1 Jun

Written page number	Printed page number	Name of Head of Family	Free White Persons (including heads of families)																									
			Males													Females												
			under age 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up	under age 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up

1830 Census Headers – Census Day; 1 Jun

Written page number	Printed page number	Name of Head of Family	Free White Persons (including heads of families)																									
			Males													Females												
			under age 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up	under age 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 & up

1820 Census Headers – Census Day; 7 Aug

Written page number	Printed page number	Name of Head of Family	Number of Free White Males							Number of Free White Females							Number of Free Colored Persons														All other persons	Slaves
			including heads of families						to age 10	including heads of families						Males							Females									
			to age 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 & up	to age 10		to age 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 & up	to age 14	14-26	26-45	45 & up	to age 14	14-26	26-45	45 & up										

1800 or 1810 Census Headers – Census Day; 4 Aug and 6 Aug

1810 U.S. Census Schedule of the whole number of Persons within the division allotted to _____ Family: _____, Town: _____, City: _____														
County: _____, State: _____ Page #: _____, Ancestry pg #: _____														
Line #	Names of Heads of Families	Free White Males					Free White Females					All other free persons, except free Indians not taxed	Slaves	
		Under 10	10 thru 15	16 thru 25	26 thru 44	45 & over	Under 10	10 thru 15	16 thru 25	26 thru 44	45 & over			

1790 Census Headers – Census Day; 2 Aug

Page	Name of Head of Family	Free White Males 16 years & upwards including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Males including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves	Dwellings/ other information
------	------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--	------------------------	--------	------------------------------

Census Checklist – download from: www.familytreemagazine.com

Census Checklist



Note which US census records you've researched for each ancestor.

Name	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1810 Floyd Co., KY Census, Adam Carehart – Find the differences

ancestry.com | 1810 United States Federal Census for Adam Carehart

Kentucky > Floyd > Floyd

Floyd County															
1	William	Christ													
2	Thomas	Castin	1				1			4	1	1	1		
3	?	Carehart	1	2			1			2		1			
4	Adam	Carehart	1			1						1			
5	Adam	Carehart			1	1			1	1	1	1		1	
6	James	Camron	1	1					1	3				1	
7	Samuel C.	Coburn					2		1	1	1		2		

LN	Firstname	Lastname	Free White persons														
			Male					Female					Not Tax	Slv			
			0	10	16	26	45	+	0	10	16	26			45	+	
1	William	Christ							1		1						
2	Thomas	Castin		1	2			1		4	1	1	1				
3	?	Carehart		1				1		2		1					
4	Adam	Carehart		1			1					1					
5	Adam	Carehart				1	1		1	1	1	1			1		
6	James	Camron		1	1				1	3					1		
7	Samuel C.	Coburn						2	1	1	1		2				

Table 2. Data in each census year 1790 to 1840

The early census data contained the name of the head of the household, plus the numbers of the following:	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Free white males under/over 16 years old Free white females Slaves owned	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Free white persons in five or more specified age groups	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slaves in specified age groups	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Foreigners, not naturalized	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Deaf, dumb and blind; insane/idiotic; literacy	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Name and age of each person receiving a military pension Persons attending school	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Table 3. Availability of Population Schedules 1790 to 1840

State	Statehood	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Delaware	1787	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	1787	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	1787	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	1788	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	1788	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	1788	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	1789	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	1790	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	1791	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	1792	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	1796	No	No	Fr	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	1800	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	1803	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	1812	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	1816	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	1817	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	1818	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alabama	1819	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Maine	1820	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	1821	-	-	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	1836	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	1837	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	1845	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Iowa	1846	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Wisconsin	1848	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes

-	State or Territory did not exist, or no census was taken.
No	Census was taken, but schedules were destroyed.
Yes	Schedules are available for most counties.
Fr	Fragments only exist

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Helpful Websites

Converse, Tracey Carrington, *What's on Each US Federal Census From 1790-1940?*, Reprinted courtesy of Genealogy Records Service, <http://www.genrecords.com>.

Digging Details from Pre-1850 Census Records:

http://genealogy.about.com/od/census/a/pre_1850_us.htm

Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses from 1790-2000:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/pol02marv-pt2.pdf>

Mills, Elizabeth Shown, "Census Tick Marks and Codes—Revisited Yet Again!"

Ancestry Daily News, 04 January 2005; archived at Ancestry.com, *Learning Center*

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=9505>.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown, "Interpreting the Tick Marks on Federal Censuses," *Ancestry Daily News*, 11 March 2004; archived at Ancestry.com, *Learning Center*

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=8265>.

National Archives, Clues in Census Records 1790-1840:

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/1790-1840.html>.

Persi/Heritage Quest Library:

<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/help/censusbook/Section%205.pdf>

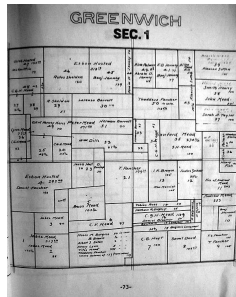
Powell, Kimberly, *Digging Details From the Pre-1850 Census Records*, http://genealogy.about.com/od/census/a/pre_1850_us.htm

13.

TREASURES IN THE TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen



How did township records begin?

- Church records in England were kept in a parish chest (strongbox).
 - Other records besides church records were kept there, and were known as Parish Chest Records.
- There were two keys; one held by the priest, the other held by the parish clerk. Both had to be present for it to be opened.
- Some exist from the 16th century, but most are from 18th to 19th century.
- This evolved into our modern township records.

Division of a township

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 16 40 Acres	NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 16 40 Acres	NE 1/4 of Section 16 160 Acres	
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 16 40 Acres	SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 16 40 Acres		
N 1/2 of SW 1/4 Section 16 80 Acres		W 1/2 of SE 1/4 Section 16 80 Acres	W 1/2 of SE 1/4 Section 16 80 Acres
S 1/2 of SW 1/4 Section 16 80 Acres			

Divisions of a Mile-Square Section (640 Acres)

Divisions designated in the same manner can be as small as 2.5 acres. This would be a 40 acre tract divided into ten acre tracts, then each ten acre tract divided into four quarters. Smaller than this, and even less than 40 acre tracts are usually divided into lots. Note that a complete aliquot might read: SE1/4 of NW1/4 Sec.16, T2N, R1W of Boise principal meridian for State of Idaho. Principal Meridians and Baselines for the United States are listed in a separate enclosure.

Types of Township Records

Stories of the village and township.	Cemetery records
Ordinances	Road taxes
School – deed leased to the township	Marriage returns
Teacher’s general registers	Marks and brands
Poor records, and “warnings out”	Civil suits and criminal suits
Militia records	Wolf scalp and sparrow certificates
	Building construction guidelines

Some terminology:

- **Warrant** – public document, authorizes a tract of land to be set aside for land grant or sale.
- **Survey** – public document, indicates physical bounds of property. Can be a description or line drawing.
- **Patent** – public document, issued by government. Indicates first title of a piece of property.
- **Deed** – private document, records transfer.

Checklist for deed research:

- ✓ You must know the county.
- ✓ Come prepared with census or tax info to find the neighbors.
- ✓ Start with Grantee/Grantor Index
- ✓ Read every entry for every deed indexed.
- ✓ Write down every entry for the surname.
- ✓ Look for “et al” (Latin for “and others”)
- ✓ Look at the Probate Index at the same time.

Follow tax records year by year:

If you can trace an individual through several years of taxes, you might see him:

- Landless young man reaching age 21.
- Landowner who is taxed on land and livestock.
- Joined by relatives with the same name in the same county.
- Reach the age where he no longer has to pay.
- See the widow who is taxed on land left behind by her husband’s death.

School records can be a valuable source:

- Set aside for the support of township schools.
- If sold, election was held to determine if residents were in favor.
- Trustees submitted copy of poll book.
- Book may still be in township.

Where are these records?

- They are rarely microfilmed.
- Some are at regional archives.
 - www.bgsu.edu/college/library/cac
- Some are on county web sites.
 - Check www.usgenweb.com

Regional Archives in Ohio

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. University of Akron | 5. Wright State |
| 2. University of Cincinnati | University |
| 3. Bowling Green State University | 6. Western Reserve Historical Society |
| 4. Ohio University | 7. Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor |
| | 8. Ohio Historical Society |

Selected Bibliography

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Dollarhide, William and Thorndale, William, Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920, Genealogical Publishing Company, Second Printing, 1988.

Eichholz, Alice. Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County & Town Sources. Rev. ed. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000.

Greenwood, Val D. Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy. 3rd ed. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000.

The Handy Book for Genealogists. 9th ed. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, 1999.

Hatcher, Patricia Law, *Locating Your Roots, Discover Your Ancestors Using Land Records*, Betterway Books, 2003.

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

Kashuba, Melinda. Cincinnati, OH: Family Tree Books, 2005. *Walking With Your Ancestors*, a Genealogist's Guide to Using Maps and Geography.

Knepper, George W. The Official Ohio Lands Book. Columbus, Ohio: Auditor of the State, 2002. Digital copy. Ohio Auditor of State.
<http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/Publications/General/OhioLandsBook.pdf> : 2012.

Knepper, George W. Ohio and Its People. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1989.

National Gazetteer of the United States of America, Concise 1990, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 1200-US: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1990.

Sperry, Kip, *Genealogical Research in Ohio*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 2003, 2nd ed. p. 19

Szucs, Loretto D. & Luebking, Sandra H. *The Source: a Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Rev. Ed. Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Publishing. 1997.

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

Helpful Web Sites:

Along the Ohio Trail: <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/publications/general/AlongTheOhioTrail.pdf>

Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office: <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Historical County Boundary Maps <http://randymajors.com/p/maps.html>

Research in the Land Entry Files of the General Land Office:
<http://www.archives.gov/publications/ref-info-papers/rip114.pdf> (This is a must!)

Research in State Tax Records, www.FamilyHistory101.com

The Official Ohio Lands Book:

<http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/publications/general/OhioLandsBook.pdf>

USGS, Using Maps in Genealogy: <http://egsc.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/factsheets/fs09902.html>, OR
<http://egsc.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/factsheets/fs09902.pdf>

Land Platting Software

Deed Check: <http://www.deedchek.com/>

Deed Mapper: <http://www.directlinesoftware.com/>

Deed Plotter: <http://www.deedplot.com/Default.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

LANDcalc: <http://www.compuneering.com/landcalc.php>

Map Draw: <http://www.informatik.com/mapdraw.html>

Muncy's Plat Pronto: <http://www.bwmuncy.com/>

14.

BEGINNING DNA AND GENEALOGY: A SCIENTIFIC WAY TO BREAKDOWN BRICK WALLS

Presented by

Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP

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

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.

Can't

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

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 or the Family Finder). This is now a DNA test identifying both maternal and paternal relationships.

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 or 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. This is important for surname projects.

Some useful Websites:

- Cyndi's List: Genetics, DNA and Family Health www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm
- National Geographic/IBM Genographic project
<https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html> (go to top under SHOP)

Genetic Testing Companies

- ◆ African Ancestry www.africandna.com
- ◆ Ancestry DNA <http://home.ancestry.com/>
- ◆ Ancestry by DNA www.AncestryByDNA.com
- ◆ 23andme www.23andme.com
- ◆ deCODEme www.decodeme.com **Discontinued**
- ◆ DNA Consulting www.dnaconsultants.com
- ◆ DNA Tribes www.dnatribes.com
- ◆ Family Tree DNA www.familytreedna.com
- ◆ FamilyBuilder www.familybuilder.com **Moved to more Social Networking**
- ◆ GeneTree www.genetree.com **CLOSED.Can download previous information**
- ◆ National Geographic Genographic project www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic
- ◆ Oxford Ancestors www.oxfordancestros.com
- ◆ Pathway Genomics www.pathway.com **More Clinically Oriented**

Online DNA Databases

- ◆ Ancestry DNA www.dna.ancestry.com
- ◆ GeneTree www.genetree.com **CLOSED Now owned by Ancestry**
- ◆ Mitosearch www.mitosearch.org
- ◆ Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) www.smgf.org **Purchased by Ancestry**
- ◆ Ysearch www.ysearch.org

Genetealogy www.genetealogy.com **Rarely updated**
 Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation www.smgf.org
 The Genetic Genealogist 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

Sykes, Bryan: **Saxons, Vikings, and Celts The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland** W.W. Norton & Co, 2006.

Kennett, Debbie: **DNA and Social Networking.** The History Press, 2011.

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

15.

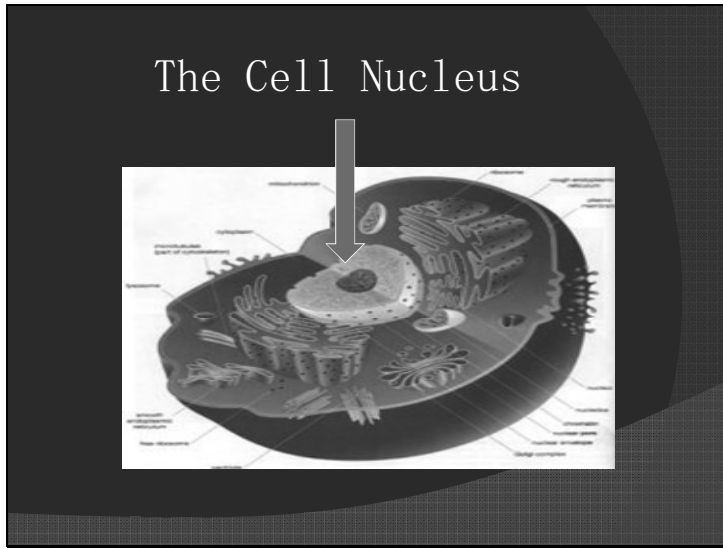
ADVANCED DNA AND GENEALOGY

Presented by

Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP

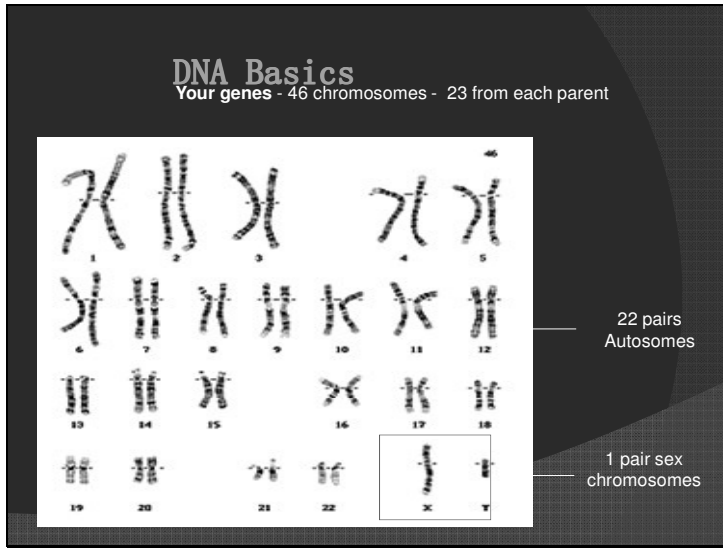
DNA Basics Review

- Two types of DNA
 - **Nuclear or Chromosomal DNA**
 - Autosomal DNA (22 pairs)
 - Sex DNA (1 pair)
 - **Mitochondrial DNA**



4



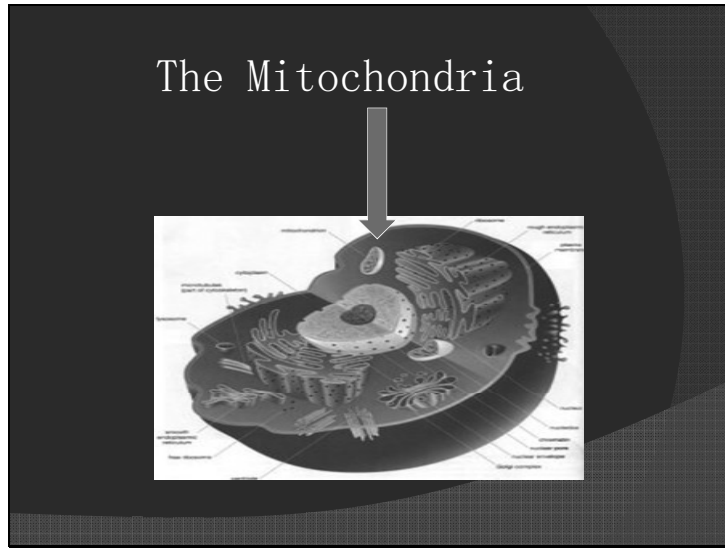


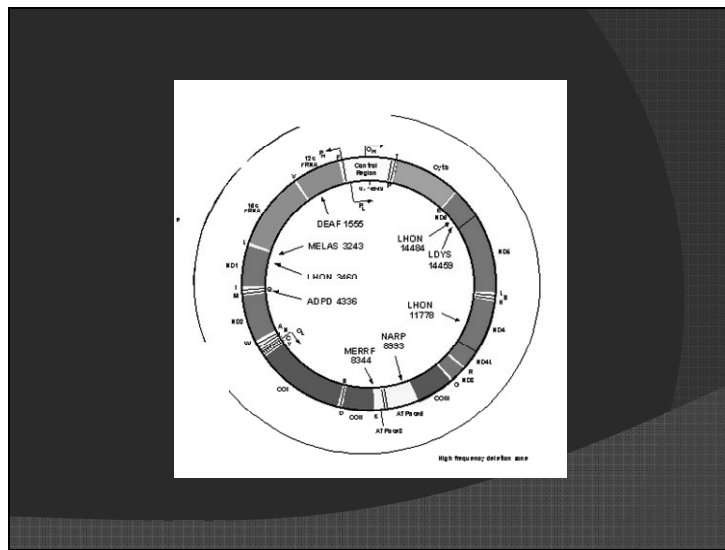
The Genome is
Who We Are on the inside!

- Chromosomes consist of DNA
 - molecular strings of A, C, G, & T
 - base pairs, A-T, C-G
- Genes
 - DNA sequences that encode proteins
 - less than 3% of human genome

(a) DNA strand (b) Double helix

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Genealogical DNA Review

- Y-DNA is passed from father to son virtually unchanged
- mtDNA is passed from mother to daughter virtually unchanged
- DNA markers change at a very slow rate
 - 1 change per marker per 500 generations
 - Mutations allow predictions of probability of time to MRCA
- Most DNA projects are Y-DNA projects because of the common surname
- Genealogical tests are available at different levels of cost and resolution
 - 12 markers
 - 25 markers
 - 37 markers
 - 43 markers
 - 67 markers
 - 111 markers
- Closely matching DNA markers indicate a common ancestor
 - MRCA = Most Recent Common Ancestor

Genealogical DNA Review

- **Autosomal DNA is now available**
 - This will test relationships in both maternal and paternal lines
 - Three companies offer the test for genealogy:
 - 23 and me : Relative Finder Test
 - Family Tree DNA: Family Finder Test
 - Ancestry: AncestryDNA
 - Cost is variable \$79 - \$199



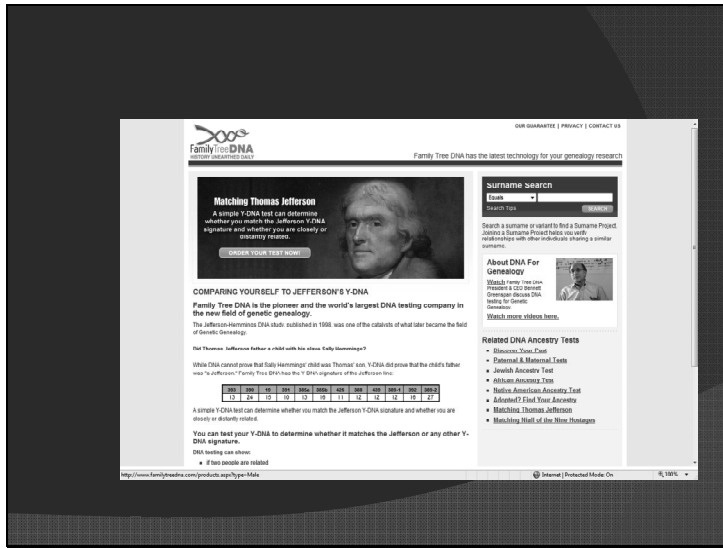
How can DNA help in genealogy

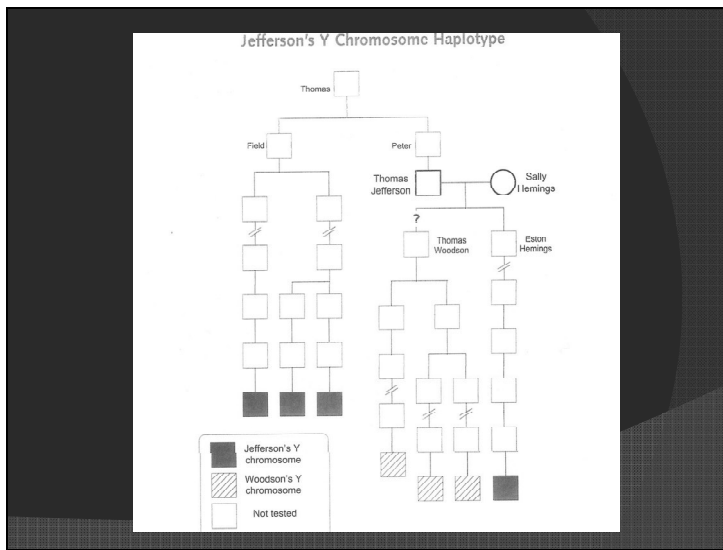
- Ancient origins
- DNA matching
- Surname Projects
- Proving relationships



○ **Proving Relationships:**

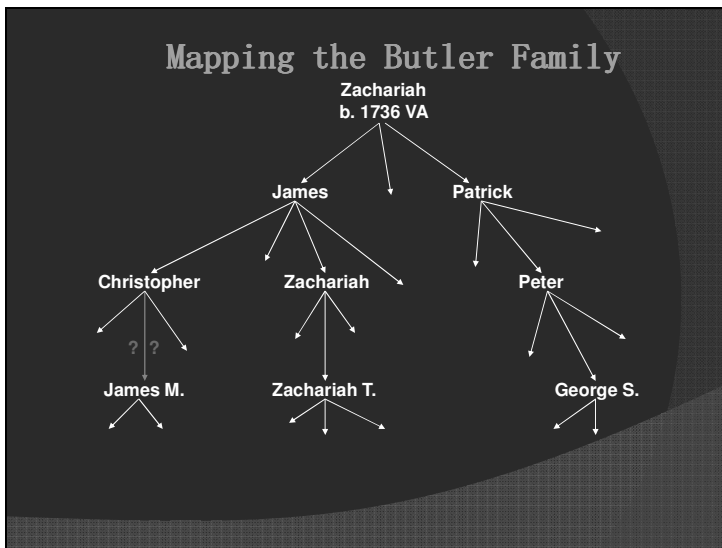
- Did President Thomas Jefferson father a child with his slave Sally Hemming?

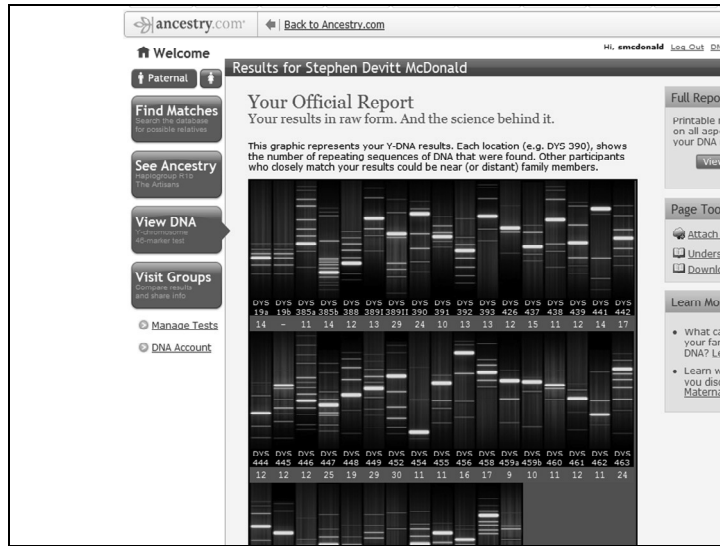




Surname Projects

- There are several distinct branches of the Butler family in America. The earliest known ancestor was living in Virginia in the early 1700's. How can we prove that all the branches came from this common ancestor?



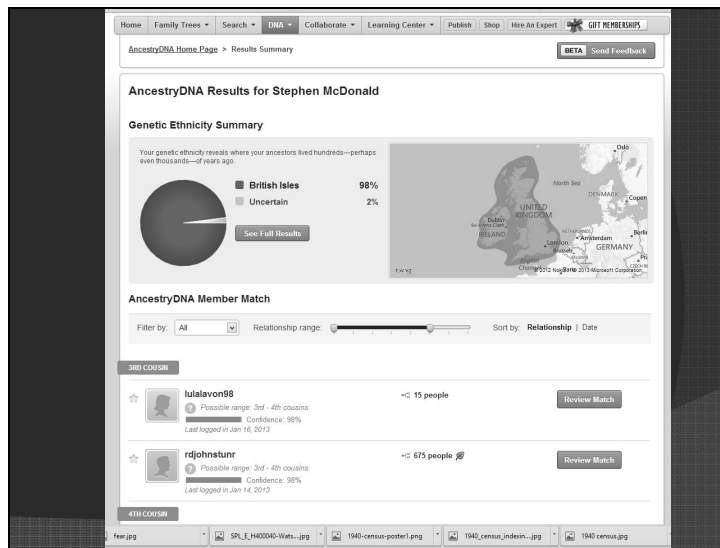


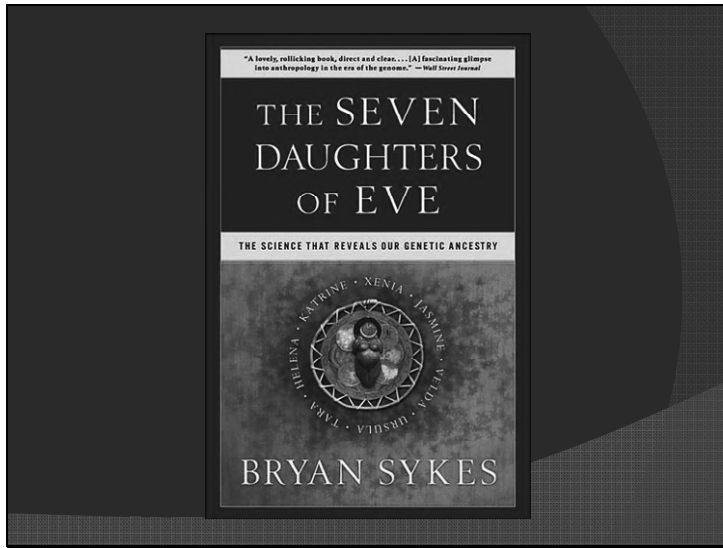
Ancient Origins

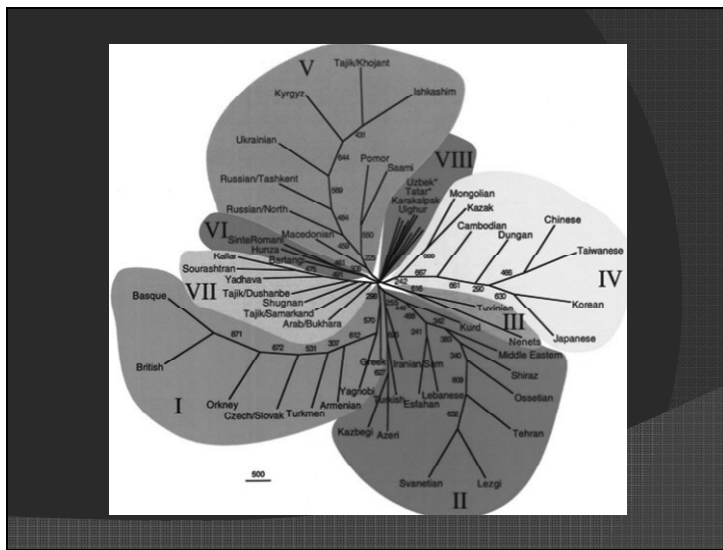
- I think my paternal grandfather's family came from Ireland. Which DNA test should I use to find out?

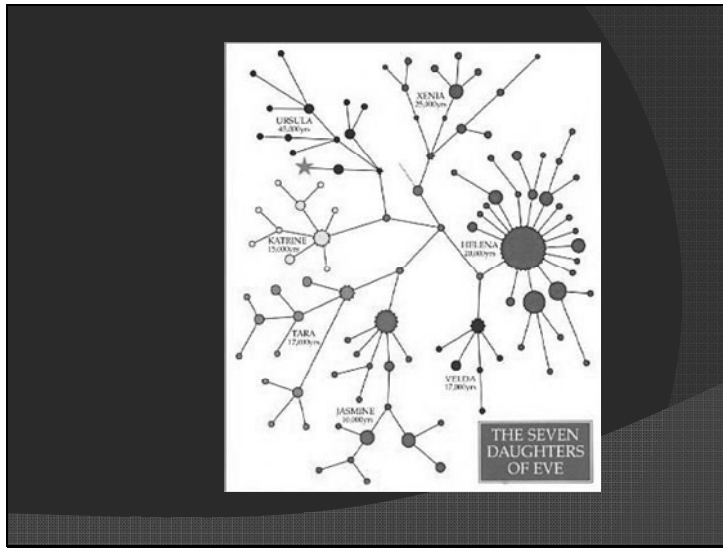
Ancient Origins:

- I want to learn where in Africa my ancestors came from. What DNA test should I take?







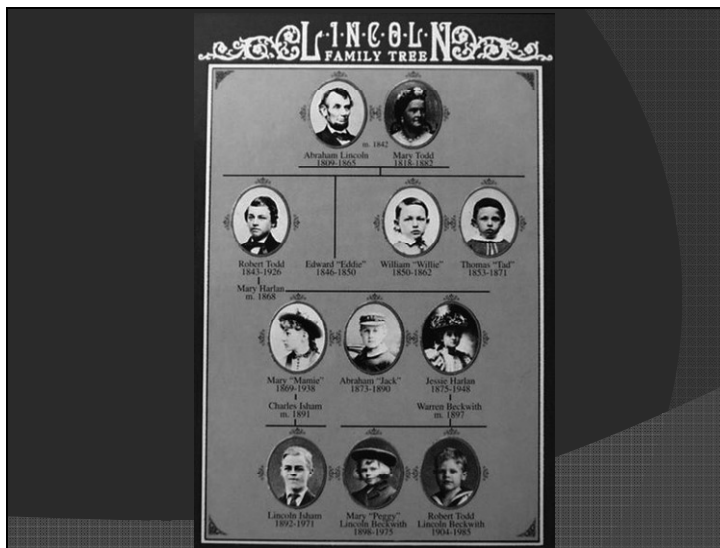


DNA Matching:

- My grandmother was adopted. I have recently found a woman whom I think is my biological first cousin. How can DNA help us learn whether we are cousins?

Questions:

- My mom is sure we're related to Abraham Lincoln. How can we prove it?



Montgomery Traditions

- Maternal family tradition
 - Great great grandfather was a Montgomery "by keeping" (adopted)
 - No supporting records
- Genealogical DNA testing was performed to test this family tradition
 - First cousin
 - Half fourth cousin once removed
 - MRCA was the father of my great great grandfather
 - Match would establish DNA pattern of 3g grandfather
 - Mismatch would prove adoption
- Results –
 - Only 4 markers were common out of 25 tested
 - Montgomery family tradition confirmed



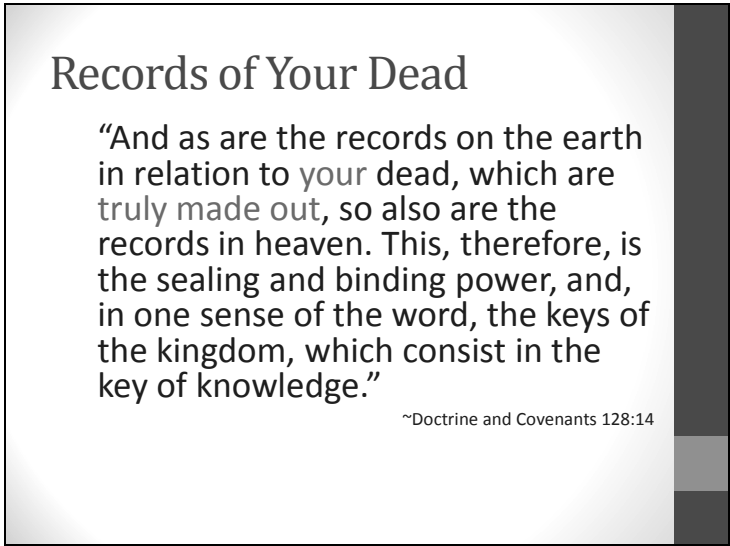
- I want to find out which side of my family came from Africa. What test should I take?

16.

FAMILY TREE IN FAMILYSEARCH

Presented by

Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP



Records of Your Dead

“And as are the records on the earth in relation to your dead, which are truly made out, so also are the records in heaven. This, therefore, is the sealing and binding power, and, in one sense of the word, the keys of the kingdom, which consist in the key of knowledge.”

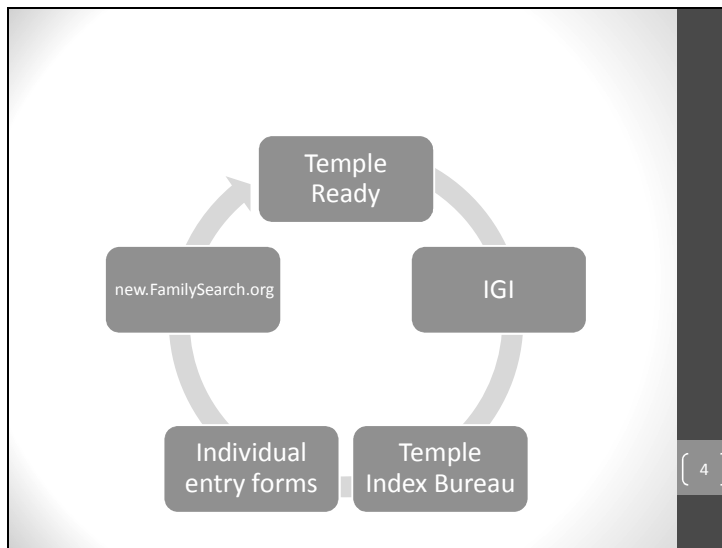
~Doctrine and Covenants 128:14

Blessings for You and Others

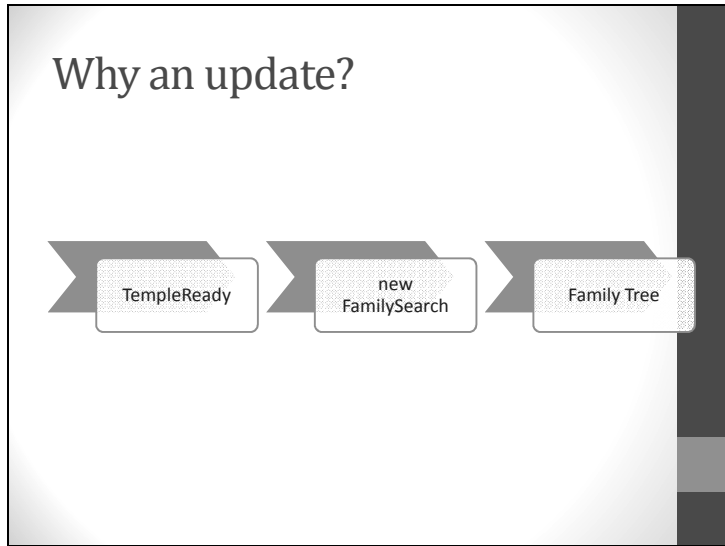


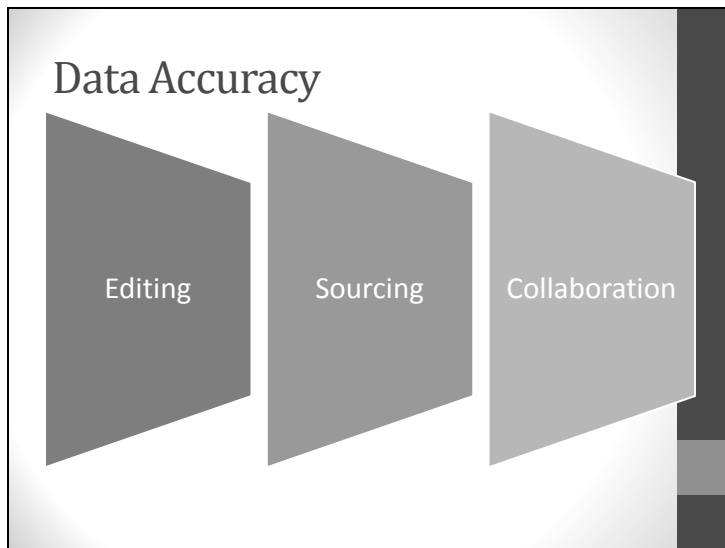
"I promise you will be protected against the intensifying influence of the adversary. As you participate in and love this holy work, you will be safeguarded in your youth and throughout your lives."

~Elder David A. Bednar
"The Hearts of the Children Shall Turn," *Ensign*, Nov. 2011, 27




{ 4 }





Here are seven reasons you can be excited about

Family Tree



1. It's part of FamilySearch.org

FamilySearch Family Tree Photos Search Temple

Volunteer Get Help
Stephen McDonald

Connect Your Generations

Discover your place in history. See what is already known about your ancestors, add new details, and share your family's story.

Go to the tree

1 Faith
1 Mot
1 Stephen Devitt McDonald
1 Spouse
1 Faith
1 Mot

Fan Chart Photos Family Tree Search Indexing Live Help

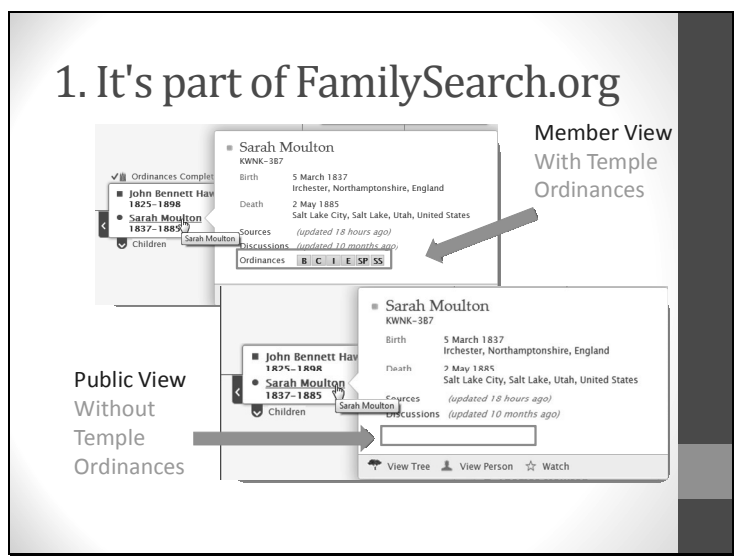
Volunteer Today

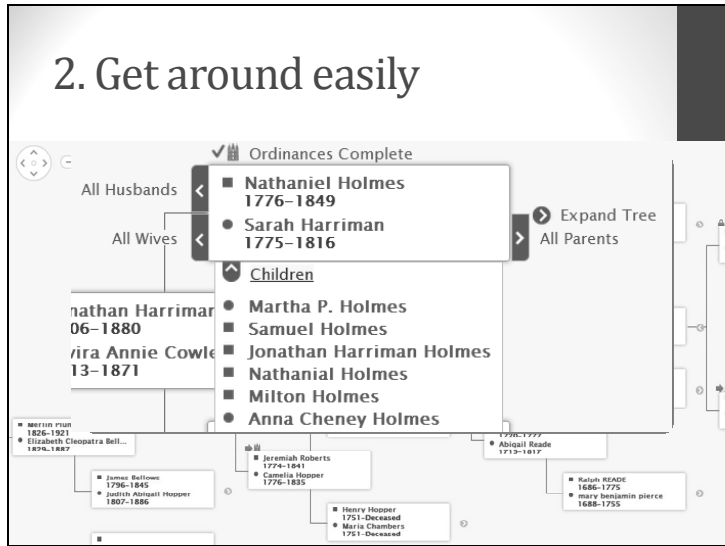


Family History Centers









17.

LDS PRIESTHOOD LEADERS & CONSULTANTS:A VISION OF THE WORK

Presented by

Stephen and Lynda McDonald

Area Family History Advisers

stephen.mcdonal@gmail.com

lmcdonald@glasscity.net

Home: 937-325-3865

Stephen: 937-671-2961

Lynda: 937-671-2461

- **Purpose**

Members with temple and family history responsibilities are now invited to become ambassadors for change in the work of salvation.

- **Work of Salvation**

- Live the Gospel: Make and keep sacred covenants
- Gather Israel
- Care for the widows, the poor and the needy
- Enable the salvation of our ancestors

- **Temple and Family History**

New Focus and Experience

- **Experience Enhancements**

- **It's Easier Than Ever**

- **New Approach**

- Start with Photos & Stories
- View my relationship
- Interactive Fan Chart

- **Turning Hearts without Technology**

- **Questions from the lesson plan**

Watching my Grandson play ball

What did you learn from Elder Callister about recording stories about your ancestors?

How can the My Family: Stories That Bring Us Together booklet help you with family history?

Order copies of *My Family: Stories That Bring Us Together* booklet from store.lds.org.

- **What's different: Now I'm Converted**
 - In this stake, who is now doing family history?
 - How did the youth influence their families?
 - What was the effect on the youth, parents, and the stake?
- **Observations He was a Blacksmith**
 - Where did the family history take place?
 - What did you observe about the family history consultants?
 - How did Julene Davidson help the Morrisons get involved in family history work?
 - What changes did you notice in Brother Morrison by the end of the video?
 - How can stories help with family history?
- Quiz
- Answer
- **Principle for Priesthood Leaders**
 - Keys for the work reside with the Melchizedek Priesthood
 - Responsibility for the work resides with families
- **Leaders Guide & DVD**
- **7 Key Actions that Increase Participation**
- **Insights**
 - The top lesson from the use of the Guide—
 - The pivotal role of the High Priests Group leader in calling, assigning and communicating with family history consultants
- **Observations Family History Consultants**
 - What did you observe the high priest group leader doing?
 - How did he work with the consultants?
 - did he work with the ward leadership?
 - What was the role of the family history consultants?
- **Four Next Steps for the Family History Consultants**
- **Step One: Register...**
 - lds.org/familyhistory/callings
 - Click on “Family History Consultant”
 - Click on “Register”
 - At same time be sure you are entered in MLS

-
- **Step Two: Take new training...**
 - lds.org/familyhistory callings
 - Click on “Family History Consultant”
 - Five classes
 - Understand calling**
 - Work with members**
 - Work with leaders**
 - Temple names**
 - Own work**

 - **Step Three: Try Help ...**
 - The help number is 866-406-1830
 - The date the Church was Organized: April 6th (4/06) in the year 1830
 - You have a dedicated extension after hours (press 5); ask for the family history consultant line during day

 - **Step Four: Meet Often**
Meet often with your High Priests Group Leader

 - **Five Next Steps for the Priesthood and Auxiliary Leaders**
 - Get the *Leader’s Guide to Temple and Family History Work* and DVD for yourself and others.
 - Consider how to implement the Leader’s Guide, especially the HPGL role, ward council agenda item, calling family history consultants.
 - Call youth as family history consultants.
 - Identify families and individuals with whom family history consultants can work.
 - Counsel together on how family history can be done as a family unit to create a unifying experience with an emphasis on photos and stories.

 - **Where FH Can Contribute**
 - Missionary Work
 - Member Missionary Efforts
 - Convert Retention
 - Activation
 - Strengthen Youth
 - Strengthen Families
 - Temple Worthiness

 - **Blessings to Members**
 - Strengthen Marriages
 - Protect Youth
 - Retention
 - Reactivation
 - Missionary work

 - **RISE TO YOUR CALL**

18.

UNDERSTANDING BOUNDARY CHANGES IN GENEALOGY RESEARCH

Presented by

Dana Palmer, CG

513-934-0840

dana@treasuredlineage.com

In order to find your ancestor's census, vital, court and land records in the USA, it is imperative to know (1) when the event occurred and (2) where it occurred. Determining where a genealogy event occurred can be difficult in areas where the county boundaries fluctuate and change over time. Most counties started large and were divided over time to smaller ones as the population increased. For example in the beginning the state of Virginia started on the east coast and extended all the way to the Mississippi River.

Ancestors may have lived in the same locality their entire life, but their deeds, vitals and probates are recorded in different counties and courts because the boundaries changed during their lifetime. Keep in mind that these records will be filed in the county at the time of the event, not necessarily the county it was first known as.

How to Determine the County

- Find your ancestors on the census records to have a general idea of their location.
- Determine when the county was created.
- Was this county created from another?
- Was this county split into smaller counties? If so, which ones and when?

3Ancestry's *Red Book*

[http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources](http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Red+Book:+American+State,+County,+and+Town+Sources)

1. Family Tree Magazine's *The Family Tree Resource Book for Genealogists*
2. Atlas of Historical County Boundaries: <http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/>
3. Historical World Boundary Maps: <http://randymajors.com/p/worldmap.html>
4. Historical U. S. County Boundary Maps: <http://randymajors.com/p/maps.html>
5. Maps of USA <http://www.mapofus.org/>

Other Tools

- Atlases-
 - David Rumsey Map Collection <http://www.davidrumsey.com>
- Boundary Change Maps
- Google Earth <http://www.google.com/earth/explore/products/>
- US Gen Web Sites <http://www.usgenweb.org>
- Family Search Wiki https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page
- Family Search Catalog <https://familysearch.org/catalog-search>
- Bureau of Land Management <http://www.blm.gov>

Ancestry's Red Book

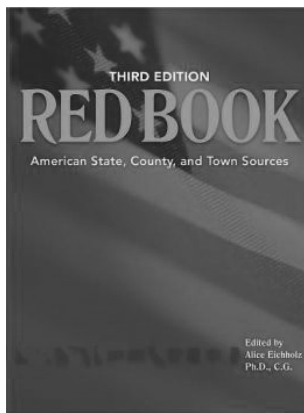
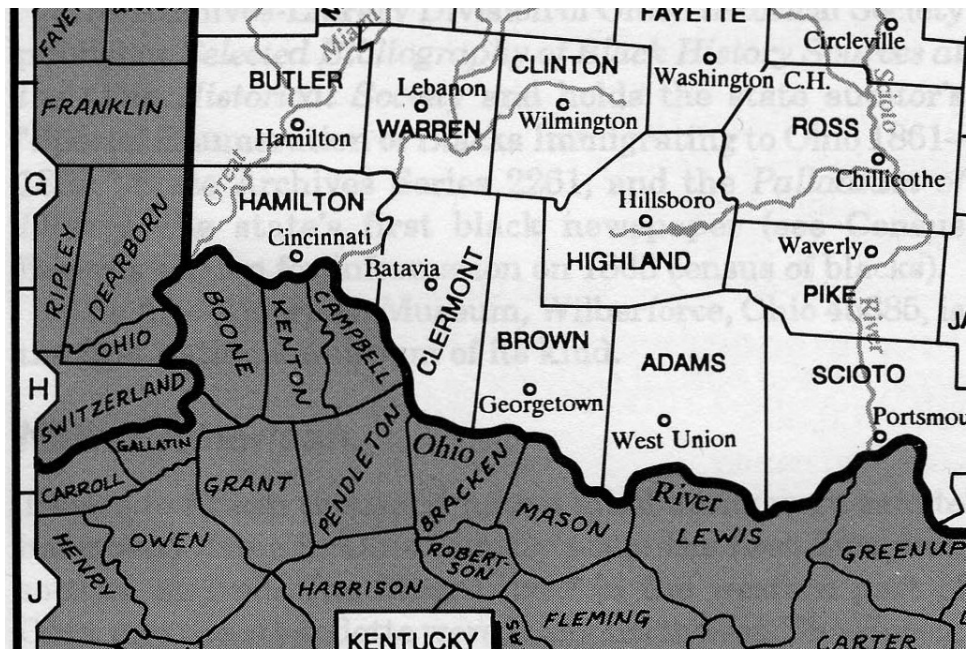
[http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources](http://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Red+Book:+American+State,+County,+and+Town+Sources)

OHIO

Map	County Address	Date Formed Parent County/ies	Birth Marriage Death	Land Probate Court
F2	Montgomery 451 W. Third Street Dayton 45402	1803 Hamilton	1867 1803 1866	1805 1808 1808
G1	Hamilton 1000 Main Street Cincinnati 45202	1790 original	1863 1808 1881	1787 1790 1844

Each county lists the year it was formed as well as the parent county, making it easy to track backwards. In addition, it lists the year birth, marriage, death, court, land and tax records were started.

There is also a map for each state showing the counties within the state as well as the county seat.



Atlas of Historical County Boundaries

<http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/>

ATLAS OF HISTORICAL COUNTY BOUNDARIES
 The Newberry Library Dr. William M. Scholl Center for American History and Culture

● Pages ● Maps ● Metadata
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- [Using the Atlas](#)
- [About the Project](#)
- [Publications](#)

State Data

Select a state from the map to view all of the Atlas' content related to that state, including interactive maps, shapefiles, chronologies, and metadata.

If you are having trouble viewing the map or clicking on it, try the [list of states](#) page.



● Pages ● Maps ● Metadata
 Select... Go

- United States
- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Dakota Territory
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- ...

Choose the state you want and select GO

Ohio Historical Counties
 Select a date to view historical county boundaries (and press REFRESH). Valid dates are 12/9/1778 - 12/31/2000.

Map date: March 1, 1803
 Albers equal area coterminous USA
 Copyright (C) The Newberry Library, 2003 - Map created with ArcIMS.

Map Legend
 — Historical County Boundaries
 — Modern County Boundaries

Layers
 Visible Active
 Modern County Seats
 Historical Counties
 Modern Counties Names
 Modern Counties
 State Background

Refresh Map

You can change the map date for month, day or year then click REFRESH

Maps of USA

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

There are 3,068 counties in the United States. Each county is unique in population and size. All but Connecticut and Rhode Island use county governments. Connecticut and Rhode Island have counties, but don't have actual operating governments. Two states have different names for their counties, Alaska counties are called boroughs and Louisiana counties are called parishes.

Each State has information on its history, discontinued and extinct counties, archives, museums and libraries, Historical & Genealogical Societies, links to state & county government, state & county genealogy links. It also explains the Family History and genealogical records available for the State and each county within that State.



From <http://www.genealogyinc.com>

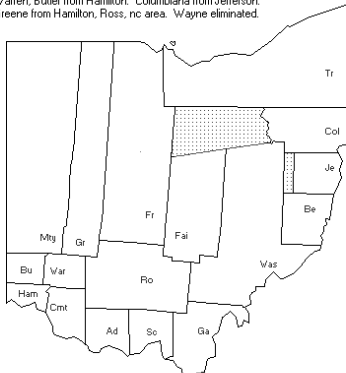
Interactive Map of Ohio County Formation History

(Ohio maps made with the use [AniMap Plus 3.0](#) & with the Permission of the [Goldbug Company](#))

Ohio admitted as state.

1803

Franklin from Ross, nc area. Scioto from Adams.
Gallia from Washington. Montgomery from Hamilton, nc area
Warren, Butler from Hamilton. Columbiana from Jefferson.
Greene from Hamilton, Ross, nc area. Wayne eliminated.



OHIO COUNTY FORMATION YEARS

1788 1790 1792 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807
1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1822 1824
1825 1826 1827 1828 1831 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1843
1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1874 1883 1888

OHIO CENSUS YEARS:

1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 - 1870 1880 1890 - 1930

Interactive Map of Ohio County Formation History

(Ohio maps made with the use [AniMap Plus 3.0](#) & with the Permission of the [Goldbug Company](#))

1851

Noble from Monroe, Washington,
Morgan, Guernsey,
Franklin gained from Fairfield.



OHIO COUNTY FORMATION YEARS

1788 1790 1792 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807
1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1822 1824
1825 1826 1827 1828 1831 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1843
1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1874 1883 1888

OHIO CENSUS YEARS:

1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 - 1870 1880 1890 - 1930

19.**FINDING IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS USING AMERICAN RECORDS****Presented by****Amie R. Tennant***mk_amie@hotmail.com*

- I. Naturalization changed over time
 - a. Naturalization Law started in the US in 1790
 - b. Before 1922, a wife and children could gain citizenship under husband/father, this was called “Derivative Citizenship”
 - c. Before 1906, you can find naturalizations filed in any of the county courts. (i.e. Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of Courts, etc.)
 - d. After 1906, when the INS was formed, naturalization was done in the District or Circuit Courts.
 - II. Always talk with a KNOWLEGABLE person in your targeted county to be sure you know exactly where the records are kept.
 - III. What will you find in naturalization records? (Depends on the year and location)
 - a. Name
 - b. Birth date or approximation
 - c. Date of arrival, port of arrival
 - d. Country of origin
 - e. Occupation
 - f. Picture
 - g. Name of wife and children
 - IV. Information for today’s first example:
 - a. The last name wasn’t always “Nimety”
 - b. Joe Nimety was married to Lillie Eldridge, but that wasn’t his first wife
 - c. Joe had other children that lived in Hungary
 - d. The family lived in Lee County, Virginia and were coal miners
 - V. The question that we need an answer for:
 - a. WHO WERE JOE’S PARENTS, WHO WAS HIS FIRST WIFE, AND WHO ARE THE CHILDREN FROM THE FIRST MARRIAGE?
 - VI. Collect all the censuses that your target ancestor appears in
 - a. 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 US federal censuses asked questions concerning citizenship
 - b. Look for “how many years in the US”, immigration year, and status
-

- VII. Citizenship abbreviations:
- a. Al – Alien (not naturalized)
 - b. Pa- First papers filed (Declaration of Intent)
 - c. Na – Naturalized
- VIII. Databases I used to locate Joe Nimety/Nimeth
- a. Ancestry.com, US Federal Censuses
 - b. Ancestry.com, US Naturalization Records, Original Documents, 1795-1972
 - c. Ancestry.com, US World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 (also available online at www.familysearch.org for free)
 - d. Ancestry.com, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1945
 - e. Familysearch.org, Virginia Marriages
 - f. www.google.com
 - g. Familysearch.org, Continental Europe, Hungary, Hungary, Civil Registrations, 1895-1980
- IX. Keep a chronological log or a timeline of your ancestor's whereabouts, the years they were in any given location, and their age.
- X. Note that when using the "Immigration and Travel" button on Ancestry.com, you may not be getting Philadelphia passenger lists. Be sure to use the "Card Catalog" option instead.
- XI. Knoop Family: Example #2
- a. Michael Knoop, born in Canada about 1808, lived in Brown Twp., Miami County, Ohio
 - b. Questions to be answered: Where in Canada was Michael born, when did he come to the US, was he a naturalized citizen.
- XII. Finding someone you *think* is your ancestor on a passenger list is not enough; you must be able to prove directly or indirectly that it **IS** your ancestor.

Thank you for coming to my lecture today!! I hope you enjoyed it!

*Amie R. Tennant
mk_amie@hotmail.com*

20.**WHEN THE EASY STUFF IS DONE (PART 1)****Presented by****Amie R. Tennant**

- I. Our Goal for this class:
 - a. State Censuses
 - b. Pension Records
 - c. Land Records
- II. Location, location, location. Know the state your targeted ancestor lived in
 - a. Were there state censuses?
 - b. What questions did they ask on these censuses?
 - c. Remember to check county boundary lines, did they change?
- III. Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources. Third Edition is the latest edition and was published in 2004. It includes:
 - a. Maps
 - b. Dates of county formations and from which parent counties they were formed
 - c. Where to locate vital records
 - d. General history of the state and special information that a genealogist should know when researching that area
 - e. PS...Remember that Ancestry.com has this book online and can be located in their Learning Center section
- IV. Pension Records
 - a. Pension or bounty land was granted to officers, disabled veterans, needy veterans, widows or orphans of veterans, and veterans who served a certain length of time.
 - b. Refer further to www.familysearch.org, "US Military Pension Records" article in Learning section
- V. Using FamilySearch.org for Learning Videos
 - a. At home page, click "Search" at the right top corner
 - b. At the next screen, click "Get Help" at the top right corner
 - c. Choose "Learning Center Video Courses"
- VI. Difference between pension record and pension application
 - a. Pension records are based on service and record their having received a pension for that service
 - b. Pension application files contain the supporting documents to prove that they should receive the pension. Such documents may include:
 1. Discharge papers
 2. Affidavits
 3. Depositions of witnesses
 4. Narratives of events during service

- 5. Marriage certificates
 - 6. Birth records
 - 7. Death certificates
 - 8. Pages from family bibles
- c. Remember that the pension record or index card is only the first step. You will need to then find the application file. These can be ordered from NARA, or you may be able to find them at www.fold3.com
- VII. Land Records can include genealogy information such as:
- a. Where the person lived
 - b. Name of neighbors who might be relatives
 - c. Name of a wife or other relative
 - d. Give approximate death date
 - e. In many states (including Ohio) the land records are kept in the County Courthouse in the Recorder's Office
- VIII. When going to the Courthouse
- a. Find out the hours and days of operation
 - b. Bring plenty of change for copies or bring your digital camera
 - c. Remember to make a copy (or get a picture) of the front of the book you are looking at
 - d. You will find your ancestor listed in an index first, locate the name and the ledger will give you the volume where the land record is
 - e. Some land records can also be viewed online at Ancestry.com in the "US General Land Office Records, 1796-1907" database.
- IX. Know your state – find out how land was purchased in your targeted area and any other details about land ownership within that region
- X. Land Record Vocab
- a. Person selling the property – Grantor or Direct
 - b. Person buying the property – Grantee, In-Direct, or Reverse
 - c. Land was measured in Metes & Bounds
 - d. Counties are broken into townships
 - e. Townships are broken into sections
 - f. Each section is about 640 acres

What To Do When the Easy Stuff is Done??

Example #1 – an example of a federal census from 1850

316	316	Richard Bailey	55	M	Farmer	200	Virginia	✓
		Jane M	57	F			"	✓
		Samuel	16	M	do		Ohio	
		Vesta	13	F			"	
		Mary J	11	F			"	
		Mary McKinstry	10	F			"	
317	317	Perry J Bailey	19	M	Farmer	300	Virginia	✓
		Israh	19	F			Ohio	

Example #2 – an example of a federal census from 1840

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	MALES													FEMALES								
	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 and up - wch.	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	
	Peter Wood	2	1	1				1							1		1					1
Warren Colick				1	1																	1
Christian Civity	2	1	2				1							2		1	2		1			
Philip Coffman	1	1			1									2				1				
Philip Dennis	2	2	2				1							1								1
Samuel Crosby	1													1		1	1		1			

Example #3

1925 Iowa State Census Collection found on Ancestry.com

6	per Henry J.	M	W	81	M	O	F	4000	
7	Anna B. wife	F	W	64	M				
8	Margaret Hampton	F	W	31	B				
9									
10									
11									
12	Townsend W.A.	M	W	87	M	O	F	4000	
13	Townsend, Mary wife	F	W	80	M				
14	Stark, Mrs. Sarah C	F	W	63	W	O	F	3000	
15									
16									

Example #4

NAME	FATHER				MOTHER			
	Place of Birth	Name of Father	Place of Birth	Age	Full Maiden Name of Mother	Place of Birth	Age	Place of Parent's Residence
	1. ... W. E.	Iowa	Ferril, C. B.	Iowa	59	Box Sally E.	Iowa	58
2. ... Cora	Iowa	Tright, Samuel	Iowa	59	Miss Mallie	Indiana	58	Iowa
3. ... Glad	Iowa	Ferril W. F.	Iowa	59	Joseph Tright Cora E.	Iowa	58	Iowa
4. ... Neo	Iowa	Ferril W. F.	Iowa	59	Tright Cora E.	Iowa	58	Iowa
5. per Henry	Vermont	Paper, Carter R.	Vermont	81	Robinson, Berntha	New Hamp	58	Vermont
6. Anna	Ind.	Yeasupp James	Ind.		Critchett, Lou	Ind.	58	Ind.
7. Marger	Iowa	Paper Henry J.	Vermont	81	Louise Anna B.	Mass	58	Iowa
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12. Townsend W.	Pa.	Townsend, Thos.	Pa.		Abraham, Jane	Pa.	58	Pa.
13. Townsend, Ma	Ohio	Sunderson, Robt.	Illinois		Frazier Margaret	Ohio	58	Ohio

Names the fathers

Names the mothers' maiden names

21.

WHEN THE EASY STUFF IS DONE (PART 2)

Presented by

Amie R. Tennant

- I. Our Goal for this class
 - a. Probate Records
 - b. Cluster Genealogy (FAN Club)
 - c. Using Indirect Evidence

- II. Probate Records/Vocabulary
 - a. Testate – when there is a will (i.e. “dying testate”)
 - b. Intestate – when there is no will (i.e. “dying intestate”)
 - c. Probate Record – Clerk made (may contain errors)
 - d. Probate Packet – Loose papers & original papers

- III. What info might be in the probate record or packet?
 - a. Decedent’s death date and place
 - b. Names of family members & relationships
 - c. Residences of family members
 - d. A description of decedent’s estate
 - e. Location of property owned by decedent
 - f. Adoptions or guardianships for minor children, dependents or incompetent adults

- IV. 8 Steps of Probate
 - a. Presenting the will and petitioning the court for settlement of estate
 - b. Testimony of witnesses to the authenticity of will
 - c. Executor/Executrix is appointed. If no will, then administrator is appointed
 - d. Sometimes executor or administrator is required to post a bond
 - e. Inventory of the estate conducted
 - f. Potential beneficiaries named and contacted
 - g. Bills and obligations are met, estate divided among heirs, receipts signed
 - h. Final statement of account presented to court (could be several years later)

- V. Where are probate records kept?
 - a. Usually kept in the county Probate Office
 - b. When researching, check with the historical or genealogical society for help if you are unsure where the records are kept

VI. Neighbors and Associates, aka “cluster genealogy” or “FAN Club”

- a. Make list of pastors, godparents, witnesses, bondsmen, partners, executors
- b. Investigate anyone living in the same household
- c. Investigate all neighbors with similar given names and surnames, occupations, or place of origin
- d. Compile a list of neighbors over the years to see if they move together
- e. Check land purchases and sales
- f. Pay attention to gravestones near your ancestor’s grave

VII. Using Indirect Evidence in your research

- a. Is the piece of evidence an original or derivative?
- b. Is the piece of evidence a primary source or a secondary source?
- c. Is the piece of evidence a direct or indirect source?
- d. Define your problem
- e. Make a list of what documents may contain information that would help you with your problem
- f. You will need multiple pieces of genealogical indirect evidence to support your conclusion

22.

GENEALOGY AT YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY

Presented by

Anne Wachs

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 Kansas in 1889 and died in New Jersey in 1950. Refine your search. Viewing 1-10 | Last >

Narrow Your Search
 Record Type: Historical Records, Stories & Publications, Photos & Maps
 Find census, immigration, military, vital records, and more.

U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles F. Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 9 Mar 1920 Other: Woodbury, New Jersey
U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Palmer Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1919 Other: Woodbury, New Jersey
U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge Residence: Montgomery, Maryland

December 2013 Search Result

Searching for: Samuel Whittemore Boggs
 RESULTS 1-20 of 106,133 records

Matches Person (from family tree)

Full Results

<p>Samuel Whittemore Boggs</p> <p>Birth: 3 Mar 1889 Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs (Name Order) Death: 14 Sep 1954 - Washington, DC District of Columbia Parents: Charles Palmer Boggs, Lilian Louise Whittemore Spouse: Anna Burt Bridgman</p> <p>View Profile</p>	<p>U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</p> <p>Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Palmer Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1919 Other: Woodbury, New Jersey</p> <p>View Profile</p>
--	---

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:

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

Ancestry Library Edition Results Page for Category Search

All results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs

246,437 results Records Categories

Searching for: **NAME: samuel whittemore boggs**
BIRTH: 1859
LOCATION: New Jersey, USA

[Use Search](#) or [Start a new search](#)

All Categories

- ▶ Census & Voter Lists -6,800
- ▶ Birth, Marriage & Death -6,800
- ▶ Military -6,800
- ▶ Immigration & Travel -6,800
- ▶ Newspapers & Publications -2,115
- Pictures 754
- ▶ Stories, Memories & Histories 465
- Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers 333
- ▶ Schools, Yearbooks & Church Histories -6,800
- ▶ Tax, Criminal, Land & Wills 1,402
- ▶ Reference, Dictionaries & Almanacs 99
- Family Trees -6,800

Shortcut Keys ▶

<p>Census & Voter Lists 14,246</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 United States Federal Census 2,228 1910 United States Federal Census 2,143 1920 United States Federal Census 1,906 1930 United States Federal Census 1,810 1940 United States Federal Census 1,458 <p>See all 14,246 results...</p> <p>Birth, Marriage & Death 24,446</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971 1,567 United States Obituary Collection 1,222 Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001 1,163 West Virginia, Census Index, 1820-1912 1,006 Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1963, 1967-1971, 1973-2007 919 <p>See all 24,446 results...</p> <p>Military 14,503</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958 4,612 U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949 3,370 U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 984 U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 727 U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 511 <p>See all 14,503 results...</p>
--

Other Tips:

- Organize results by 'Summarized by category'
- Helps separate different types of records
- Further Narrow by Category using the navigation on the left

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.

Tools:

- Choose to zoom in or out
- Invert colors to make names stand out
- Good for deciphering handwritten pages

Index: 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 a search interface for 'United States Revolutionary War Pension and County Land Warrant Applications'. On the left, there are search filters for 'Full Name' (set to 'nathanial bacon'), 'Last Name' (set to 'bacon'), 'Search with a life event', 'Birthdate', 'Birth Year (Approx)' (set to 18), 'Middle Name', 'Spouse', 'Other Person', and 'Filter your results by: Last Name'. The main search results area shows a list of records. The second record is selected, showing details for 'Nathanial Bacon' from 'United States Revolutionary War Pension and County Land Warrant Applications'. A red arrow points to the 'Pension Number' field, which contains the value '5 15230'. Other fields shown include 'Veterans Name' (Nathanial Bacon), 'Pension Name' (Nathanial Bacon), 'State' (Connecticut), 'Pension Number' (5 15230), 'Document Type' (CG File Number 51034), 'Archive/Petition Number' (M504), 'Date/Folder Number' (0485325), and 'Archive Number' (1024432).

Below the screenshot, the following instructions are listed:

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

How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org

Back to Search Results Copy Print

Nehemiah Bacon, "United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications"

Veteran's Name: Nehemiah Bacon Pensioner's Name: State: Connecticut Veteran's Military Service Branch: Quins Pension Number: S-45239 ← Additional Name: Go to film number: 910904 Affiliate Publication Number: M804 Digital Folder Number: 00482700 Image Number: 00916 Affiliate Identifier: 11404643	<p>Sources</p> <p>Search in FamilyTree</p> <p>Add to My Source Box</p> <p>Go to My Source Box</p> <p>Share</p> <p>The image is viewable at fold3.com. By clicking here you will be leaving FamilySearch.org, and other terms may apply.</p> <p>View on Fold3</p> <p>Search collection</p> <p>About this collection</p>
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Citing this Record


"United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications," index, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/pti/M89.1.1N954-JM?i=11404643), 21 Dec. 1810, https://familysearch.org/pti/M89.1.1N954-JM?i=11404643

.Open a new browser window.

.Go to **[your local library]**'s Fold3 subscription database and login with your library card.

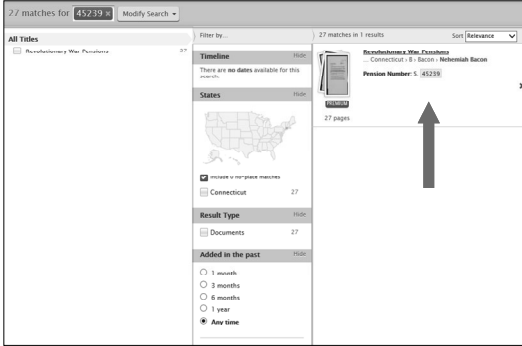
.Highlight and copy the pension number.

How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org



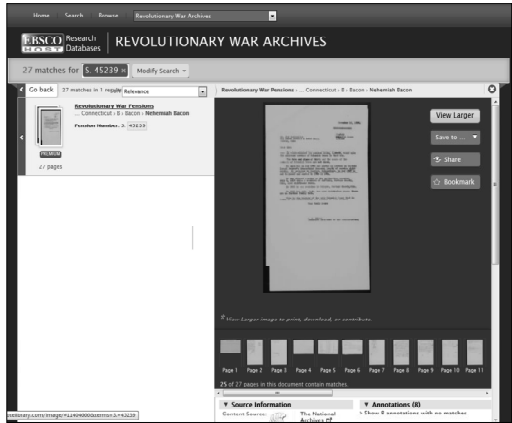
The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Fold3 website. A dropdown menu is open under the 'Browse' tab, listing various historical collections. 'Revolutionary War Archives' is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to it. Other options include 'Fold3 History and Genealogy Archives', 'African American Archives', 'Native American Archives', 'US Bureau of Investigation Case File Archives', and 'World War II Archives'.

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



The screenshot shows the search results page on Fold3. The search criteria are '27 matches for 45239'. The results are filtered by 'States' (Connecticut) and 'Result Type' (Documents). A document titled 'Revolutionary War Archives' is shown with a thumbnail image and the text 'Pension Number: 45239'. A red arrow points to the pension number field.

Original Documents



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

Local Library Resources

<p>Cleveland Public Library NO Online Application 19th Century U.S. Newspapers African American Biographical Database Biography & Genealogy Master Index Cleveland Necrology File (local cemetery records & newspaper death notices for years: 1833, 1847-1848, 1850-1975.) Ethnic NewsWatch Heritage Quest Genealogy Connect http://cpl.org/Research/PopularTopics/Genealogy.aspx</p> <p>Columbus Metro Library Apply Online African American Heritage America's Obituaries and Death Notices Heritage Quest http://www.columbuslibrary.org/</p> <p>Cuyahoga County Public Library Apply Online Fold3 Heritage Quest Historical Cleveland Plain Dealer (1845-1991) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps http://www.cuyahogalibrary.org</p> <p>Dayton Metro Library NO online application African-American History and Culture Dayton Obituary Index Ohio Death Certificate Index http://www.daytonmetrolibrary.org</p>	<p>Greene County Public Library Apply Online Birth Records, 1869-1909 Cemeteries Map - Greene County, Ohio Index of 1900, 1910, & 1920 U.S. Census Records for Greene County Cincinnati Enquirer (1841 - 1922) Death Records, 1869-1909 Greene County Divorce Index, 1804 - 1900 Greene County, Ohio Historical Files Heritage Quest Greene County Naturalization Records, 1826 - 1958 Ohio Death Certificate Index, 1913 - 1944 Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphan Home http://greenelibrary.info</p> <p>Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County Apply Online 19th Century U.S. Newspapers Biography & Genealogy Master Index Fold3 Heritage Quest Proquest Historical Newspapers (Cincinnati Enquirer 1841-1922) Proquest Obituaries http://www.cincinnatilibrary.org/</p> <p>Washington-Canterville Public Library Apply Online Fold3 My Heritage - World Vital Records Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Heritage Quest (until May 2014) http://wclibrary.info</p>
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