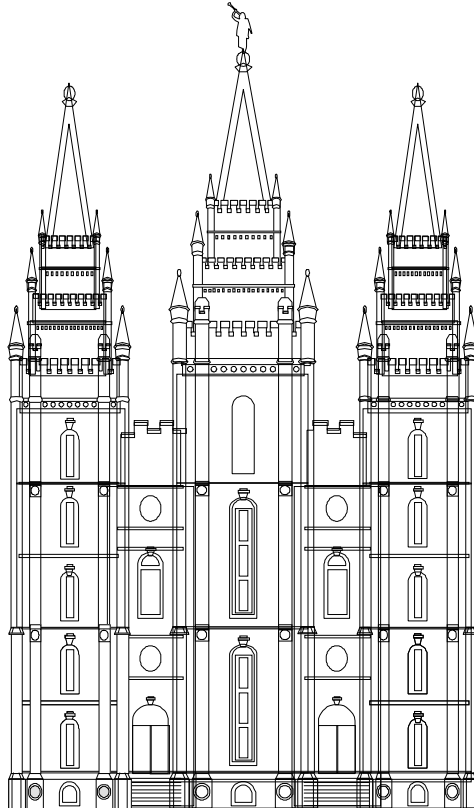


**NINETEENTH ANNUAL
DAYTON OHIO STAKE
DAYTON OHIO (EAST) STAKE
FAMILY HISTORY JAMBOREE**

Student Materials



Families are Forever

**901 EAST WHIPP ROAD
CENTERVILLE, OHIO
FEBRUARY 21, 2015**

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

Cincinnati Ohio Mission
(513) 947-9863

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 2015 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	Family History on The Go FamilySearch Family Tree Now and in the Future What's New at FamilySearch Building a Genealogy Research Toolbox FamilySearch Indexing: It's a Whole New World! Tracing your British and Irish Roots with findmypast
Michael Garrambone	Italian Translation: Having Fun and Busting the Code Latin Records Research Fundamental Mysteries Part I
Peggy Lauritzen	Following the Money Using Tax Records Let's Leave 'em Something to Talk About Migration Trails to the Ohio The Watchfires of a Hundred Circling Camps
Stephen McDonald	Beginning DNA and Genealogy Involving the Whole Family in Family History Work Causes of Death: How to Read Death Certificates
Dana Palmer	Advanced Search Strategies at Family Search Busting Through Brick Walls by Using County Boundaries Tricks for Successful Census Searches at Ancestry.com
James Phillabaum	Beginning Genealogy Military Records
Amie Tennant	Have You Seen Me?: Missing Children and Proof of Parentage Finding Michael Knoop : Genealogy in the Early 1800's
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 Teacher's Lounge / Site Support Coordinator
David Fauber	Curriculum / Teacher Assignment Public Affairs / Publicity
Jared Astin	Lunch Coordinator 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>Italian Translation: Having Fun and Busting the Code</u> | Michael W. Garrambone | 1 |
| | <p>Oh yes, it's been awhile, but it is time again to put down that meatball and get back to uncovering those treasures you possess about your Italian ancestors. This light hearted presentation will show you how to obtain and crack the code on various Italian records that are “out there” for your viewing pleasure. We begin with a key word refresher and then point out some readily available online sources. Next we examine important aspects of Birth-Marriage-Death records and highlight some juicy notifications and supplements. Prepare to walk away with terrific document examples, family insights, penmanship ideas and a greater ability to do your own translations—all while negotiating a cannoli..</p> | | |
| 2. | <u>Latin Records Research</u> | Michael W. Garrambone | 36 |
| | <p>We all know a time comes when the research record trail gets cold, or worse yet, dries out at the starting dates of those civil (native-language, that is the French, Italian, German, etc) records you have already found. For those who have information void, or need those “older accounts,” the lure of finding and reading Latin Records has already called to you. Initially Latin Records appear strange and scary, but with a little investigative spirit you can enjoy learning about family members further back through “the ages” using these religious and other legal documents. If Latin Records are part of your research, come to this presentation for help to learn some basic vocabulary, acronyms, styles of writing, geography, and many interesting facets of these special records. We will talk about sources and things to know, and will show you plenty of examples so you can pick up the trail, and if you like, venture back to times before “Columbus.”</p> | | |
| 3. | <u>Fundamental Mysteries Part I</u> | Michael W. Garrambone | 48 |
| | <p>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.</p> | | |
| 4. | <u>Following the Money Using Tax Records</u> | Peggy Lauritzen, AG | 82 |
| | <p>Not unlike today, our ancestors were taxed on every turn. Tax records can provide a unique insight into their lives, possessions and coming of age. Tax records are widely available throughout the historical blueprint of our ancestors’ lives. Let’s look at some ways they can help us.</p> | | |

-
5. **Let's Leave 'em Something to Talk About** **Peggy Lauritzen, AG** **86**
- This lecture focuses on important techniques used in interviewing our living relatives who may be a bit skittish in talking about the past. It also encourages us to leave a legacy for our own posterity that will make it just a bit easier for them to find us. What we would give to be able to find letters, journals, diaries, pictures from our ancestors. Those that are still may need some “memory jogs” to help them remember events from their own lives and the history they may have locked inside. A charge to leave our own story concludes this lecture and includes several different ways to do it.
6. **Migration Trails to the Ohio** **Peggy Lauritzen, AG** **90**
- This lecture will focus on different groups that migrated to the newly-formed Ohio country and how the land was divided up as people began to settle. We will study these trails, as well as circumstances that brought people here. “Ohio fever” brought people to this western frontier state in droves. The division of the land became a pattern for most of the other land areas in the United States.
7. **The Watchfires of a Hundred Circling Camps** **Peggy Lauritzen, AG** **94**
- America's Civil War became one of the darkest times in our nation's history. However, the records produced from this war can open up the life of our soldiers, and their families. Though impossible to cover all aspects of the war, this presentation will concentrate on information gleaned from a soldier's pension file, and the second family that came to light.
8. **Beginning DNA and Genealogy** **Stephen D McDonald, MD, FACP** **98**
- 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, mt DNA analysis, and the new autosomal DNA tests will be explored. A few case studies will illustrate the important points of the session.
9. **Involving the Whole Family in Family History Work** **Stephen D McDonald, MD, FACP** **101**
- Recent research explores the positive use of family history in the well-being of family members. The importance of involving children, teenagers, young adults, parents and grandparents in family history work will be explored. Examples for involving each of these age groups will be discussed.
10. **Causes of Death: How to Read Death Certificates** **Stephen D McDonald, MD, FACP** **104**
- Ague, consumption, black water fever, cholera: What do these terms mean? Can understanding the cause of death help in research and understanding the lives of our ancestors? Death certificates, cause of death, life expectancy, epidemics and medical terms will be discussed. Bring examples or problems from your own research and lets see what we can find out.
-

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11. **Advanced Search Strategies at Family Search** Dana Palmer, CG 110
Learn how to use advanced search techniques to find your elusive ancestors in the historical records at www.familysearch.org
12. **Busting Through Brick Walls by Using County Boundaries** Dana Palmer, CG 113
Learn how to find your ancestors' land, court and census records even though the boundaries may have changed. Online historical maps will also be shown.
13. **Tricks for Successful Census Searches at Ancestry.com** Dana Palmer, CG 117
Learn useful tricks and tips to find those elusive ancestors in online census records
14. **Beginning Genealogy** James Phillabaum 123
Where do you start? What records can help you? Where are these records located? These are some of the questions we will answer. We will explore Original Records, Compiled Records, and Background Material. We will touch on Census Records, Probate Records, Migration Patterns, etc.
15. **Military Records** James Phillabaum 124
We will learn of the many places one may look to access military records. Many of these are free. We will talk about records from before the Revolutionary War to the present. Also discussed will be destroyed records and records stored at three state and levels. How do you restore records, get medals re-issued and other benefits..
16. **Have You Seen Me?: Missing Children and Proof of Parentage** Amie R.Tennant 128
A lecture on how to find out if any of your families have children that you missed. Using several different types of records to locate names of children or to verify parents. We will also discuss briefly how to use indirect evidence to support a theory of parentage..
17. **Finding Michael Knoop : Genealogy in the Early 1800's** Amie R.Tennant 129
Using American records to trace Michael Knoop to his New Brunswick birthplace and finding his family members along the way. Emphasis on thorough research of American records such as naturalization and probate before you "jump the pond". Lastly, we will discuss the possible difficulties in finding a passenger list for your targeted ancestor..

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- 18. Genealogy at Your Local Library Anne Wachs 131**
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, World Vital Records and Fold3 are available, and a local librarian can help you with search tips and strategies to get the most from your online searching. Resources from other Ohio libraries will also be included..
- 19. Family History on The Go RootsTech Video 141**
Too busy to do family history? Use tablets and phones to get family history work done while on the go..
- 20. FamilySearch Family Tree Now and in the Future RootsTech Video 142**
This class will give an update on the current status of Family Tree and its latest features. Additionally, this session will discuss the new features planned for Family Tree. Come and help FamilySearch know what new features you want..
- 21. What's New at FamilySearch RootsTech Video 143**
What are the latest tools from FamilySearch, and how do I use them? Come learn how to navigate familysearch.org and use the four main tabs at the top of the website. It's never been easier!
- 22. Building a Genealogy Research Toolbox RootsTech Video 144**
Participants will learn not only some of the most important online resources for genealogical research, but also how to organize these resources into an easy-to-access and portable virtual toolbox..
- 23. FamilySearch Indexing: It's a Whole New World! RootsTech Video 145**
Scott Flinders, the FamilySearch indexing product manager, will give an overview of the powerful new features and volunteer opportunities in the new indexing program as well as a sneak peek at even more exciting features that are in the works...
- 24. Tracing your British and Irish Roots with findmypast RootsTech Video 146**
This presentation will introduce the key resources you need to get started with tracing your British and Irish ancestry, including censuses, civil registration, parish records, and census substitutes, as well as exploring the wealth of less obvious sources that could help unlock the lives of your ancestry across the pond and add color to your family tree. We will focus on the unrivaled collections available on findmypast and other essential UK resources, including new records that have been recently published from leading institutions, such as the National Archives, the British Library National Archives of Ireland, and many local archives, spanning over 600 years. This guide will include practical tips on searching to get the best out of the online resources and to help you find those elusive ancestors.!
-

25. Lunch

There are no handouts for this favored break in the instruction day. Two lunch periods are scheduled, during periods 3 and 4. You may elect to take a 1 or 2 hour lunch 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.

ITALIAN TRANSLATION: HAVING FUN AND BUSTING THE CODE

Presented by

Michael W. Garrambone

Purpose and Objectives

- **Purpose:** To show various types and sources of Italian records and to see various aspects in performing their translations

- **Learning Objectives**

- Know where you can easily get Italian Documents
- Understand the form of various Italian documents
- Be able to find key pieces of information from the text
- Understand ideas such as penmanship, culture, and style



Expect strange handwriting, some errors, various, omissions, bad memories, hidden estimates, & enhancements

Agenda

Tower of Babel



- Introduction
- Key Words
- A Birth Record
- Records & Sources
- Value of Indexes
- Marriage Banns
- Translation Resources



Worse than Handwriting

Write it down, Pietro

Italian Genealogy IV

3

Some Things to Know

Names

US name
 Nickname
 New name
 Maiden name
 Nome
 Cognome

Key Dates

Birth day
 Registration day
 Arrival date
 Marriage date
 Death date

20 Regions

1. Abruzzi
2. Basilicata
3. Calabria
4. Campania
5. Emilia Romagna
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia
7. Lazio
8. Liguria
9. Lombardia
10. Marche
11. Molise
12. Piemont
13. Puglia
14. Sardegna
15. Sicilia
16. Trentino
17. Toscana
18. Umbria
19. Valle d'Aosta
20. Veneto

Locations



Italian Genealogy IV

4

Common Words to Recall


• banns	pubblicazioni, notificazioni
• baptism(s)	battesimo, -i
• birth(s)	nata, nascita, -e
• burial(s)	seppellimento, sepolto, sepolture, -i
• child	neonato -a, infante, bambino -a
• death(s)	morte, morire, decesso -i
• father, mother	padre, madre
• husband, wife	marito, sposo, sposa, moglie
• index	indice
• marriage(s)	matrimonio, sposato, coniugato, maritato -i
• month	mese
• name, surname	nome, cognome
• parents	genitori
• year (s)	anno (anni)



Words You Have to Recognize



- Archivi di stato State archives
- Atti diversi Miscellaneous records
- Allegati Supplements
- Cimitero Cemetery
- Come sopra As above
- É comparso Appeared
- É stato presentato Was presented
- Lo sesso giorno The same day
- Nominato Named
- Notificazioni Marriage banns, notices
- Processetti Matrimoniali Marriage Supplements
- Pubblicazioni Publications (marriage banns)
- Riveli di beni Tax lists
- Sottoscritto The undersigned
- Stato della anime Census (church)

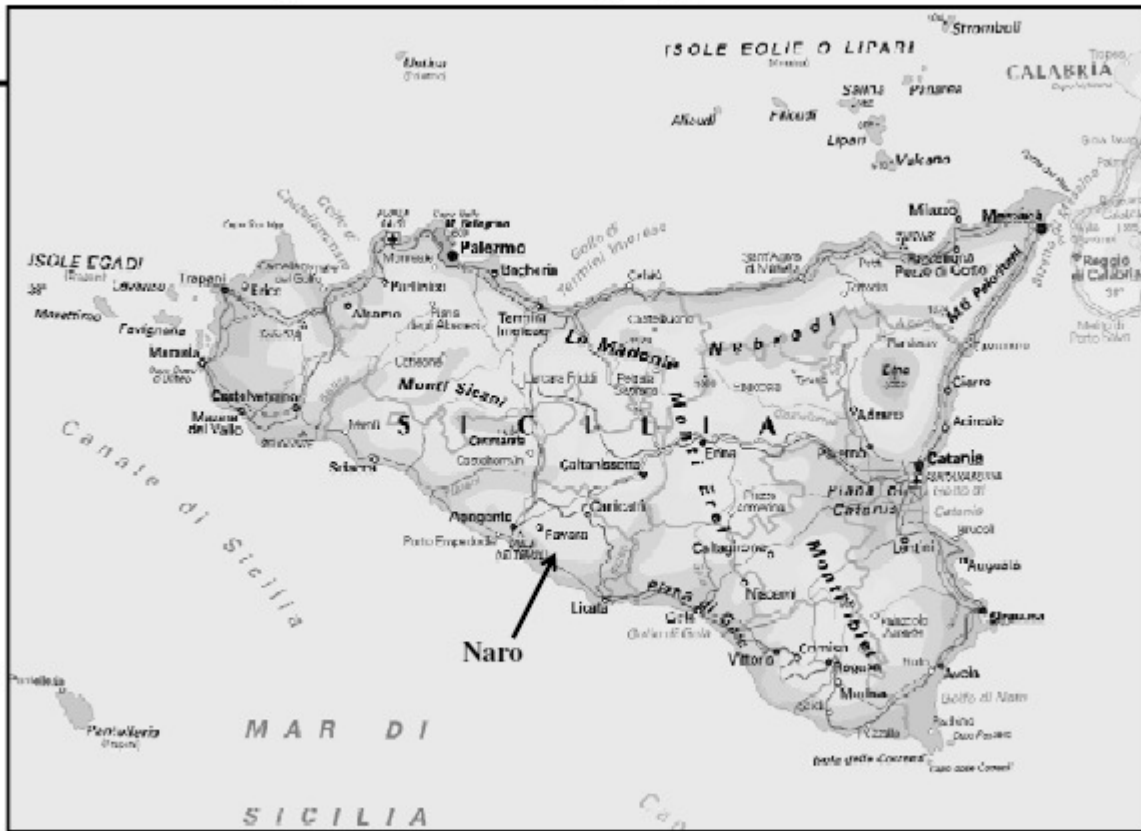
Key Words + Handwriting

<p>Numbers uno due tre quattro cinque sèi sètte otto nove dieci undici dodici tredici quattordici quindici sedici diciasette diciotto diciannove Venti</p>	<p>Months gennaio febbraio marzo aprile maggio giugno luglio agosto settembre ottobre novembre dicembre</p>	<p>Special primo secondo cento mille sindaco parroco testimone patrini</p>	<p>2 3 4 16 17 29 31 34 47 49 50 127</p>	<p>2 3 4 16 17 29 31 34 47 49 50 127</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Francesco</i></td> <td>Francesco</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>nascita</i></td> <td>nascita</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>sessanta</i></td> <td>sessanta</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>sessanta</i></td> <td>sessanta</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Francesco</i>	Francesco	<i>nascita</i>	nascita	<i>sessanta</i>	sessanta	<i>sessanta</i>	sessanta
<i>Francesco</i>	Francesco												
<i>nascita</i>	nascita												
<i>sessanta</i>	sessanta												
<i>sessanta</i>	sessanta												

<h1>The Game Plan</h1>	 <p><i>Provincia di Basilicata, Circondario di Matera, municipale di Stigliano stato civile Numero di Ordine centoquarantaotto Estatto di nascita di Pietro Garrambone</i></p>
<p>For each example:</p> <p>Handwritten Italian only</p>	<p>Provincia di <i>Basilicata</i>, Circondario di <i>Matera</i>, municipale di <i>Stigliano</i> stato civile Numero di Ordine <i>centoquarantaotto</i> Estatto di nascita di <i>Pietro Garrambone</i></p>
<p>Italian text with Italian handwriting</p> 	<p>All Italian text</p> <p>Provincia di Basilicata, Circondario di Matera, municipale di Stigliano stato civile Numero di Ordine: centoquarantaotto Estatto di nascita di Pietro Garrambone</p>
<p>All English text</p>	<p>Province of Basilicata, Administrative district of Matera, municipality of Stigliano Civil State Order number: one hundred forty-eight Extract of the birth of Pietro Garrambone</p>

Italian Genealogy IV

Italy – Sicilia – Agrigento - Naro



Italian Genealogy IV

<http://sitodibabby.altervista.org/cartine/home.htm>

9

Records of Birth

ANNO 1898

COMUNE DI NARO

PROVINCIA DI MESSINA

REGISTRO

ATTI DI NASCITA

UFFICIO UNICO

Il Presidente del Tribunale Civile e Penale di Naro
 autorizza ed approva questo registro delega al Sindaco il
 Sig. ...
 Dal 27 Aprile, n. 2) Dicembre nella seguente convenienza

IL PRESIDENTE

Il presente registro è diviso in 1000 fogli
 ogni foglio è numerato e la prima pagina del registro
 deve essere sempre in mano del Sindaco e conservata
 nel suo ufficio

Il Sindaco

COGNOME E NOME		NUMERO di Registri
Pucillo	Giuseppe	11
Pugna	Alfonso	166
Puli	Elia	167
Purpurano	Giuseppe	168
Pasta	Paolo	169
Allegriani	Antonio	170
Petrucci	Maria Filomena	171
Petrucci	Calogero Nino	172
Petrucci	Giuseppe	173
Pugni	Paola	174
Pugni	Giuseppe	175
Pugni	Carolina	176
Pugni	Calogero	177
Pugni	Angela	178
Pugni	Antonio	179
Pugni	Maria	180
Pugni	Giuseppe	181
Pugni	Antonio	182
Pugni	Carolina	183
Pugni	Antonio	184
Pugni	Antonio	185
Pugni	Antonio	186
Pugni	Antonio	187
Pugni	Antonio	188
Pugni	Antonio	189
Pugni	Antonio	190

Birth Certificate of Matteo Porcello Naro, Sicily: 5 December 1898

Number 476 in the Book

476 NUMERO *Quattrocento
Settantasei*
Porcello Matteo

Atti di Nascita
Act of Birth

476 Numero Quattrocento
476 Number four hundred
settantasei
seventy-six
Porcello Matteo
Matthew Porcello

Sindaci - la professione e la condizione.

L'anno milleottocentocrovanotto, addi *sei* del mese di *Dicembre* -
a ore *dodici* e minuti *venti*, nella Casa Comunale.
Avanti di me *Marcello Antonino* *deputato delegato con atto del*
sindaco del comune *deputato* *militare* *in servizio* *presso*
Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di **NARO**, è comparso *Porcello* -
Antonino di anni *quarantacinque* *conciapelle* -
domiciliato in *Naro*, il quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore *due*
e minuti *dieci*, del di *cinque* del *corrente* mese, nella casa posta
in *via Torricelli* al numero
di *Luigi* *Muglia* *sua moglie* *agevole* *scelta* *con*
irrevocabile
è nato un bambino di sesso *maschile* che egli presenta, e a cui dà il nome di
Matteo.
A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni *Baldacchino*

Atti di Nascita: Matteo Porcello

L'anno *milleottocentonovantotto*, addi *sei* del mese di *Dicembre* a ore *dodici* e minuti *venti*, nella casa comunale.

Avanti di me *Martorello Ferdinando* Segretario delegato con attivita *Sindaco* del ventotto Agosto milleottocentonovantadue approvato. Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Commune di Naro, é comparso *Porcello Antonino* di anni *quarantasei*, *conciapelle* domiciliato in Naro. I quale mi ha dichiarato che alle ore *una* e minuti *dieci*, del di *cinque* del *corrente* mese, nella casa posta in *via Ferracasi* al numero *_(Blank)_* da *Curto Angela* sua moglie, *casalinga*, secolui *cosi* vivende e nato un bambino di sesso *mascolino* che oggi mi presenta, e a cui da il nome *Matteo*

Birth Certificate: Matteo Porcello

Year one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight on the sixth December at the hour of twelve and twenty minutes in the house where they live. In front of me Ferdinando Martorello Secretary delegated to act on behalf of the Mayor from twenty August one thousand eight hundred ninety-two,
official of the civil State of the community of Naro appeared before me Antonino Porcello of age forty-six , a hide tanner, who resides in Naro. He declared that at the hour of one and ten minutes on the fifth of the current month, in their house in the street Ferracasi at number (blank)
From Curto Angela his wife a housewife with whom he lived, a child was born of masculine sex that today he showed me and to whom he gave the name Matteo.

Birth Certificate Matteo Porcello Top of 2nd page with Testimonies

A quanto sopra e a questo atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni *Baldacchino Ignazio* di anni *sessantaquattro*, agricoltore - e *Pacinella Salvatore* di anni *cinquantasei*, *conciapelle* entrambi residenti in questo Comune. Letto il presente atto agli interessati; mi sono io soddisfatto sottoscritto secondo gli altri dichiarato di non sapere scrivere.

M. Porcello

A quanta sopra e a questo atto sono stati presente quail testimoni *Baldacchino Ignazio* di anni *sessantaquattro*, *agricoltore* e *Pacinella Salvatore* di anni *cinquantasei*, *conciapelle* entrambi residenti in questo Commune. Letto il presente atto agli inderessati: mi sono io soddisfatto sottoscritto second gli altri dechiarato di non sapere scrivere.

Birth Certificate Matteo Porcello Top of 2nd page with Testimonies

A quanta sopra e a questo atto sono stati presente quail testimoni Baldacchino Ignazio di anni sessantaquattro, agricoltore e Pacinella Salvatore di anni cinquantasei, conciapelle entrambi residenti in questo Comune. Letto il presente atto agli inderessati: mi sono io soddisfatto sottoscritto second gli altri dechiarato di non sapere scrivere.

At this deposition were present Baldacchino Ignazio of age sixty-four, farmer and Pacinella Salvatore, of age fifty-six, a hide tanner, both resident of this community. Having read the present instrument (certificate) to those whom this pertains, I am satisfied that the underwriter according to other declarations that he does not know how to write.



How to Get the Good Stuff

Go to: FamilySearch.org

1. Pick Search from the top menu

2. Pick Catalog from the next menu

3. Type in: Country, province, city

Italy –Matera, Stigliano

**Italy –Matera, Stigliano
Civil Registration (1)**

List



Matera is a city and a province in the region of Basilicata, in southern Italy. It is the capital of the province of Matera

Heading of the Listing

Notes: Records of Italy, Matera, Matera, Civil Registration (Tribunale) are available online, click here.

Microfilm dei registri originali nell'Archivio di Stato, Matera e nel Tribunale di Matera. Microfilm ad alta riduzione (42x). Si consiglia di adoperare una macchina ad alto ingrandimento. Include indici.

Civil registration (births, marriages and deaths, plus banns, supplements to marriage records, supplements to birth records, supplements to death records, miscellaneous records)

Remember: I chose Stigliano

Top Section of 23 films

Pubblicazioni 1810-1811, 1821-1856	Film/DGS 1743153 Items 2-4
Pubblicazioni 1857-1870, 1885-1899	
Processetti matrimoniali 1811, 1831-1834	Film/DGS 1743154
Processetti matrimoniali 1834-1838	Film/DGS 1743155
Processetti matrimoniali 1839-1843	Film/DGS 1743156
Processetti matrimoniali 1844-1848	Film/DGS 1743157
Processetti matrimoniali 1848-1852	Film/DGS 1743158
Processetti matrimoniali 1852-1856	Film/DGS 1743159
Processetti matrimoniali 1857-1861	Film/DGS 1743160
Processetti matrimoniali 1862-1865, 1870	Film/DGS 1743145
Processetti matrimoniali 1870-1871, 1875-1878	Film/DGS 1743146
Processetti matrimoniali 1878-1884	Film/DGS 1743147
Processetti matrimoniali 1884-1893	Film/DGS 1743148
Processetti matrimoniali 1893-1899	Film/DGS 1743149

Pubblicazioni = Banns (published for marriage)
Processetti = Supplements (additions)

Middle Section

Allegati (nascite) 1870, 1875, 1881, 1887-1888, 1892-1893, 1878, 1893-1899

**Allegati (morti) 1870, 1872, 1875-1876, 1879-1882, 1887, 1899, 1892-1893,
1895-1897 -- Atti diversi 1841, 1843-1844, 1846-1856, 1858-1861, 1864-1865**

Film/DGS 1743150 Items 1 – 2

Allegati 1902, 1906, 1901

Film/DGS 2096633 Items 5 – 6

Allegati 1901 Morti, nati, matrimoni, pubblicazioni 1901-1910- Allegati 1907

Film/DGS 2096724

Allegati 1907-1910

Film/DGS 2096725 Items 1 - 4

Allegati	=	Supplements
Atti diversi	=	Miscellaneous Records

Bottom Section

Morti 1911-1918	Film/DGS 2252342 Items 5 – 6
Morti 1919-1929 -- Nati 1911-1925	Film/DGS 2252343
Nati 1925-1929 - Matrimoni 1911-1929 -Pubblicazioni di matrimoni 1911-1927	Film/DGS 2252344
Pubblicazioni di matrimoni 1928-1929 -- Allegati di matrimoni 1911-1915	Film/DGS 2252345
Allegati di matrimoni 1915 (cont.), 1926-1927	Film/DGS 2252462 Items 1 – 3
Pubblicazioni di matrimoni 1873, 1875-1884, 1891-1892, 1897-1898, 1900	Film/DGS 2252652 Items 2 - 3

Remember Top Part of Form

Notes: Records of Italy, Matera, Matera, Civil Registration (Tribunale) are available online, [click here](#).

Comune (town) or Frazione (village) 

Calciano

Craco

Colobraro

Cirigliano

Ferrandina

Garaguso

Garssano

Gorgoglione

Grottole

Irsina

Matera

Miglionico

Montescaglioso

Motalbano Joneco

Nova Siri

Oliveto Lucano

Pisticci

Pomarico

Rotondella

Salandra

San Giggio Lucano

San Mauro Forte

Stigliano

Tricarico

Valsinni

Remember: I choose Stigliano

Special Words +

Stato Civile = Vital Records

Riveli di Beni = Revealing possessions

Indice Annuale = Annual Index

Riveli di Anime = Census of inhabitants

id = idem = ditto

Censimento = civil authority census (population, housing)

d° = detto = stated

Stati delle anime = "state of souls" (church census)

fu = furono = died

defunto = defunta = decesso = già = deceased

Records of Italy, Matera, Matera, Civil Registration (Tribunale)
are available online, [Click Here](#)

An Online Find

Italy, Matera, Matera, Civil Registration (Tribunale), 1866-1929

Description:

Civil registration (stato civile) of births, marriages, and deaths within the custody of the Matera Courthouse (Tribunale di Matera).

Includes ten-year indexes (indici decennali); supplemental records (allegati); and marriage banns (pubblicazioni).

Availability of records is largely dependent on time period and locality.

Learn more »

View Images in this Collection

Browse through 237,814 images Citing this Collection

"Italia, Matera, Matera, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929." Images.

FamilySearch. <http://FamilySearch.org> : accessed 2014.

Tribunale di Matera [Matera Court, Matera].

Online Records of Stigliano

Record Type and Year

- Allegati (matrimoni) 1915, 1926-1927
- Allegati (vari) 1901 Morti, nati,
--matrimoni, pubblicazioni 1901-1910
- Allegati (vari) 1907
- Allegati (vari) 1902, 1906, 1901
- Allegati (vari) 1907-1910
- Morti 1911-1918 (503 images/pages)
- Pubblicazioni 1873, 1875-1884,
--1891-1892, 1897-1898, 1900
- Pubblicazioni 1928-1929 Allegati
(matrimoni) 1911-1915

"Italy, Matera, Matera, Civil Registration (Tribunale), 1866-1929. " Images. *FamilySearch*. <http://FamilySearch.org> : accessed 2013. Citing Tribunale di Matera (Matera Courthouse), Matera, Italy.

Italian Genealogy IV

PARTE I.

Anno 1911

PROVINCIA di Basilicata COMUNE di Stigliano

REGISTRO

ATTI DI MORTE

Ufficio del Tribunale

Il Presidente del Tribunale civile e penale di Stigliano
per la validazione del presente registro delega il giudice signor Caputo
U. Caputo - vicepreside

Il Presidente
Caputo

Il presente Registro, contenente fogli ventiquattro prima di essere posto in uso è stato validato in materia foglio del sottoscritto
Stigliano 27 dicembre 1911 U. Caputo

Il Giudice delegato
Caputo

INDICE ANNUALE				INDICE ANNUALE				
COGNOME E NOME	ANNO		COGNOME E NOME	ANNO		COGNOME E NOME	ANNO	
	1	1848		1	1848		1	1848
F. Oliver, Stuart in England	102	17	Gammansson Giuseppe in Longa	103	17	Chapman John in England	100	17
Fisher, James in Ohio	103		Giordani Maria in England	104		Chapman John in England	101	
Forbes, John in Ohio	104		Giordani Maria in England	105				
Forbes, John in Ohio	105		Giordani Maria in England	106				
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Forbes, John in Ohio	198		Giordani Maria in England	199				
Forbes, John in Ohio	199		Giordani Maria in England	200				

<p>Numero 86.</p> <p><i>Garombano Nicola</i></p>	<p>L'anno millemovecento <i>quindici</i> addì <i>venti</i> del mese di <i>luglio</i>, a ore <i>cinque</i> e minuti <i>quaranta</i> nella Casa Comunale. Avanti di me <i>Luca</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>ufficiale</i> <i>Strophery</i> <i>ufficiale</i> dello Stato Civile del Comune di <i>Stigliano</i> sono comparsi: <i>Sturiale Giuseppe</i> di anni <i>quarantafici</i> <i>Paolo</i> <i>Grilli</i> <i>Nicola</i> <i>Grilli</i> <i>Nicola</i> di anni <i>quarantafici</i> <i>Grilli</i> domiciliato in <i>Stigliano</i> i quali mi hanno dichiarato che a ore <i>cinque</i> e minuti <i>quaranta</i> e minuti <i>venti</i> di <i>luglio</i> nella casa posta in <i>via Polverini</i> al numero <i>cinque</i> è morto <i>Garombano Nicola</i> di <i>anni ventisei</i> <i>Sturiale</i> residente in <i>Stigliano</i> nato in <i>Stigliano</i> da <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Bertha</i> domiciliato in <i>Stigliano</i> e da <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> domiciliata in <i>Stigliano</i> <i>Calice</i></p> <p>A quest'atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni <i>Caracciolo</i> <i>Vincenzo</i> di anni <i>cinquanta</i> <i>Caracciolo</i> <i>Caracciolo</i> di anni <i>cinquanta</i> <i>Caracciolo</i> ambedue residenti in questo Comune. L'atto il pre- sente atto a tutti gli intervenuti. <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i></p> <p><i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i></p> <p><i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i> <i>Sturiale</i></p>
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1) Si indicherà la professione o la condizione.
2) Si scriverà anni, mesi, giorni e ore a secondo dell'età del defunto.
3) Se vedovo o vedova, se vedova e moglie, ovvero se celibe o nubile.

Number 86
Garambone Nicola

Italian Printing

L'anno millenovecento *quindici* addi *ventisette*, di *Luglio* a ore *antimeridiani* *nove* e minuti *quaranta* nella Casa Comunale . Avanti di me *Cancelliere Avvocato Michele Forestiere assessore funzionante da Sindaco*, al Ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Commune di *Stigliano*, sono comparsi *Amato Giuseppe* , di anni *quarantsei*, *plastaio*, domiciliato in *Stigliano*, e *Grilli Nico - la*, di anni *quarantasette*, *Cireole* domiciliato, in *Stigliano*; I quail mi hanno dichiarato che ore *pomeridiane tre* e minuti *venti* di *ieri* nella casa posta in via *Solserdo* al numero *cinque* é morto *Garambone Nicola* di anni *ventuno*, *falegname*, residente in *Stigliano* nato in *Stigliano*, da *Pietro, Barbieri*, domiciliato in *Stigliano*, e da *Amato Anna Maria, casalinga*, domiciliata in *Stigliano*, *Celibe*

A quest'atto sono stati presenti quali testimoni *Onorati Vincenzo* di anni *cinquanta*, *bracciante*, e *Marotta Ottavio* di anni *cinquantasei*, *muratore* ambi residenti in questo Commune. Letto il presente atto a tutti gl'intervenuti, *si sono comia sottoscritto i fati dichiaranti maustra i testimone sono analfabeti, come affermino Giuseppe Elmoto dichiarante Nicola Grilli dichiarante*

English Translation

The year 1915 on 27 July at hour 9 and 40 minutes AM in the Town Hall. In front of me registrar lawyer Michele Forestiere assessor functioning as mayor of the state of the community of Stigliano have appeared before me Giuseppe Amato, of age 40, plasterer, living in Stigliano, and Nicola Grilli of age 47, candle maker living in Stigliano bring notice that at hour 3 and 20 minutes PM of yesterday in his house on number 5 Solfesdo Street died Nicola Garambone of age 21, carpenter, resident of Stigliano, born in Stigliano , of Pietro, barber, domiciled in Stigliano, and of Anna Maria Amato housewife domiciled in Stigliano. -----

For this transaction/statement are present the following witnesses; Vincenzo Onorati, of age 50, laborer and Ottavio Marotta of age 56, mason, both residents in this community. The statement for this transaction was read to all that were present who declared to the underwriter that they could not read or write as here affirmed Giuseppe Elmoto, witness
Nicola Grilli, witness.

Online Records of Mola di Bari

2,870,392 Images

Record Type and Year

- Cittadinanze 1868-1900
- Diversi 1812-1865
- Matrimoni 1809-1900
- Matrimoni, allegati 1862-1865
- Matrimoni, indice 1835-1900
- Matrimoni, memorandum 1863-1865
- Matrimoni, notificazioni 1863-1865
- Matrimoni, pubblicazioni 1811-1883
- Matrimoni, pubblicazioni 1883, Seconda copia
- Matrimoni, pubblicazioni indice 1866-1897
- Morti 1809-1900
- Morti, annotazioni 1884-1900
- Morti, indice 1853-1900
- Nati 1809-1900
- Nati, indice 1820-1899

"Italia, Bari, Stato Civile (Archivio di Stato), 1809-1908."
Images. *FamilySearch*. <http://FamilySearch.org> :
accessed 2014. Tribunale di Bari [Bari Court, Bari].

Registri dello stato civile, Mola di Bari (Bari), 1809-1900
Authors:
Mola di Bari (Bari). Ufficio dello stato civile (Main Author)
Format:
Manuscript/Manuscript on Film
Language:
Italian
Publication:
Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmati dalla
Genealogical Society of Utah, 1989-1990
Physical:
in 30 bobine di microfilm ; 35 mm.
References:
(See Also) Registri dello stato civile di Bari (Provincia),
1866-1929 / Bari (Provincia). Ufficio dello stato civile



Processetti Matri 1878-1884

Registration of Marriage

- This is the Certificate of Completed Publications
- Seal of the Civil State Stigliano, 30 August 1880
- First Publication of Matrimony
- Second Publication of Matrimony
- Birth Certificate Extract of Pietro Garrambone
- Birth Certificate Extract of Anna Marie Amato

Contents

- All marriage information
- Groom information (parents, occupation, age, etc)
- Bride information (parents, occupation, age, etc)
- Parents information
- Grandparents information
- Naming convention of all many children

This is an extract from LDS Roll 147 made by Mike Garrambone Mar 2010 of Marriage Documents for Pietro Garrambone & Anna Maria Amato during August & September 1880

Italian Genealogy IV

First Marriage Banns Announcement (1880)

First Banns of Marriage
Stigliano, 15 August 1880



Groom	Bride
Pietro Garambone	Anna Maria Amato
His profession	Cotton Spinner
Born in Stigliano	Born in Stigliano
Lives in Stigliano	Lives in Stigliano
25 years old	22 years old
Father is Vincenzo	Father Fu Pancrazio
Profession: laborer	Profession:
Born in Stigliano	Born in Stigliano
Anna Rosa Erciano	Lucia Miranda
Cotton Spinner	Cotton Spinner
Residence in Stigliano	Residence in Stigliano

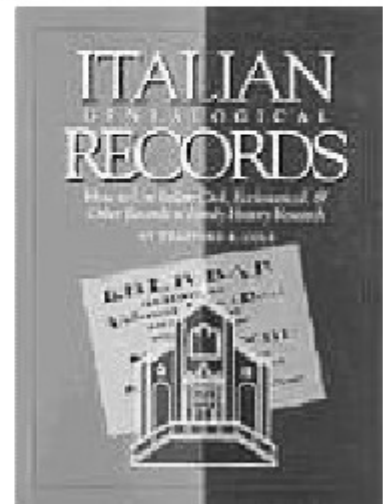
Terrific Italian Reference Materials



• Family History Publications

- **Gazetteer: Nuovi Dizionario dei Comuni e Frazioni di Comune (FHL film 795276)**
- **Annuario delle Diocesi d'Italia (FHL film 780556)**
- **Index to the Annuario (FHL film 780555)**

Italian Genealogical Records Cole, Trafford R., Ancestry Incorporated: Salt Lake City, 1995 (ISBN 0-916489-58-2)



• Italian Research OnLine Class : Instructor: Ruth Lapioli Merriman

- http://www.familysearch.org/eng/library/education/frameset_education.asp?PAGE=education_research_series_online.asp%3FActiveTab=2

Italian Genealogy IV

34

Some Very Good Italian Research References



Finding Your Italian Ancestors,
Adams, Suzanne Russo,
Ancestry Publishing: Provo,
2008 (ISBN-13: 978-1-59331-
324-1)



*Discovering Your Italian
Ancestors*, Nelson, Lynn.
Betterway Books:
Cincinnati, Ohio 1997
(ISBN 1-55870-426-4)

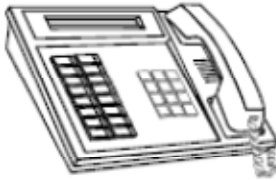


*Barron's Italian-English
Dictionary: Dizionario
Italiano-Inglese*, Roberta
Martignoni-Burgholte and
Andreas Cyffka.
(ISBN 13:978-0-7641-
3764-8)

Just Google: "Italian Genealogy Books" for more

Points of Contact Information

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Mr. Frank Campanile**



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Dayton, Ohio 45424

: Home: 937-233-3255

: mgarrambone@aol.com

What We Want



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

Latin Genealogy

3

Example Napoleon & Post-Napoleon Italian Records

- **Napoleon defeats Austrian rulers (Hapsburgs, 1796)**
- **Country divided into regions, provinces, communes**



- **Requires civil registrations nation-wide (1804-1815)**
- **1815 Napoleon defeated, and a return to the former sovereigns**
- **Registration ceased in North, continued in the South**
- **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1809)**
- **Reunification begins 1866-1871**



Latin Genealogy

4

Council of Trent (1545 – 1563) & Church Records



- Created unified Church doctrine
- Pope edicts (1563) there will be parish registers (becomes official in 1595)
- Population divided into parishes (regardless if political boundaries move)
- Records will be kept on births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths
- Some church records exist before 1440

Latin Genealogy

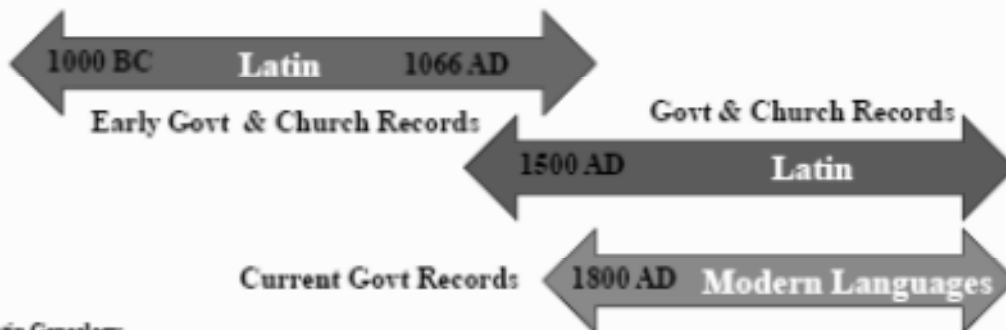
5

Introduction to Latin Records

What is Latin

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

Why is Latin important to Genealogists



Latin Genealogy

6

Extent of Oldest Latin Language

- Latin is used in the production of new words in modern Romance languages, and is the only surviving branch of the Italic language surviving from early Italy and the days of the Roman Republic



Provides sources for Eastern & Western Genealogical Information

Latin Genealogy

7

What We Will Learn Today

- Key Record Types
- Record Categories
- Key Words
- General Vocabulary
- Acronyms
- Writing Conventions
- Sources of Materials
- Research Aids
- Online Sources
- Helpful FHC Sources



Latin Genealogy


8

Two Major Classification of Records

Civil records

Government & Institution

- Censuses
- Land records
- Property records
- Tax rolls
- Legal records
- Wills
- Medical
- Inscriptions
- Education



Eccleasial Records

Religious or Church

- Indexes
- Birth
- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Marriage Banns
- Marriage
- Death
- Church Censuses
- (Status animarum)

Latin Genealogy 9

Some Latin Key Words

English	Latin
Birth	nati, natus, genitus, natales, ortus, oriundus
Burial	sepulti, sepultus, humatus, humatio
Christening	baptismi, baptizatus, renatus, plutus, lautus, purgatus, ablutus, lustratio
Child	infans, filius/filia, puer, proles
Death	mortuus, defunctus, obitus, denatus, decessus, peritus, mors, mortis, obiit, decessit
Father/Mother	pater/ mater
Godparent	patrini, levantes, susceptores, compater, commater, matrina
Husband	maritus, sponsus, conjux, vir
Marriage	matrimonium, copulatio, copulati, conjuncti, intronizati, nupti, sponsati, ligati, mariti
Marriage banns	banni, proclamationes, denuntiationes
Name/surname	nomen/cognomen
Parents	parentes, genitores
Wife	uxor, marita, conjux, sponsa, mulier, femina, consors

Latin Genealogy 10

Latin Days of the Week



Sun – Moon – Mars – Mercury – Jupiter – Venus – Saturn



Latin	English
dominica, dies dominuca, dominicus, dies Solis, feria prima	Sunday
feria secunda, dies Lunae	Monday
feria tertia, dies Martis	Tuesday
feria quarta, dies Mercurii	Wednesday
feria quinta, dies Jovis	Thursday
feria sexta, dies Veneris	Friday
feria septima, sabbatum, dies sabbatinus, dies Saturni	Saturday

Latin Genealogy

11

Latin Months

	Latin	English
	Januarius	January
	Februarius	February
1	Martius	March
2	Aprilis	April
3	Maius	May
4	Junius	June
5	Julius	July
6	Augustus	August
7	September, 7ber, 7bris, VIIber	September
8	October, 8ber, 8bris, VIIIber	October
9	November, 9ber, 9bris, IXber	November
10	December, 10ber, 10bris, Xber	December

Latin Genealogy

12

Numbers				
	Cardinal		Ordinal	Roman Numeral
1	unus	1st	primus	I
2	duo, duae	2nd	secundus	II
3	tres, tres, tria	3rd	tertius	III
4	quattuor	4th	quartus	IV
5	quinque	5th	quintus	V
6	sex	6th	sextus	VI
7	septem	7th	septimus	VII
8	octo	8th	octavus	VIII
9	novem	9th	nonus	IX
10	decem	10th	decimus	X
11	undecim	11th	undecimus	XI
12	duodecim	12th	duodecimus	XII
13	tredecim	13th	tertius decimus	XIII
14	quattuordecim	14th	quartus decimus	XIV
15	quindecim	15th	quintus decimus	XV
16	sedecim	16th	sextus decimus	XVI
17	septemdecim	17th	septimus decimus	XVII
18	odeviginti	18th	duodevicesimus	XVIII
19	undeviginti	19th	undevicesimus	XIX
20	viginti	20th	vicesimus or vigesimus	XX

Latin Genealogy 13

More Numbers				
	Cardinal		Ordinal	Roman Numeral
.21.	viginti unus	21st	vicesimus primus	XXI
.22.	viginti duo	22th	vicesimus secundus	XXII
.23.	viginti tres	23th	vicesimus tertius	XXIII
.24.	viginti quattuor	24th	vicesimus quartus	XXIV
.25.	viginti quinque	25th	vicesimus quintus	XXV
.26.	viginti sex	26th	vicesimus sextus	XXVI
.27.	viginti septem	27th	vicesimus septimus	XXVII
.28.	viginti octo	28th	vicesimus octavus	XXVIII
.29.	viginti novem	29th	vicesimus nonus	XXIX
.30.	triginta	30th	tricesimus	XXX
.40.	quadraginta	40th	quadragessimus	XL
.50.	quingquaginta	50th	quingquagesimus	L
.60.	sexaginta	60th	sexagesimus	LX
.70.	septuaginta	70th	septuagesimus	LXX
.80.	octoginta	80th	octogesimus	LXXX
.90.	nonaginta	90th	nonagesimus	XC
.100.	centum	100th	centesimus	C

Latin Genealogy 14

The Hundreds

	Cardinal		Ordinal	Roman Numeral
.100.	centum	100th	centesimus	C
.200.	ducenti	200th	ducesimus	CC
.300.	trecenti	300th	trecentesimus	CCC
.400.	quadringenti	400th	quadringentesimus	CD
.500.	quingenti	500th	quingentesimus	D
.600.	sescenti	600th	sescentesimus	DC
.700.	septingenti	700th	septingentesimus	DCC
.800.	octingenti	800th	octingentesimus	DCCC
.900.	nongenti	900th	nongentesimus	CM
.1000.	mille	1000th	millesimus	M

Latin Genealogy

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Roman Dates

The Symbols (I, V, X, L, C, D, M) Watch the order here!
(1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000)

Rule 1. Repeat single symbols (I, X, C, M) to make multiples

III = 3, XX = 20, CCC = 300

Rule 2. Big numbers go first (left most)

M D CCC L X V I

MDCCCLXVI = 1000 + (500 + 300) + (50 + 10) + (5 + 1)
= 1000 + 800 + 60 + 6 = 1866

Rule 3. Use little numbers to the left of big numbers to subtract from the larger

M D C L X V I

MCDXLIV = 1000 + (500 - 100) + (50 - 10) + (5 - 1)
= 1000 + 400 + 40 + 4 = 1444

Test Question, What is MCMXLVII? =

Latin Genealogy

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Phrases Indicating Time

Latin	English
anno domini	in the year of the Lord (AD)
anno incarnationis	in the year (since/of) the incarnation of the Lord
annus bissextus	leap year
ante meridiem	before noon (a.m.)
biduum	space of two days, two-day period
cras	tomorrow
datum	date, given
dies (diei)	day
eiusdem die	of the same day
eodem anno/die/mense	in the same year/day/month
mane	in the morning
mensis	month
meridie	noon
nocte	at night
nudius tertius	day before yesterday
post meridiem	after noon (p.m.)
vespere	in the evening

Latin Genealogy

17

Words Related to Various Locations

Latin	English
accola	local resident
apud	at the house of, at, by, near
burgensis	citizen, burgess
casale	estate, village
cimeterium or coemeterium	cemetery
comitatus	county
e	out of, from
ex (loco)	from, out of (places of origin)
extraneus	stranger, foreign
habitatio	residence
ibidem (ib, ibid)	in the same place
parochia	parish
urbs (urbis)	city
vicus	village

Latin Genealogy

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Words Related to Events

Latin	English
ablutus est	he was baptized
acquietus est	he died
baptisatus	baptized
baptisma	baptism
baptizavi	I baptized, have baptized
conjuncti sunt	they were joined (in marriage)
copulatus	married, joined
decessus	died, death
defuit	he/she departed, died
defunctus est	he died
est	he/she is
fuit	he/she was
mortuus est	he died
liber sepulorum	burial register
ligavi	I joined (in marriage)

Latin Genealogy 19

More Words of Locations and Events

Latin	English
matrimonium	marriage
natus est	he was born
nuptus	married
obitus	death, died
originis	origin, birth
post partum	after birth
regeneratus est/renatus est	he was baptized
sepelivi	I buried
sepultus	buried
sponsatus	married

Latin Genealogy 20

Some Latin – English Male Names

Latin	English	Latin	English
<i>Adalbertus</i>	<i>Albert or George</i>	<i>Elias</i>	<i>Ellis</i>
<i>Adam (Ade)</i>	<i>Adam</i>	<i>Franciscus (m.)</i>	<i>Francis, Frank</i>
<i>Alanus</i>	<i>Alan</i>	<i>Georgius</i>	<i>George</i>
<i>Albertus</i>	<i>Albert</i>	<i>Giraldus, Geroldus</i>	<i>Gerald</i>
<i>Alfredus, Ahredus</i>	<i>Alfred</i>	<i>Gualterus</i>	<i>Walter</i>
<i>Aloisius</i>	<i>Aloysius, Louis, Luis</i>	<i>Guglielmus, Gulielmus, William</i>	
<i>Aloystus</i>	<i>Aloystus or Lewis</i>	<i>Haraldus</i>	<i>Harold</i>
<i>Ahredus</i>	<i>Alfred</i>	<i>Hereweccus, Herveius = Henry</i>	
<i>Andreas</i>	<i>Andrew</i>	<i>Hieremias</i>	<i>Jeremiah</i>
<i>Antonius</i>	<i>Anthony</i>	<i>Ioannes, Joannes, Johannes, Johannis = John</i>	
<i>Arcturus, Arturus</i>	<i>Arthur</i>	<i>Jacobus</i>	<i>James or Jacob</i>
<i>Augustinus</i>	<i>Austin</i>	<i>Josias</i>	<i>Josiah</i>
<i>Bartholomeus</i>	<i>Bartholomew</i>	<i>Laurencia, Laurencius, Lawrence, Lawrence</i>	
<i>Benedictus (m.)</i>	<i>Benedict, Benet</i>	<i>Lucas</i>	<i>Luke</i>
<i>Bertrandus</i>	<i>Bertram</i>	<i>Matheus, Matheus, Mathias, = Matthew</i>	
<i>Christophorus</i>	<i>Christopher</i>	<i>Michaelem</i>	<i>Michael</i>
<i>Daniele</i>	<i>Daniel</i>	<i>Moyse</i>	<i>Moses</i>
<i>Dionisius, Dionisius</i>	<i>Denis</i>	<i>Patricius, Patritus</i>	<i>Patrick</i>
<i>Donatus</i>	<i>Duncan</i>	<i>Petrus</i>	<i>Peter</i>
<i>Edmundus, Edmundus Edmund, Edmond</i>		<i>Philippa, Philippe</i>	<i>Philip</i>
<i>Eadwardus, Eduardus, Edwardus Edward</i>		<i>Radulfus, Radulphus</i>	<i>Ralph</i>
<i>Latin Genealogy</i>		<i>Thomasum</i>	<i>Thomas</i>

Some Latin – English Female Names




Latin	English	Latin	English
<i>Aemilia</i>	<i>Emily</i>	<i>Gratia</i>	<i>Grace</i>
<i>Agna</i>	<i>Agnes, Nancy</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>Helen, Ellen, Nell, Aileen, Eileen</i>
<i>Agneta</i>	<i>Agnes</i>	<i>Henrietta</i>	<i>Henrietta or Harriet</i>
<i>Alesia, Alicia</i>	<i>Alice</i>	<i>Honorah</i>	<i>Nora, Norah, (Jane, Jean, Joan!)</i>
<i>Alicia</i>	<i>Alice, Elsie, Alyssa</i>	<i>Honoris</i>	<i>Honour, Honor</i>
<i>Alienora, Eleanora,</i>	<i>Eleanor</i>	<i>Isabella</i>	<i>Isabel</i>
<i>Amica, Amata, Amia</i>	<i>Amy</i>	<i>Joanna, Johanna = Joan, Jane, Jeanne, Jeanette</i>	
<i>Anastasia</i>	<i>Anastasia or Nancy</i>	<i>Joanna, Johanna = Joanne, Sinead, Siobhan</i>	
<i>Anna</i>	<i>Ann, Anne</i>	<i>Johanna = Jane, Joan, Jean and Honora</i>	
<i>Beatrix</i>	<i>Beatrice, Beatrice</i>	<i>Margareta, Margreta = Margaret</i>	
<i>Brigida, Brigitta</i>	<i>Bridget, Brigid</i>	<i>Margeria</i>	<i>Margery</i>
<i>Caterina, Katerina, Catherine</i>		<i>Maria</i>	<i>Mary, Maureen, Molly, Marie</i>
<i>Catharina, Catherine, Kathryn, Kathleen</i>		<i>Maria Anna = Mary Ann, Marian, Marianne</i>	
<i>Cecilia</i>	<i>Cesley, Cecily</i>	<i>Mariana</i>	<i>Marion</i>
<i>Christiana, Christina</i>	<i>Christine</i>	<i>Matilda, Matildis, Matillis = Matilda, Maud</i>	
<i>Denisia, Dionisia</i>	<i>Denise</i>	<i>Mauricius, Meuricius</i>	<i>Maurice</i>
<i>Dorothea</i>	<i>Dorothy</i>	<i>Muriella, Miriela, Mrielda = Muriel</i>	
<i>Lena</i>	<i>Helen, Ellen</i>	<i>Oliva</i>	<i>Olive</i>
<i>Elisabetha, Elizabetha Elizabeth, Beth, Betty,</i>			
<i>Felicia</i>	<i>Felice</i>		
<i>Francisca (f.)</i>	<i>Frances</i>		

See. Latin First Names and English Equivalents

Civil, Government, or Institution Records

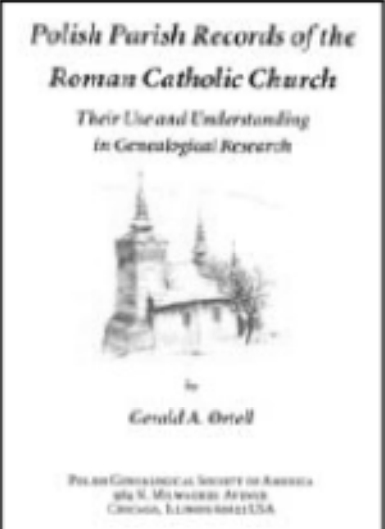
Created by the local government (courts), medical, artisans, schools

- **Examples are:**
 - Military records
 - Land records
 - Wills & Court records
 - Tax records
 - Census records
 - Medical records
 - Scholarly records
 - Inscriptions
 - Seals

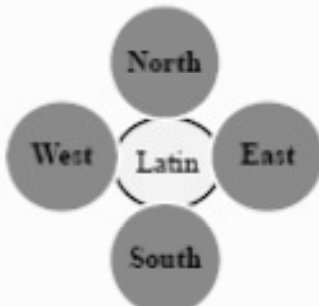
Latin Genealogy 23

Tracking Polish Parish Records



Latin Records as Part of Polish Records

Many Native Records have Latin Counter Parts



Latin : La Lingua Francas

Latin Genealogy 24

3.

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES PART I

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**



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**

The Secret of Index

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

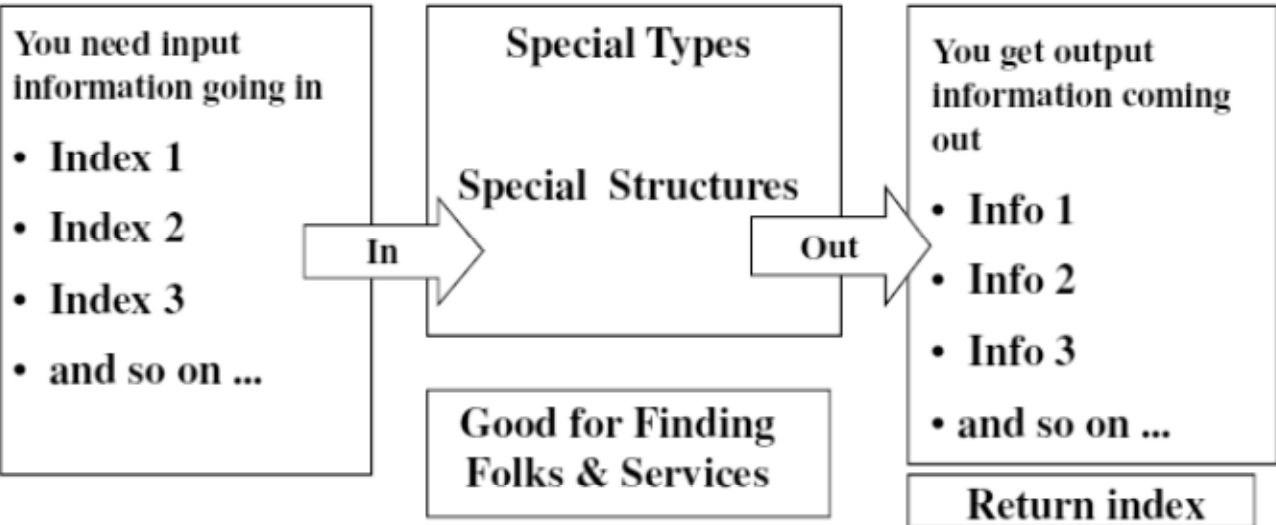
**A system for finding things
easier and faster**

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



How Do Indexes Work?

Very well thank you--when you know all the parts

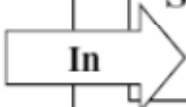


The Phone Book

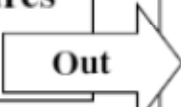
Name, Business, Service, Agency, Phone info, History

They have an input side of information

- A year
- Type book
- A locality
- A name



Special Types
 White, Yellow,
 Blue, Red Books
 Special Structures



They have an output side of information

- Better name
- Address
- Phone number
- Operation info

Good for Finding Folks & Services

Return index

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**



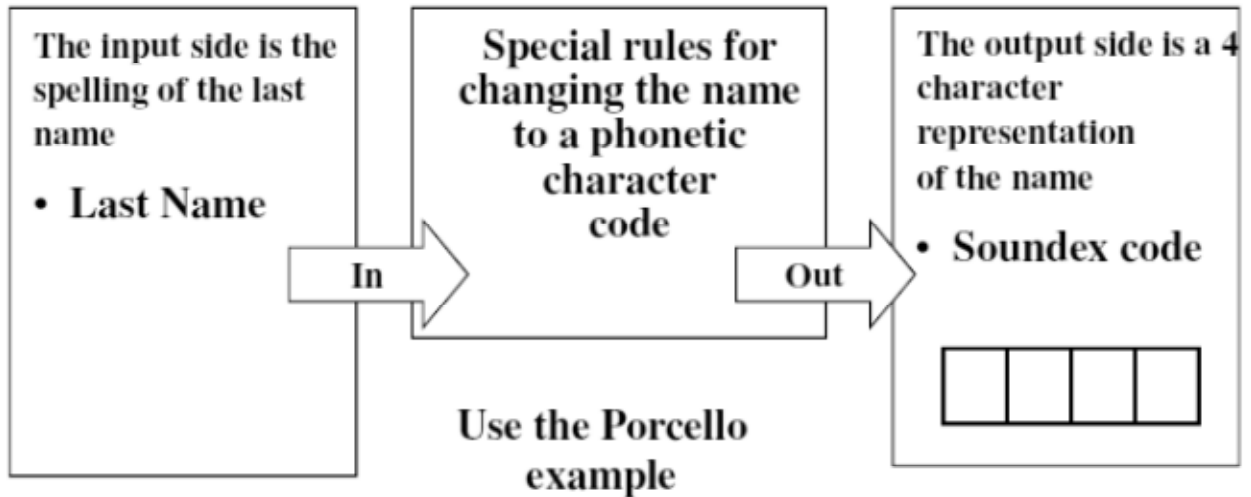
Some Secrets

- 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”



Soundex: A Special Index

A coded system designed to help you find information



Soundex Basic Uses

Finding information in many (primary source) documents

Soundex

Plus other
indices

Basic Source Documents

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

**Information
to find
Information**

Also alternate name spellings (e.g., Story, Storie, & Storee)

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

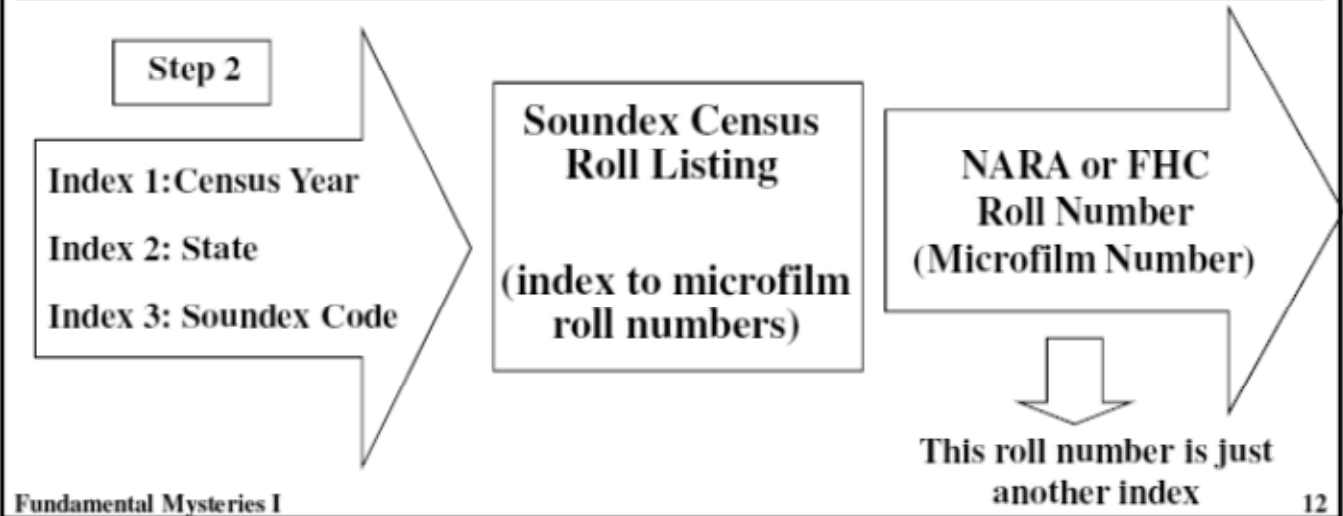
P624

--	--	--	--

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

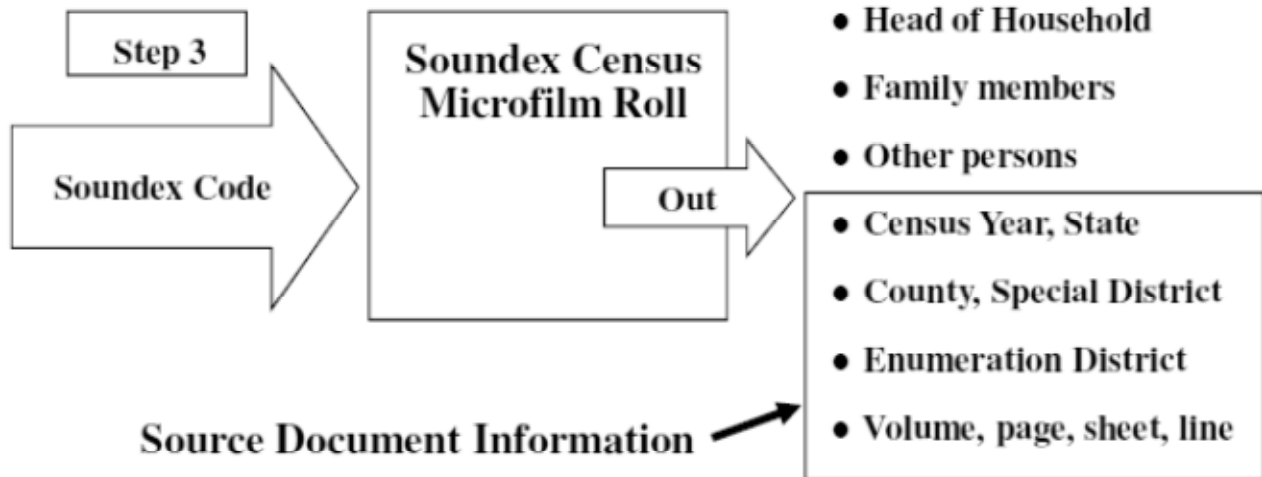
General Example

- **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**

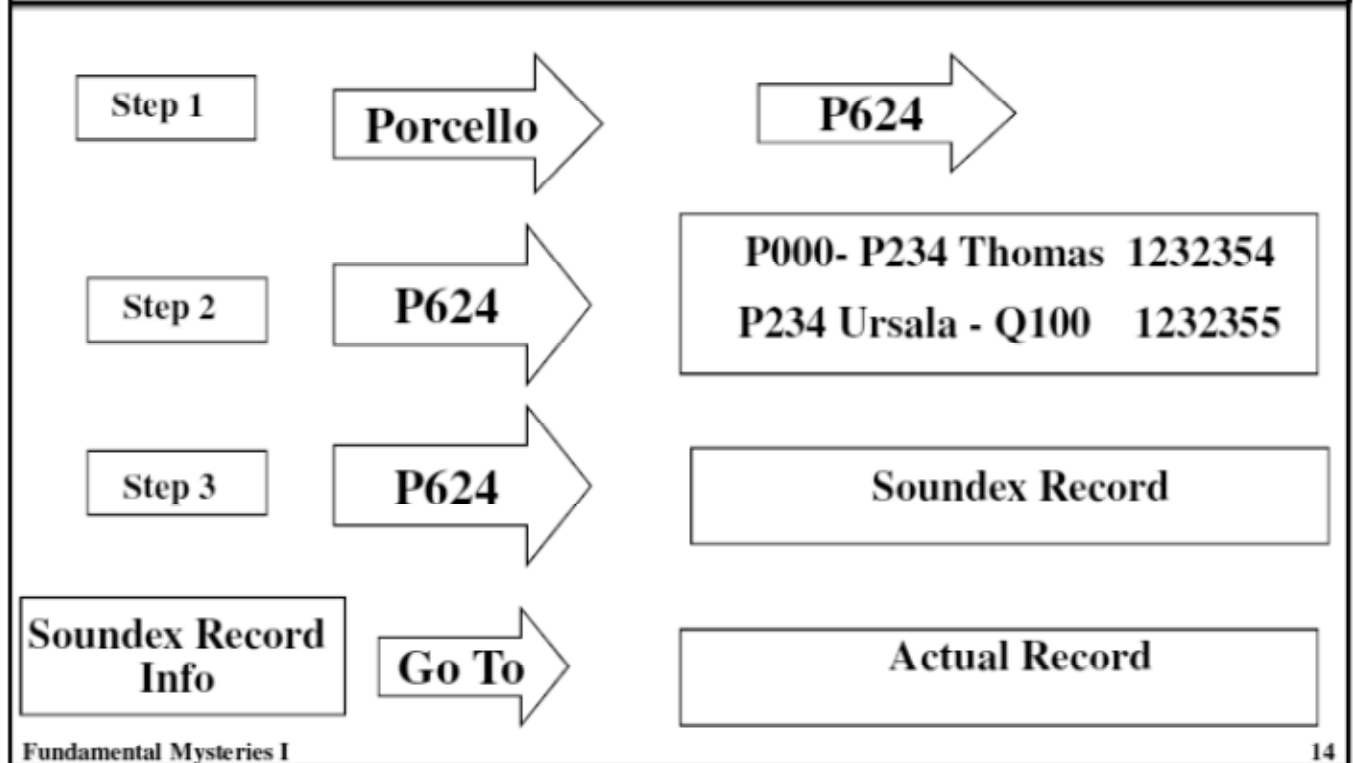


Soundex Results

Step 3. Use the Soundex name in the Soundex roll to find the individual
 (Note: the output has the info to find the person in the source document)



Steps in the Porcello Example



Porcello Soundex Card

Great Grandmother

7624

Porcello, Angela
(INDIVIDUAL)

CONNECTICUT
VOL. 15 E. D. 40
SHEET 5 LINE 72

W 54 Italy 1912 ab -
(SEX) (AGE) (BIRTHPLACE) (CITIZENSHIP)

Hartford
(CITY)

Thompsonville Waterford 23
(CITY) (STREET) (HOUSE NO.)

ENUMERATED WITH Rossi, James
RELATIONSHIP TO ABOVE Mother-in-law
REMARKS

1920 CENSUS—INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

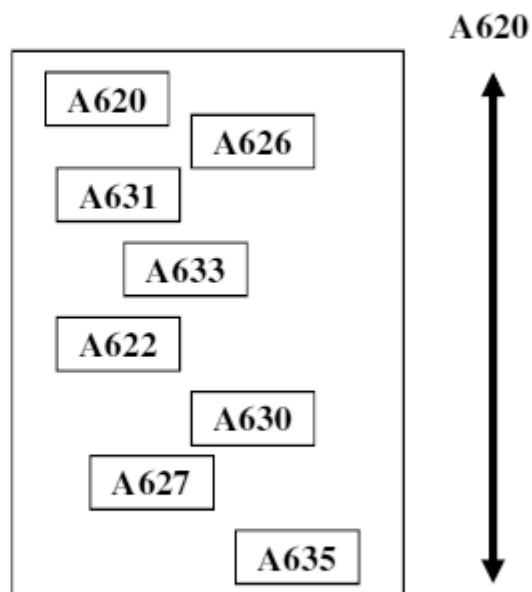
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 19-1371

Census Location

1920

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**



Note: Range on right

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)**

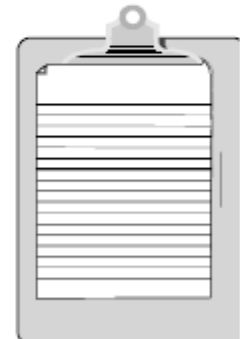


Keep a Log to cut the Fog

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**



What are you after?

**Grandfather
Matteo
Porcello
B. 1898**



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

Where were these people in 1920?

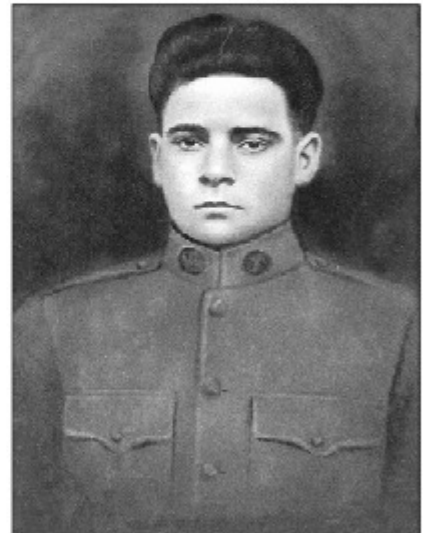
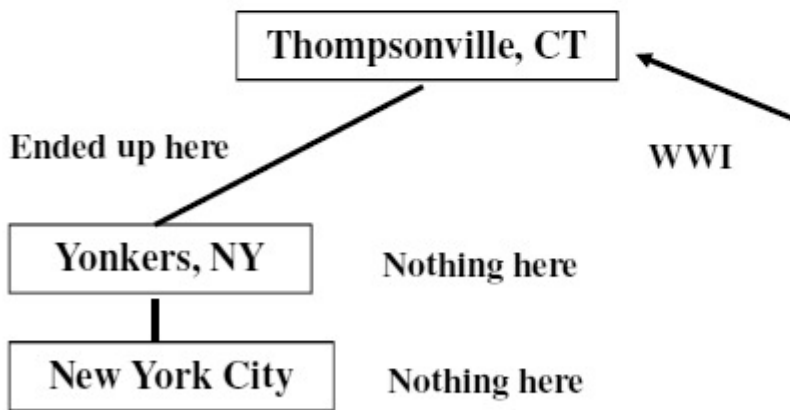
How Does the Log Work?

Very well thank you, when you know all the parts

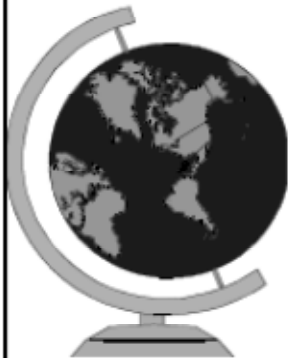
Objective	Results
1. Searching for Matteo Porcello in Yonkers, NY 1920 Census	Did not find him in Yonkers
2. Searching for Matteo Porcello in Thompsonville, CT 1920 Census	Found Porcello's, but not him
3. Talked to Uncle Tony	Grandma born in NYC
4. Talked to Cousin Angie	Grandpa returned from WW1
5.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

Thinking About it

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



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**



Nice Find, Huh!



Fundamental Mysteries I

UNIFORM FORM 5016

State of Connecticut Bureau of
Vital Statistics 99

Marriage License

Town of Enfield

1. Groom's name <u>Matthew Concetto</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-opr</u>	4. Occupation <u>Mill-opr</u>
5. Birthplace (Town) <u>Italy</u>	5. Birthplace (Town) <u>New York</u>
6. His residence <u>Shampsonville Conn</u>	6. Her residence <u>Shampsonville Conn</u>
7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married
8. Name of Father <u>Antonio Concetto</u>	8. Name of Father <u>Salvatore Alfano</u>
9. Maiden name of Mother <u>Angela Cultis</u>	9. Maiden name of Mother <u>Anna Barbera</u>

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

Sworn before me this 24 day of August 1920 Signed Matthew Concetto
 of Enfield Registrar John H. Carter

I, the Registrar, certify that the above-named parties have complied with the laws of Connecticut relating to a marriage.

Listed Enfield ATW
 Town of Enfield Registrar John H. Carter

Marriage Certificate

I hereby certify that Mr. Matthew Concetto and
 Miss Anna Alfano the above named parties, were
 legally joined in marriage by me at Enfield this 24
 day of August 1920
 Address 61 Pearl St
 Signed Rev. J. L. Curtin
 Official capacity Catholic Priest

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

APPROVED: _____ REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS
 DATED: August 24, 1920 TOWN OF ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT
 NOT FORN WITHIN AREA OF JURISDICTION OFFICE

This is a permanent record. Every item of information should be carefully verified.

Log Secrets

- Logs expose holes in your knowledge
- Re-reading the logs is like talking with the family ghost
- Logs are a form of documentation
- Logs break mental log jams
- Logs are a place holder in your life
- Keeping a log makes you look smart
- Keeping a log makes you smart
- Married 31 August 1920, got missed in both censuses



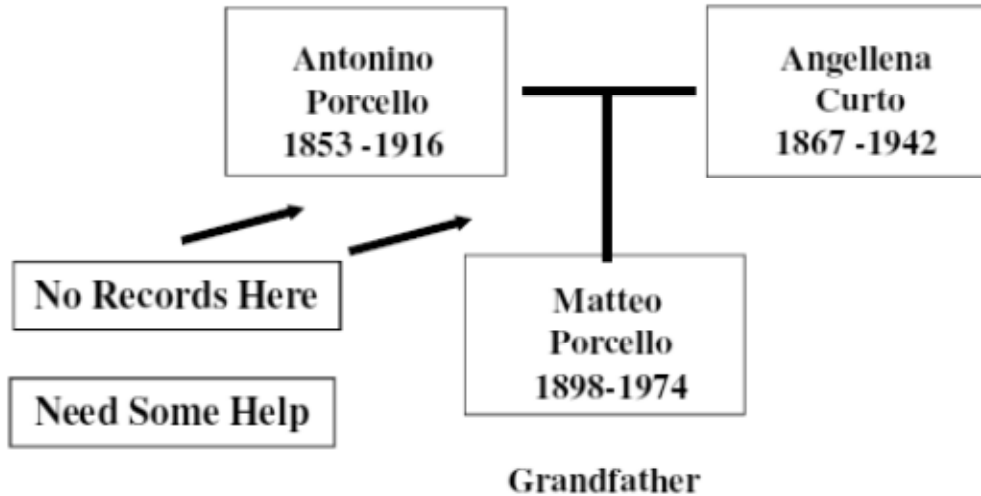
Fundamental Mysteries I

24

The Secret Helper

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother



ATTO DI NASCITA	INDICAZIONE del giorno in cui è stato amministrato il Sacramento del Battesimo	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Found Great Grandma</h2>
<p>Numero d'ordine <i>24</i></p> <p>L'anno milleottocento <i>1875</i> il di <i>1</i> del mese di <i>Marzo</i> alle ore <i>settici</i> avanti di Noi <i>Maddalena Lanzetta</i></p> <p><i>Luca</i> ed ufficiale dello Stato Civile del Comune di <i>Naro</i> Distretto di <i>Girgenti</i> Provincia di <i>Girgenti</i> è comparso <i>Cologero Curto</i> di anni <i>34</i> di professione <i>commerciale</i> domiciliato in <i>Naro</i> quale ci ha presentato un <i>certificato</i> secondochè abbiamo, ocularmente riconosciuto, ed ha dichiarato che lo stesso è nato da <i>Cologera Bennici</i> di anni <i>27</i> e da <i>Donna</i></p> <p>di anni <i>34</i> di professione <i>commerciale</i> domiciliato <i>commerciale</i> nel giorno di <i>Marzo</i> del mese di <i>Marzo</i> alle ore <i>settici</i> nella casa <i>di loro abitazione</i></p> <p>Lo stesso ha inoltre dichiarato di dare al medesimo il nome di <i>Angela</i></p>	<p>Numero d'ordine <i>24</i></p> <p>L'anno milleottocento <i>1875</i> il di <i>1</i> del mese di <i>Marzo</i> il Parroco di <i>Santa Caterina</i></p> <p>ci ha restituito nel di <i>questo</i> <i>certificato</i> il notamento, che Noi gli abbiamo rimesso nel giorno <i>1</i> del mese di <i>Marzo</i> anno <i>1875</i> sottoscritto alla <i>di nascita</i> in piè del quale ha indicato, che il Sacramento del battesimo è stato somministrato a <i>l'Angela</i> <i>Curto</i></p> <p>nel giorno <i>1</i></p> <p>In vista di un <i>certificato</i> dopo di averlo ritirato abbiamo disposto che fosse conservato nel volume dei documenti al foglio <i>24</i></p> <p>Abbiamo inoltre consegnato al Parroco la <i>di nascita</i> ed abbiamo formato il presente atto, che è stato <i>firmato</i></p>	

What Note?

*Il sottoscritto a 21 Dicembre 82 condusse
matrimonio in Mare con Carlo Argela
Sargento 26 marzo 1884 ²⁶³ *Carlo Argela**

ATTO DI NASCITA

INDICAZIONE
del giorno in cui è stato amministrato il Sagram. del Battesimo

Numero d'ordine 263
L'anno milleottocento *cinquanta e tre* il di

Numero d'ordine 263
L'anno milleottocento *cinquanta e tre*

- The note at the top of the page!
- 1884 - 1853 = 31
- Who did this and why? (118)

Persistence in the Graveyard

Persistence: The thing that makes you continue on when you thought you already gave up (MWG)

“If You Want to Find Porcello’s Go to the Cemetery”

- People have selective memory
- People repeat what they hear
- Repetition is not always truth
- Strange things happen in graveyards!



Where is Antonino Porcello?

Porcello Lineage

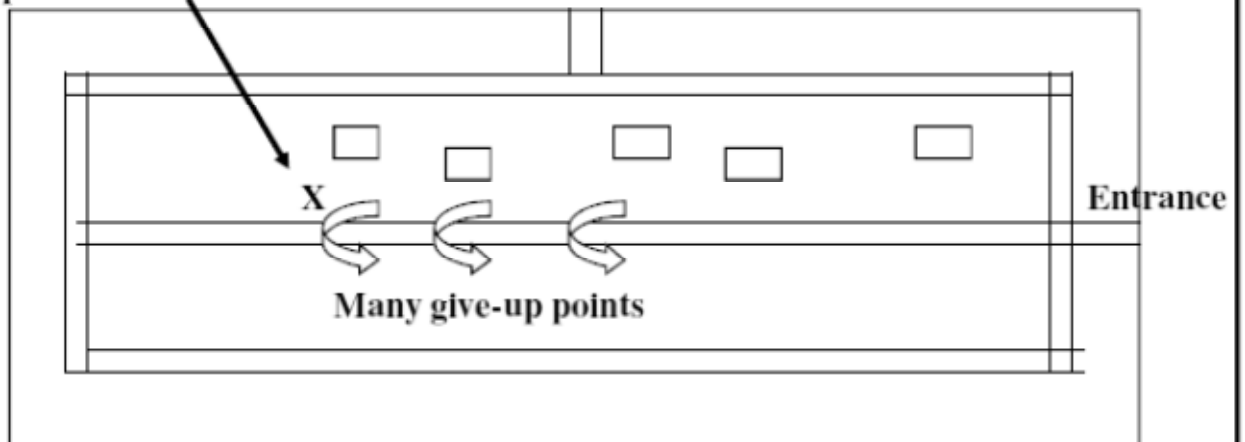


“He died in NYC when a horse cart rolled into him”

He is not in NYC!

St. Patrick's Cemetery, Thompsonville, CT

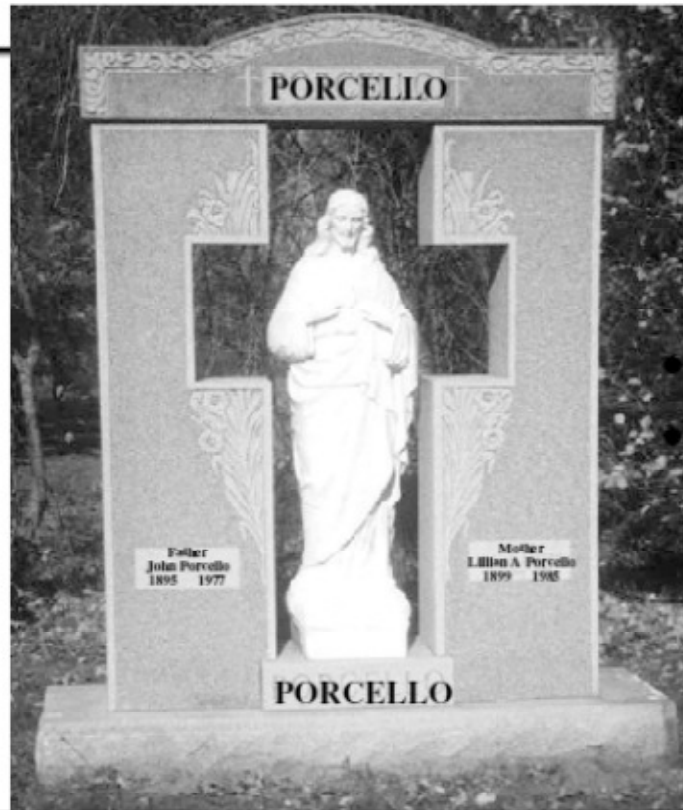
It happened here



Fundamental Mysteries I

31

**“If You Want to Find Porcello’s Go
to the Cemetery”**



- **The Monument**
- **Now, look down!**

Fundamental Mysteries I

32

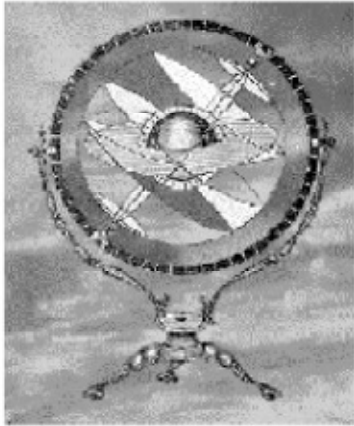
Something said, “continue on”

- **The Porcello Monument**
- **Great Aunts and Uncles**
- **Grass under my feet**
- **The Discovery**
- **Why did this happen?**



It was supposed to happen!

Summary



- **Many fundamental things to know**
- **So simple -- we forget to see them**
- **There are quirks to every system**
- **People are people**
- **Beware of human factors**
- **Pass on the secrets**

References

Use the net!

- **Internet Phone Book:** <http://www.msn.com/>
- **White pages:** <http://www.infospace.com/info.msn/wp/index.htm?ver=14816>
- **Yellow pages:** <http://yellowpages.msn.com/>
- **Reverse Lookup:** <http://www.infospace.com/info.msn/wp/reverse.htm>
- **Canada:** <http://www.infospace.com/info.msn/intldb/country-index.htm?qo=ca>
- **United Kingdom:** <http://www.infospace.com/info.msn/intldb/country-index.htm?qo=uk>
- **World Directories:**
http://www.infospace.com/info.msn/redirs_all.htm?pgtarg=worlhttp

4.**FOLLOWING THE MONEY**
USING TAX RECORDS TO AGE AND PLACE OUR ANCESTORS

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But, the advantages are:

- They are usually alphabetized by the first letter of the surname.
- Includes the number of adult males in the household.
- Land designation.
- Number of acres owned.
- Valuable of taxable property.
- Location of an ancestor in a specific place at a specific time.
- Narrow the time period during which an individual first established residence in a specific location.
- Confirm land ownership and acreage.
- Find information about a landless ancestor.

- Identify men as they reached adulthood and begin to be taxed.
- Establish an ancestor's approximate year of death, based on the year his estate appears on tax rolls.
- Estimate the wealth of an ancestor.
- Use the information as a springboard to lead you to other valuable records.
- Tax records are the best substitutes for census records.
 - The census taker came around every ten years and often missed people.
 - The tax collector came around every year and seldom missed anyone.

Different types of taxes:

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

Relationships may be found on a tax list:

- John Collier (son of Aaron)

Occupations may be found:

- Valuable when trying to distinguish two men of the same name.

Levi Wheeler Cline (farmer) and Levi Wheeler Cline (storekeeper)

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

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

Migrations paths may also be determined.

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

How do I begin?

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

The Tax Process – Step-By-Step

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

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

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

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

Third step: Collect the tax.

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

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

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

*Never just rely on a published index!

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

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5.

LET'S LEAVE 'EM SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG

Some say [journal keeping] is a great deal of trouble. But we should not call anything trouble which brings to pass good. I consider that portion of my life which has been spent in keeping journals and writing history to have been very profitably spent.”

Wilford Woodruff**Start with a short list**

- Three things I want to get done today.
- Five places I want to visit in my lifetime.
- Ten goals for the coming year.
- Three ways I like to play.
- Seven people, places or things that make me smile.
- Ten challenges I've overcome.
- Three things that make me feel optimistic.

Start with the simplest way

- A great suggestion from FamilySearch is listed below: “52 Questions in 52 Weeks”
 - *If a person answers just 1 question a week for a year, they will have created a remarkable legacy of remembrance for their posterity.*
- Don't expect to remember!
 - Carry a small calendar or notebook with you to record impressions, experiences, prayers, etc. that can be turned into a journal entry or blogpost.
 - Most thoughts and insights seem to come whenever they want – not when you're sitting down with pen and paper or at your computer.

Are you just plain stymied?

- **Memoir/Narrative:** A combination of story and personal experience, memoirs and narratives do not need to be all-inclusive or objective. Memoirs usually focus on a specific episode or time period in the life of a single ancestor, while a narrative generally encompasses a group of ancestors.
- **Cookbook:** Share your family's favorite recipes while writing about the people who created them. A fun project, family history cookbooks help carry on the family traditions of cooking and eating together.
- **Scrapbook or Album:** If you're fortunate enough to have a large collection of family photos and memorabilia, a scrapbook or photo album can be a fun way to tell your family's story. Include your photos in chronological order and include stories, descriptions and family trees to complement the pictures.

Some ideas to consider

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Why did your parents select your name? Did you have a nickname? ➤ How did your family come to live where you grew up? ➤ What was your favorite toy? ➤ Did you have chores? ➤ Do you remember fads? Clothing? Hairstyles? ➤ What was your religion growing up? ➤ What is on your 'Bucket List'? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Can you remember any major world events? ➤ Who was the oldest relative you remember as a child? How were they related? ➤ Is there a naming tradition in your family? ➤ Are there any physical characteristics that run in your family? ➤ What is one thing you want people to remember about you? ➤ Tell your conversion story and put it into FamilySearch.
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Top 10 Stories Criteria:

- the 10 stories you would most regret having left untold or recorded
- events, memories or stories that taught you and impacted you the most
- stories that came at a high price to learn
- stories that could make a difference to your posterity facing those same challenges in their lives that you did
- a story of your core beliefs
- stories that explain why you made the choices you do
- a story that still makes you laugh
- a story that still makes you cry
- a story that serves as a horrible warning
- a story that inspires

Once you have your ten stories, name your stories with a 3 word phrase. Those 3 words will be a hook that will help you recall your stories later. For example, I have a story directing music in church, and my hook phrase is: music, directing, bracelet. That phrase will instantly take me back to that story and I can recall it vividly.

1. List your top 10 stories
2. Give each story a 3 word catch phrase that will help you recall it
3. Begin recording your story. You can write it, blog it, video, audio record it – but get it recorded.
4. Look for memorabilia and pictures that go with your story.

“Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, *“It might have been”.*”

~ John Greenleaf Whittier

Select Bibliography

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Martha Ballard: www.dohistory.org

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Blogging

52 Questions in 52 Weeks: <https://familysearch.org/blog/en/52-questions-52-weeks/>

Blog Writing Course: http://blogwritingcourse.com/learn_to_blog/category/learning-to-blog/

Geneabloggers: <http://www.geneabloggers.com/>

Get the Most From WordPress: <http://learn.wordpress.com/>

Kids Learn to Blog: <http://kidslearntoblog.com/>

My own personal blog can be found at: <http://alwaysanxiouslyengaged.blogspot.com> I have used Blogger, which to me is one of the simplest ones to use.

If you would like an electronic version of this syllabus with active hyperlinks, please email me:
MissPeggy55@gmail.com

6.

MIGRATION TRAILS TO THE OHIO

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG

Study the roads and routes that often brought people to your family's hometown. Follow them eastward to identify locales where your ancestors might've paused, then check census and other records in those places. Compare your family's arrival date in each place with timelines of possible routes they traveled. Consult histories of those routes and places, too. Even if they don't name your family, you'll get clues to how and from where settlers arrived in the area.

David A. Fryxell, Family Tree Magazine – March 2008

Why did they travel?

- ~More/better land; new horizons
- ~Death of the patriarch in the family, which often meant that the family farm was inherited by the eldest brother. The rest took their inheritances and went to find their own space.
- ~Other relatives/former neighbors beckoned others to follow them to new location.
 - ~People would not have succeeded on their own.
- ~Philadelphia was an English city. Germans like to keep to themselves, speaking their own language and following their own customs and religion.
 - ~Example: You're from Germany and emigrate to Ohio. You hear some Germans have gone or are going to Virginia. So, you go. Is Virginia like Germany? No. Most everyone is growing tobacco or peanuts. You head back to Pennsylvania, but the frontier is opening up. Indians have moved further west. So, everyone heads to Ohio! Good farmland, nice and level, and the weather is just like home.

Filling in the Ohio Frontier

- ~Ohio's population in 1810 (seven years after statehood) was 321,000.
- ~The War of 1812 slowed growth, but afterward it surged to 581,000 in 1820 and 938,000 in 1830.
- ~Newcomers came from many different geographical and social settings.
 - ~This contributed to Ohio's diversity, which still exists.
- ~"Ohio fever" was strongest in New England. Hard times resulted from British naval blockades that strangled the region's commerce.
 - ~Farm land was scarce and expensive.
 - ~Taxes were high.
 - ~Young men and women were particularly affected.
- ~To some, the last straw was 1816, "the year without a summer".
 - ~Snow and freezing temperatures struck New England every month of the year. (do a "google" search on this event)
 - ~Ohio's moderate temperature looked pretty good.
- ~Rich new land was to be had at a reasonable price.

- ~Many who had gone before wrote home raving about the soil, climate, size of crops (3' long turnips, 14' high cornstalks).
- ~Most migrating New Englanders went to the Western Reserve.
 - ~The trip still took forty days of travel.
 - ~Through central New York State to the Lake Trail (Ridge Road)
 - ~Across Pennsylvania Road (old Forbes Road) to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River, up the Beaver and Mahoning River to the Youngstown-Warren area.
 - ~Some young men made a solitary journey, larger number travelled in family groups with possessions packed in wagons, animals or own backs.
 - ~Having made this trip, few returned east.
- ~South of Western Reserve and north of Seven Ranges were Congress Lands.
 - ~Small communities of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Germans and southern Quakers.
 - ~Pennsylvanians dominated postwar population.
 - ~Mennonites, Amish, Dunkards (German Baptist Brethren), and Moravians.
- ~Northwest Ohio was the last part of the state to be settled, after great swamps were drained.

Common Routes to the Ohio

ZANE'S TRACE: When Ohio Territory first opened to legal settlement (1796-1797), Col. Ebenezer Zane and his brothers built this road through Ohio between Wheeling, WV (which he founded in 1770) and Maysville, KY. It was the first road cut into the wilderness. He repeatedly petitioned congress for permission to build it, and finally began without it. Eventually became part of the National Road. It was wide enough for a man on horseback, but not for wagons or coaches.

NATIONAL ROAD: Congress passed legislation in 1806 to build the first federally funded interstate highway. Stretched from Cumberland, MD to Vandalia, IL (600 miles). This immensely helped to transport those eager settlers. Hardly more than a crude trail had existed before, filled with stumps, sinkholes and deep ruts. Revolutionary War veterans had been given tracts in the "west". Mail delivery was speedy (Washington, DC – Indianapolis in 65 hours!). Also called the Cumberland Road and the National Pike.

THE OHIO RIVER: It was common to travel by water, and before steam the Ohio River was particularly good for travelling downstream. The Muskingum River was easily traveled northward from the Ohio River, as well as the Scioto River and the Great and Little Miami Rivers.

Ask yourself:

- ~By what date did your ancestors appear in the location where records of the family have been found; compare to each road's timeline.
- ~What towns did each road pass through, and do you find your ancestral surname in any of those locations at the right time period? Check against census records.
- ~Remember that migrations occurred over many years, with people stopping and then moving along again. Pay attention to recorded birth places of family members and compare to towns along the road.
- ~Look at the history of the areas to see what events might have led to migration.
- ~Consider the traffic on each road. Was it military, commercial, postal, exploratory, or was its heaviest use by families on the move?
- ~Read historic accounts of the early settlement of an area.
- ~Know that people often traveled with their neighbors or relatives, and that you will find the same surnames along a migration path.

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- Lake Trail or Lake Shore Path
- Great Trail or Great Path
- - - Vincennes and Indianapolis Road from Detroit, Michigan
- · - Maysville Pike (To Cincinnati)
- · · Scioto Trail (To Portsmouth)
- Zane's Trace (From Wheeling WVa to Mason County, Ky)

Hint: Using a family group sheet and an outline map of the United States, place circles on the locations of births, marriages, deaths, deeds, wills, etc. Connect the circles.

7.**THE WATCHFIRES OF A HUNDRED CIRCLING CAMPS
RESEARCHING YOUR CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR**

Presented by

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG

First Steps in Research

1. Identify an ancestor who may have served in the Civil War.
 - a. Most soldiers were between 18-30 years old. Later on, they were 10-70.
 - b. Did they die between April 1861 and June 1865?
2. Check both the 1860 and 1870 Federal Censuses to see where they lived.
 - a. Many lived in the same county both before and after the war.
 - b. Several states took their own censuses in between the federal census years.
3. Decide if they fought for the Union or the Confederacy.
 - a. Soldiers came from all over the United States, and served on either side.
4. Find your soldier's regiment and company.
 - a. Soldier's and Sailor's Database:
<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>
 - b. 1890 Census of Union Veterans and Widows
<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1877095>
5. Check the wiki article for your ancestor's regiment.
6. Check internet databases:
 - a. www.Fold3.com (\$\$)
 - b. www.Ancestry.com (\$\$)
 - c. www.FamilySearch.org free

It is helpful to know:

- **War your ancestor may have served in.** You must know when your ancestor served in the military. First determine the war or period in which your ancestor may have served. Remember the during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, Americans served on both sides of the conflict.
- **State your ancestor was living in.** Your ancestor may have served in a local, state, or federal unit. You can best search military records if you know at least the state where your ancestor was living when he was of age to serve in the military.
- **Branch of service and rank.** It is helpful to know the branch of service (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard) your ancestor may have served in and whether your ancestor was an officer or an enlisted man.
- **Regiment.** Many service records are arranged by the military unit, such as the regiment. Regiments and companies were often composed of men from the same community or county. Knowing the regiment can sometimes help you determine where a man was from.

In most cases, you can learn the unit from published military sources, such as:

- Service indexes
- Pension records
- Published rosters
- County histories
- Tombstone inscriptions

You may also find clues in home sources, such as:

- Photographs
- Discharge papers
- Records of membership in a veteran organization

Branch out:

- Search for the whole family. This includes parents, children, and siblings.
- Search for the surname. Keep record of others with the same surname you are seeking.
- Search time ranges. Use a span of time to search (such as plus or minus 10 years).
- Search for locality ranges. Search all areas where your ancestor might have lived in or near.
- Search for spelling variations. Many names were not spelled as they are today.

Union States

24 states and 7 territories

States= California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin

Border states (4 states were for the Union but had slaves. Many men served in the Confederacy instead of the Union)= Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia

Territories=Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico (all of New Mexico and Arizona), Utah, Washington

Confederate States

11 states and 2 territories

States= Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

Territories=Arizona (Southern half of New Mexico and Arizona), Oklahoma

U.S. Military – Record Selection Table

Once you know in which war(s) your ancestor may have served, use this table to decide which records to search. Use this table as a guide only. The information listed here is generally found in pre-20th century records, but each item is rarely found in every individual record.								
Look in –	Service	Pension	Bounty Land	Draft	Cemetery	Soldier Homes	Veteran/ Lineage Society	Military Biography
Age	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Birth date		■		■	■	■	■	■
Birth place	■	■		■		■	■	■
Children		■				■	■	
Death date	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Death place	■	■					■	■
Spouse, Marriage		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Military Unit	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Occupation	■			■		■	■	■
Parents							■	
Physical description	■	■		■		■		
Residence	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Service history	■		■				■	■

Select Bibliography

Attie, Jeanie. *Patriotic Toil: Northern Women and the American Civil War*. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1998.

Blanton, DeAnne, and Lauren M. Cook. *They Fought Like Demons: Women Soldiers in the American Civil War*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2002.

Culpepper, Marilyn M. *Women of the Civil War South: Personal Accounts from Diaries, Letters, and Postwar Reminiscences*. Jefferson, N.C: McFarland & Co, 2004

Gary B. Mills, "U.S. Southern Claims Commission Master Index, 1871-1880" in Ancestry.com [Internet site].

"Southern Claims Commission" in FamilySearch Research Wiki. Includes an advanced search strategy for genealogists.

St. Louis County Library, "Researching Southern Claims Commission Records" in St. Louis County Library [Internet site]. Many of the NARA descriptive publications are actually online at this website including the next item.

St. Louis County Library, "Geographical List of Southern Claims Commission Claimants" in St. Louis County Library [Internet site]. Use this list to find all the applicants in a given county.

Footnote.com, a subscription site also available at some libraries, is beginning to index SCC records.

Helpful websites:

- American Civil War Research Database (*subscription required*):
<http://www.civilwardata.com/>
- Andersonville Civil War Prison:
<http://www.angelfire.com/ga2/Andersonvilleprison>
- Civil War Archive:
<http://www.civilwararchive.com>
- The Civil War Pension Law:
http://www.cpe.uchicago.edu/publication/lib/pension_cpe.pdf
- Civil War Soldiers & Sailor System
<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html>
- Grand Army of the Republic Museum and Library (Philadelphia, Penn.):
<http://garmuslib.org>
- Military Indexes – Civil War:
<http://www.militaryindexes.com/civilwar/index.html>
- Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies:
<http://digital.library.cornell.edu/m/moawar/ofre>.
- Soldiers and Sailors database:
<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>
- The Valley of the Shadow (Augusta Co., Va., and Franklin Co., Penn.):
<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/>
- The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies:
<http://digital.library.cornell.edu/m/moawar/waro.html>

8.

BEGINNING DNA AND GENEALOGY:

Presented by

Stephen McDonald, MD

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 different family lines
- Map established family trees

Can't

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

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

Glossary of Terms

Extracted from "Trace Your Roots with DNA by Megan Smolenyak

Autosomal – pertaining to a gene or genetic marker in any chromosome other than the sex chromosomes; in genealogy, frequently used to refer to tests other than Y-DNA and mtDNA (such as the BioGeographical Ancestry test 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/> No longer do Y-DNA or Mt-DNA analysis

- ◆ 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**
- ◆ Oxford Ancestors <http://www.oxfordancestors.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

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

9.

INVOLVING THE WHOLE FAMILY IN FAMILY HISTORY

Presented by

Lynda and Stephen McDonald

Introduction

Adapted from FamilySearch.org

Many people desire to know where they come from, but a sense of belonging is especially important for children and youth. A knowledge about their family history gives children of all ages a sense of their place in the world. It can also give young people something to live up to—a legacy to respect. Family history also provides an opportunity for children and teenagers to make a meaningful contribution to something bigger than themselves. Children and youth who develop an interest in family history are more likely to participate in family history throughout their lives. Parents, grandparents, and teachers can involve children and youth in family history in many ways.

Suggestions to put family in Family History

1. Talk to living relatives

Encourage children to talk to their living relatives, especially the older ones. Hearing stories about what life was like in the past helps young people connect to the past. This connection brings generations together and establishes strong family bonds.

**2. Tell stories**

Tell stories about your life and the lives of your ancestors. Young people need more than facts and dates. They need the facts and dates packaged in interesting, meaningful, and memorable ways. The best way to create an interest in family history is by telling young people stories about real people. Fill your stories with interesting information, humorous details, and unusual facts that will capture a young imagination.

3. Share heirlooms and photographs

Holding something that once belonged to an ancestor can be a powerful experience. Pictures and heirlooms make the past come alive

4. Attend family reunions

Family reunions are a good way for different generations and branches of a family to come together. A family reunion gives young people an opportunity to know relatives they might not otherwise meet. It gives them a chance to create experiences and memories that can last a lifetime.

5. Go on family history field trips

A family history field trip could be across the country or just down the street. Visit places your ancestors lived or worked. Visit graveyards.

6. Play family history games

Games are a good way to make family history fun. Family history board games are available for purchase, but you can also make up games that are specific to your family

7. Involve entertainment

Music and movies from the past are another way to reach young people. Share music from different eras, and teach children some of the dances their grandparents used to dance. Children are often amazed to see some of the old silent movies that were popular in the past.

8. Celebrate with food

Food is an important part of holidays and family gatherings, and it was the same for our ancestors. Make your grandmother's apple pie recipe or your father's famous meatloaf for your children. Food from different countries where your ancestors lived can provide an interesting variation on your normal diet

9. Create personal histories

Help children and teenagers create their own personal histories. They could keep a journal, create a scrapbook, or write stories from their lives.

10. Tie family history into school work

Make the connection between what children learn in school and their family history. If a child is studying a historical event, tell what an ancestor did who witnessed or participated in that event. Help students learn about geography by looking on a map to see where ancestors lived. If children need to choose a state or country for a report, suggest that they choose a place where your ancestors lived. If you have photographs of the area your family came from, you can use those photographs to augment your child's studies.

Access to FamilySearch Resources for Families:

https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Family_History_Activities_for_Children:_3-11

Promises from Church Leaders:**Elder D. Bednar**

I now invite the attention of the young women, young men, and children of the rising generation as I emphasize the importance of the Spirit of Elijah in your lives today. . . . And 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. . . .

Parents and leaders, please help your children and youth to learn about and experience the Spirit of Elijah. But do not overly program this endeavor or provide too much detailed information or training. Invite young people to explore, to experiment, and to learn for themselves. . . . Young people increasingly need to be learners who act and thereby receive additional light and knowledge by the power of the Holy Ghost—and not merely passive students who primarily are acted upon .

My beloved young brothers and sisters, family history is not simply an interesting program or activity sponsored by the Church; rather, it is a vital part of the work of salvation and exaltation. You have been prepared for this day and to build up the kingdom of God. You are here upon the earth now to assist in this glorious work.

Elder R. Scott

Do you young people want a sure way to eliminate the influence of the adversary in your life? Immerse yourself in searching for your ancestors, prepare their names for the sacred vicarious ordinances available in the temple, and then go to the temple to stand as proxy for them to receive the ordinances of baptism and the gift of the Holy Ghost. As you grow older, you will be able to participate in receiving the other ordinances as well. I can think of no greater protection from the influence of the adversary in your life.

Additional Resources



Web Sites

- Cyndi's List. This comprehensive Web site lists many types of resources to get children and teenagers involved in family history. <http://www.cyndislist.com/kids.htm>.
- Ancestors. The Web site for the PBS program Ancestors provides a teacher's guide for starting a family history project. <http://www.pbs.org/kbyu/ancestors/firstseries/teachersguide/>
- U.S. GenWeb Kidz. This site contains information on how to get started in family history research, including mailing lists especially for kids. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgwkidz/>
- Canadian GenWeb for Kids. This Web site aims to get children and teenagers in Canada involved in family history. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cangwkid/>
- World GenWeb for Kids. This site provides basic information for children and teenagers interested in family history. There is also information for school class projects on genealogy. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wgwkids/>
- Genealogy for Kids. This site links to records and how-to articles about family history. <http://www.genealogyspot.com/features/kids.htm>
- National Genealogical Society. The National Genealogical Society has a Youth Resources Committee that gathers genealogy information suitable for ages 5 to 18. This site also includes lesson plans for teachers. <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/youth.cfm>
- For examples of how to create your own "Jeopardy"-type game, visit <http://www.techteachers.com/jeopardytemplates.htm>.

Books

The Kids' Family Tree Book by Caroline Leavitt. This book contains research ideas and creative projects for young genealogists, including instructions on how to interview family members, find information, start a family newsletter, and more.

Roots for Kids: A Genealogy Guide for Young People by Susan Provost Beller. This book is based on a course the author developed for her fourth grade class, but it can be used by individuals as well as teachers. Subjects include asking questions and researching local, state, and national records - For grades 4-8.

Through the Eyes of Your Ancestors by Maureen Taylor. This book tells how to access a variety of resources, including vital records, church records, newspapers, Web sites, and more - For grades 4-8.

10.

CAUSES OF DEATH:
IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN DEATH
CERTIFICATES

Presented by

Stephen D. McDonald, MD

CLASS OUTLINE:

Introduction 10 Minutes

--Life expectancy, longevity and life span

Death Records 10 Minutes

--Where to find official death records?

--What information do they contain?

--Coroner and Coroner's inquest

Old Medical Terms 10 Minutes

--History of language and terms

--Epidemics

Questions and Discussion 15 Minutes

Introduction:

As I learn more of medicine and the myriad ways to die, I thank the Gods that I die but once. –Greek physician

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

Longevity- The age an individual attains

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

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

In colonial America about the time of George Washington becoming president (1789) the average life expectancy at birth was 34.5 for males and 36.5 for females. In 1790 a prominent Philadelphia physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush compiled statistics on death and found that in a given year, of a 100 people born 1/3 died before the age of six and only 1/4 lived beyond the age of twenty-six. (MCC-OGS Vol.21-2 p. 14)

By 1900 the average life expectancy at birth had increased to 48 in the United States. Over the next century this would increase almost 30 years. This increase is unprecedented. More years were added to life expectancy in the last century than from all other increases during all the prior centuries combined. Today life expectancy in the United States is 79.8 years. Global life expectancy at birth is much less at 67 years.

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

Life span is defined by the age of the oldest living individual who was Madame Jeanne Calment of France. She died in August 1997 at the age of 122 years. The scientific term for the maximum age is apoptosis and has been calculated in humans to be 126. It is unlikely that you will live longer than 126 even if the average life expectancy increases.

Death Records:

Records of death have always been an important source of genealogical information. These include journals, diaries, bibles, wills. Other important sources are records from cemeteries, sextons, churches, obituaries, military, pensions, funeral homes, prisons, institutions, hospitals, and courts. Official death records are generally found only after 1850 when public health officials began to have influence. Many state offices did not begin vital statistics registration until late in the 1800's. Some towns and counties were recording death information much earlier. New England towns were recording this information from the beginning of the town's settlement. New England churches recorded death information since the 1640's. The middle and southern states did not record vital statistics until after the 1880's.

Ohio made it a law to record deaths in 1867. County probate courts kept these death records until December 19, 1908. These county probate court records are held at the Ohio Historical Society. Many counties have indexed these but there is no statewide index to deaths prior to December 1908. The Ohio Historical Society holds death certificates from December 20, 1908 to December 31, 1944. Death certificates from 1945 to present are held by the Ohio Department of Health. FamilySearch has recently indexed the Ohio Death Records and have digital images.

You should check both county and state records since some counties did not send early records to the state. Some state records may have been destroyed and are only available in the county or town.

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

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

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

Archaic Medical Terms:

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

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

Some Known Major Epidemics

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

1657	Boston	Measles	1832	NY City and other major cities	Cholera
1687	Boston	Measles	1832	New Orleans	Asiatic Cholera
1690	New York	Yellow Fever	1833	Columbus, OH	Cholera
1713	Boston	Measles	1834	New York City	Cholera
1729	Boston	Measles	1837	Philadelphia	Typhus
1732-3	Worldwide	Influenza	1841	Nationwide	Yellow Fever: especially severe in the south
1738	South Carolina	Smallpox	1847	New Orleans	Yellow Fever
1739-40	Boston	Measles	1847-8	Worldwide	Influenza
1747	CT, NY, PA, SC	Measles	1848-9	North America	Cholera
1759	N. America	Measles	1849	New York	Cholera
1761	N. America and West Indies	Influenza	1849-50	New Orleans	Cholera: 3,000 deaths
1772	N. America	Measles	1850	Nationwide	Yellow Fever
1775	N. America	Unknown epidemic	1850	Alabama, New York	Cholera
1775-6	Worldwide	Influenza	1850-1	North America	Influenza
1783	Dover, DE	" bilious disorder"	1851	Coles Co., IL, The Great Plains, and Missouri	Cholera
1788	Philadelphia and New York	Measles	1852	Nationwide	Yellow Fever
1793	Vermont	A "putrid" fever	1853	New Orleans	Yellow Fever: 8,000 die
1793	Virginia	Influenza:	1855	Nationwide	Yellow Fever
1793	Philadelphia	Yellow Fever:	1857-9	Worldwide	Influenza: one of the greatest epidemics
1793	Harrisburg, PA	unexplained deaths	1860-1	Pennsylvania	Smallpox
1793	Middletown, PA	unexplained deaths	1865-73	Philadelphia, NY, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Memphis, Washington DC	Smallpox, Cholera [A series of recurring epidemics of], Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever
1794	Philadelphia, PA	Yellow Fever	1873-5	N. America and Europe	Influenza
1796-7	Philadelphia, PA	Yellow Fever	1878	New Orleans	Yellow Fever: last great epidemic
1798	Philadelphia, PA	Yellow Fever	1878	Memphis, TN	Yellow Fever
1803	New York	Yellow Fever	1885	Plymouth, PA	Typhoid
1820-3	Nationwide	"Fever"	1886	Jacksonville, FL	Yellow Fever
1822	New York and New Orleans	Yellow Fever	1905	New Orleans	Yellow Fever: last US outbreak
1831-2	Nationwide	Asiatic Cholera	1918	Worldwide	[high point yr] Influenza: more people were hospitalized in WWI from this epidemic than wounds. US Army training camps became death camps, with 80% death rate in some camps

Some Useful Archaic Medical Terms

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

Some helpful references and resources

Books:

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary Publisher WB Saunders Co. Philadelphia.

Note: Look under a general term such as disease, or syndrome to find your term

Medical Meanings: A Glossary of Word Origins Author: William Haubrich. Publisher: American College of Physicians, 1997.

Web sites:

On line dictionaries

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mlplusdictionary.html

www.onelook.com

Glossaries and other resources

www.cyndislist.com/medical/

www.genealogy-quest.com/glossaries/diseases1.html

www.coraweb.com.au/medico.htm

For fun

<http://gosset.wharton.upenn.edu/mortality/perl/CalcForm.html>

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

11.

ADVANCED SEARCH STRATEGIES AT FAMILY SEARCH

Presented by

Palmer, Dana, CG

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

Instead of typing your ancestors name in the main box on the home page at ancestry.com, click on BROWSE ALL PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS. Click on the place to the left then the specific database you want to search. Try the search tricks until you find them. (You will get better search results by browsing and selecting the specific database then entering the names on the main screen.)

ADVANCED SEARCH TRICKS

TRICK 1: General Search

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

Search Collection

Deceased Ancestor's Name

First Names Last Names

Gender
Any

Search with a life event:
Birth | Residence | Death

Search with a relationship:
Spouse | Parents

Restrict records by:
Film Number

Match all terms exactly

This is an example of the main search field for a specific database. You can type names here and use the search by categories as filters. Don't add too much or you won't get any search results. The filters vary by database but are generally very similar.

TRICK 2: Wildcard and Soundex Search

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

Narrow the search results by changing the filters on the side of the screen as listed above.

TRICK 3: Spouse Search

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

Sp

TRICK 4: Given Name Search

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

*Given Name Search***TRICK 5: Surname Search**

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

TRICK 6: Date Search

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

TRICK 7: Locality Search

- Use this trick in conjunction with the surname search for even better results. It is really helpful to track people with common surnames in a specific location for specific dates.
- The only difference is you have to place to the locality filter.

TRICK 8: Parent Search

- Sometimes you want to find children of specific parents. Since parent's names are indexed when they are listed in the records, you can find their and their children's entries by using a parent search. This is immensely helpful for misspelled children or married daughters when you don't know their married name.
 - Type the parents name in the search filters and leave the surname in the regular search field. This should give you all the children listed for those parents for how you typed their names.
 - You can also type the parent's names in the regular search field and list the mother's name as the spouse.

*Surname search using the
locality
and date range filters*

12.

BUSTING THROUGH BRICK WALLS BY USING COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Presented by

Palmer, Dana, CG

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?

How do I determine when the county was created?

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

Other Tools

- David Rumsey Map Collection <http://www.davidrumsey.com>
- 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>

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
 Select... Go

[Home](#) [Download Files](#) [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 conterminous 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

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 thier 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.



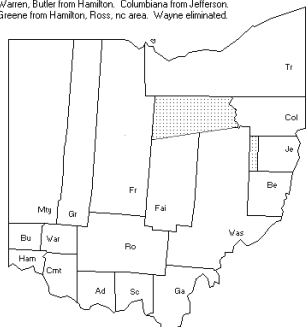
From <http://www.genealogyinc.com>

Interactive Map of Ohio County Formation History

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

play stop view <prev next>

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](#))

play stop view <prev next>

1851
 Noble from Monroe, Washington,
 Morgan, Guemsey,
 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					

13.

TRICKS FOR SUCCESSFUL CENSUS SEARCHES AT ANCESTRY.COM

Presented by

Palmer, Dana, CG

Getting Started

Censuses are taken every ten years. Keep in mind that there is a privacy law that prohibits release of the census records until approximately 72 years have passed.

You will need the following before starting:

- Pedigree Chart and Family Group records (include siblings' records)
- Search area and census year (ex. Warren County, Ohio, 1870 census)
- Something on which to document the census information (forms, copies)

Quick Tips

- Start with the year where you know your ancestor lived and work backward. Keep in mind census ages aren't always correct and should be checked within +/- 5 years of the birth year.
- Look at a minimum of 10 families before and ten families after your ancestors' census listing. (Often related families lived nearby. Don't forget to look for surnames connected by marriage).
- Record your information while it is fresh in your mind and make sure to write down the source citation. Compare the details and write down discrepancies in your notes.
- Track one specific family over all census years. Do the same for each of their children, siblings, etc. This will help you find the correct family in all the census records for which they appear.
- The 1790-1840 census only lists the head of household. The oldest person in the household is not always listed as the head of household.

Basic Search

The basic search step finds most people listed in the census if they are spelled and indexed correctly.

- Start with a specific census record where you know they lived.
- Type in the surname, given name, locality & estimated birth year +/- 5 years
- Find the applicable entry and select view record.
- Print the index page with the source details.
- Download the image to your computer Click on the orange "SAVE AS" button in the upper right corner. Name the file by who it is and by the census year for easy reference later
(e.g. Ellet-Samuel-1850census.jpg or 1850census-Ellet-Samuel.jpg)
- Repeat process with another census until all are found for your specific family.

Franklin Golagher in the 1870 United States Federal Census

NAME: Franklin Golagher
 AGE IN 1870: 50
 BIRTH YEAR: abt 1820
 BIRTHPLACE: Ireland
 HOME IN 1870: New Lexington, Perry, Ohio
 RACE: White
 GENDER: Male
 POST OFFICE: New Lexington
 VALUE OF REAL ESTATE: View image

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:	NAME	AGE
	Franklin Golagher	50
	Suseann Golagher	37
	John Golagher	14
	Mary Golagher	7
	Charley Golagher	1
	Elizabeth Golagher	15

Source Citation
 Year: 1870; Census Place: New Lexington, Perry, Ohio; Roll: M593_1255; Page: 124A; Image: 251; Family History Library Film: 552754

I call this the transcription page because it provides most of the information needed to cite the source. Make sure to save or print this page as a pdf and include it with the original image.

• **Trick 1: Broad vs. Exact Filters**

This helps find people when their names have a different spelling or the exact date is unknown.

- Slide the box for the specific filter to the strength you need. To the right for more exact. To the left for more broad / fuzzy type of search
- Find the applicable entry and view record. Follow same download steps as above.

Search Filters NEW Broad ▶ Exact

Gallagher

BORN: 1820

IN: Ireland

LIVED IN: Ohio, USA

Edit Search | New Search | **Update**

These search parameters will look for the Gallagher surname broadly like soundex. It also looks for those born in 1820 in Ireland and in Ohio, but doesn't eliminate those with one of the search terms missing.

Search Filters NEW Broad ▶ Exact

Gallagher

BORN: 1820 +/- 2 years

IN: Ireland

LIVED IN: Ohio, USA

Edit Search | New Search | **Update**

These search parameters will look for the Gallagher surname broadly like soundex, but it only looks for those born within 2 years of 1820 who are born in Ireland and enumerated in Ohio.

- **Trick 2: Surname Search**

This should find anyone with your specified surname, in that location, within the specific birth years. If they have given names typed incorrectly or abbreviated, you should be able to find them with this trick.

- Click on the specific census record to search (e.g. 1900 census)
- Type in your ancestor's surname (leave the given name blank)
- Enter the locality (Warren County, Ohio, USA)
- Type in the estimated birth year and give the range +/- 5 years
- Find the applicable entry and view record. Follow same download steps as above.

- **Trick 3: Given Name Search**

Similar to the surname search. You should find your specified given name, in that location, within the specific birth years even if the surname is misspelled. Be sure to check for nicknames too.

- Click on the specific census record to search
- Type in your ancestor's given name (leave the surname blank)
- Enter the locality (Warren County, Ohio, USA)
- Type in the estimated birth year and give the range +/- 5 years
- Find the applicable entry and view record. Follow same download steps as above.

- **Trick 4: Wildcard Searches**

This is helpful for those with misspelled names or listed by initials.

- Click on the specific census record to search
- Type in part of your ancestor's name, such as Ros* (The * will look for all names that start with the letter typed and all variations afterwards. You have to have at least 3 letters entered before the asterisk). If it is a common given name also try typing in a surname or using a similar wildcard for the surname.
- Enter the locality (Warren County, Ohio, USA)
- Type in the estimated birth year and give the range +/- 5 years
- Find the applicable entry and view record. Follow same download steps as above.

- **Trick 5: Searching for Other Family Members**

Sometimes your first name and surname are misread or recorded on the census incorrectly. By searching for other members of the family (spouse, children, etc.) known to be living with them at the time of the census, you can find their entry. When choosing children, try to find one born within a few years of the census. Their age and name are more likely to be recorded correctly.

- Click on the specific census record to search
- Type in someone in the family known to be living at the household during the time of the census. You can use given name or surname search tricks. (If surname searches don't work, given name searches using the children usually do. Try separate searches for every member of the family).
- Enter the locality (Wayne County, Illinois, USA)
- Type in the estimated birth year and give the range +/- 5 years (If the search results still don't match, leave this field blank).
- Find the applicable entry and view record. Follow same download steps as above.

1880 United States Federal Census

Search Hide Advanced

Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) **Last Name**

Restrict to exact ▼ Restrict to exact, Soundex, phonetic, similar ▼

Birth

Year +/- **Location**

Exact Restrict to exact ▼

Lived In

Location

Any Event

Searching for a child will sometimes yield a hard to find family especially if used with the locality and age filters.

IDIOTIC OR INSANE:

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

NAME	AGE
Jas. Ghaligar	63
Elizabeth Ghaligar	36
Jas. Ghaligar	12
Hugha Ghaligar	9
Thomas Ghaligar	4
Nancy J. Ghaligar	3

Save & create tree ▼

Cancel

The family was finally found by searching for the son Thomas, even though their surname was misspelled and the father's given name was abbreviated.

Trick 6: Locality Search

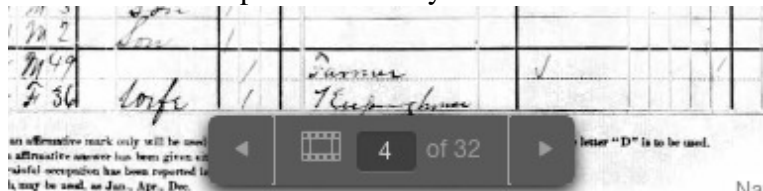
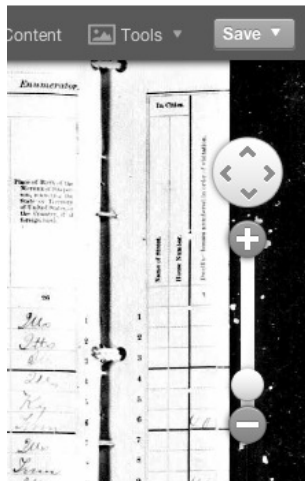
You can use locality filters on any of the above tricks. A locality search will search all entries in a specified area for the given parameters. Only use this trick if you know specifically where your family lived during the census because it will provide **a lot** of search results.

- Click on the specific census record to search (e.g. 1900 census)
- Leave the surname and given name fields blank
- Enter the locality including the town or township (Lebanon, Warren, Ohio, USA).
- Type in the estimated birth year and give the range +/- 2 years
- Read through the pages of entries until you find one that matches. Find the applicable entry and select view record. Follow same download steps as above.

Trick 7: Every Line Search

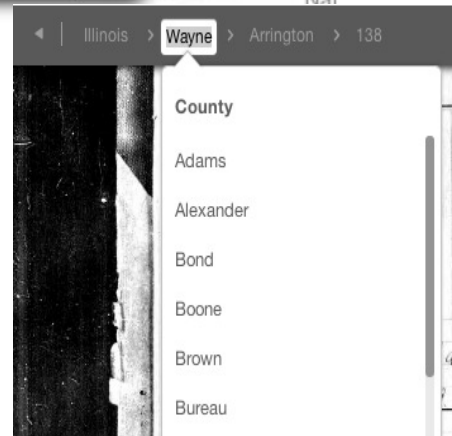
You will need to read every entry line by line similar to the old system using the microfilms. It is very time consuming and you still might not find them if they were missed or moved.

- Click on the specific census record to search
- Enter the locality (If you don't know start in order and read all the pages then try the next town)
- Click on the first name entry in that locality (Search all the pages for that locality)
- Select view record and zoom to desired magnification.
- There are arrows at the bottom of the page stating which image for that specific locality you are viewing. Make sure to read all pages for that area. Continue until you find them or you've checked all towns/ townships in the county.



Above: the arrows show which image within that specific locality you are viewing. Make sure if your family is the last on the page to check the next image. Many families are split over the census pages and will be missed if the next page is not checked.

Left: Orange button lets you save your image. Plus and minus symbols let you zoom in and out.



By clicking on the town, county or state you can easily switch to another location in the same census.

Where are they ... I still can't find them?

Some reasons why they might be missing in the census

- They might have been missed
- They could be in transit between counties or states due to a recent move
- They might have died
- They could be indexed wrong

What can I do?

- Widen the search area

- Check the prior and later censuses to see if they still are listed. (If they are missing from the later census, it could indicate they died or moved)
- Check to see if they are listed in tax lists or trade directories
- Are they involved in any land sales (this could indicate a move or death)

14.

BEGINNING GENEALOGY

Presented by

James Phillabaum

USEFUL ADDRESSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USEFUL WEB SITES

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

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

www.archives.gov - National Archives Home Page

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

15.

MILITARY RECORDS

Presented by

James Phillabaum

TYPES OF USEFUL RECORDS

ORIGINAL RECORDS –

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

COMPILED RECORDS –

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION –

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

RECORD SELECTION TABLE

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

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

Family Group Record

Page _____ of _____

Husband		<input type="checkbox"/> See "Other Marriages"
Born	Place	
Christened	Place	
Died	Place	
Buried	Place	
Married	Place	
Husband's father		
Husband's mother		
Wife		
Born	Place	
Christened	Place	
Died	Place	
Buried	Place	
Wife's father		
Wife's mother		
Children List each child in order of birth.		
1	Sex	Name <input type="checkbox"/> See "Other Marriages"
	Born	Place
	Christened	Place
	Died	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
2	Sex	Name <input type="checkbox"/> See "Other Marriages"
	Born	Place
	Christened	Place
	Died	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
3	Sex	Name <input type="checkbox"/> See "Other Marriages"
	Born	Place
	Christened	Place
	Died	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
Prepared by		Address
Phone		
E mail address		
Date prepared		

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. _____

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. _____ on chart no. _____

Circle the letters when ordinances are completed.

- B** Baptized
- E** Endowed
- P** Sealed to parents
- S** Sealed to spouse
- C** Children's ordinances
- F** Family group record exists for this couple

2
 (Father of no. 1) **B E P S C F**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

1
B E P S C F
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

(Spouse of no. 1) **B E P S**

3
 (Mother of no. 1) **B E P S**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

Prepared by	
Telephone	Date prepared

4
 (Father of no. 2) **B E P S C F**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

5
 (Mother of no. 2) **B E P S**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

6
 (Father of no. 3) **B E P S C F**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

7
 (Mother of no. 3) **B E P S**
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

8
 (Father of no. 4) **B E P S C F** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

9
 (Mother of no. 4) **B E P S** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

10
 (Father of no. 5) **B E P S C F** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

11
 (Mother of no. 5) **B E P S** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

12
 (Father of no. 6) **B E P S C F** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

13
 (Mother of no. 6) **B E P S** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

14
 (Father of no. 7) **B E P S C F** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Married: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

15
 (Mother of no. 7) **B E P S** Cont. on chart no. _____
 Born/Chr: _____
 Place: _____
 Died: _____
 Place: _____

16.**HAVE YOU SEEN ME?:**
MISSING CHILDREN AND PROOF OF PARENTAGE**Presented by****Tennant, Amie R.**

- I. Why do children go missing?
 - a. Child is born and dies between censuses
 - b. Child lived and died before 1850
 - c. Child was born and married between 1881-1900
 - d. Child has no birth record
 - e. Child has no death record
 - f. Child is placed in a Children's Home/Foster care
 - g. Child marries before 1850 census and is never named in a census with parents.
- II. Both 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses ask each woman how many children she had and how many are still living
 - a. 1900 census asks these questions in columns 11 and 12
 - b. 1910 census asks these questions in columns 10 and 11
- III. When using FamilySearch.org to look for records remember:
 - a. Use a county and state for location (not a city or township)
 - b. Avoid using the year ranges
 - c. Remember you can locate specific databases within any given area instead of doing a general search
 - d. Use nicknames and alternate spellings for names
- IV. Always consider your targeted ancestor's location
 - a. Be aware of how close they lived to county or state boundaries. Check all possibilities
- V. State censuses may fill in the blanks for a family
 - a. For state census years and information, see:
www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/other_resources/state_censuses.html
- VI. Where might you find Children's Home records?
 - a. Google "Children's Home of X county, state"
 - b. Check with a knowledgeable person in your targeted county
- VII. Unusual or underutilized records that may have missing children listed:
 - a. Probate records
 - b. Biographical sketches
 - c. Pension Files
 - d. Cherokee Applications

17.**FINDING MICHAEL KNOOP :**
GENEALOGY IN THE EARLY 1800'S**Presented by****Tennant, Amie R.**

- I. Why is genealogy more difficult prior to the 1900's?
 - a. Census records only started recording all members of the household in 1850
 - b. Birth and death records were not required
 - c. Some records have been lost or destroyed

- II. How can we overcome some of these obstacles?
 - a. Start with what you know
 - b. Know what it is you are looking for
 - c. Work backwards in time
 - d. Keep a timeline
 - e. Search all available records

- III. What do we know?
 - a. Michael Knoop, born in New Brunswick about 1808, lived in Brown Twp., Miami County, Ohio
 - b. He was married to a woman named Isabella

- IV. Questions you might want answered:
 - a. Who were Michael's parents?
 - b. Does he have any siblings?
 - c. Why was he born in New Brunswick, but his father seems to be American?
 - d. When and why did Michael come to Miami County, Ohio

- V. Gather all census data first

- VI. Make a timeline with the census data you collect
 - a. Include a year, a location, and the age of the individual to help you see a bigger picture

- VII. Use FamilySearch.org to collect other records such as marriage records

- VIII. Once you have exhausted your census and vital records research, look for other records that may contain genealogical data:
- a. Naturalization record
 - b. Probate/Estate
 - c. Land records
 - d. Pensions
 - e. Ship manifests
- IX. When looking up ship manifests, be sure to check ALL the names of the persons who were on the boat to see if they are possible relatives
- X. Know the history of the time:
- a. Michael Knoop was born in New Brunswick to a father who was born in Pennsylvania. Why would a man of his father's era leave the US for Canada?
 - b. Search out databases particular to your targeted ancestor, in this case searching for records dealing with Loyalists who left America after the Revolutionary War.
- XI. Keep a list of all your sources!!

18.

GENEALOGY AT YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY

Presented by

Wachs, Anne

SEE FOLLOWING PAGES

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 | Next >

Narrow Your Search
Record Type:
[Census & Voter Lists](#)
[Birth, Marriage & Death](#)
[Military](#)
[Immigration & Emigration](#)
[Directories & Member Lists](#)
[Court, Land, Wills & Financial](#)
[Reference Materials & Finding Aids](#)
 Not finding what you're looking for?
[Search the Message Boards for Samuel Whittemore Boggs.](#)

Historical Records | [Stories & Publications](#) | [Photos & Maps](#)
 Find census, immigration, military, vital records and more.

 U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 Immigration & Emigration View Image	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles F Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 5 Mar 1920 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
 U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 Immigration & Emigration View Image	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Fairman Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1919 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
 U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 Military View Image	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge Residence: Montgomery, Maryland

December 2013 Search Result

Searching for: NAME: samuel whittemore boggs BIRTH: 1889 LOCATION: New Jersey, USA
[Full Search](#) or [Start a new search](#)

Results: 1 - 20 of 183,153 [Records](#) | [Categories](#)

Matching Person (from family trees) [See more like this...](#)



Birth: 3 Mar 1889
 Marriage: 16 Aug 1916 - Westhampton, MA (Massachusetts)
 (deaf): 14 Sep 1954 - Washington, DC (District of Columbia)
 Parents: Charles Fairman Boggs, Lillian Louise Whittemore
 Spouse: Amy Ruth Bligman

Samuel Whittemore Boggs
[View family tree](#)

Matching Records

 U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 IMMIGRATION & TRAVEL View Image	NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs FATHER: Charles F Boggs BIRTH: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas
---	--

All Categories

- ▶ Census & Voter Lists +5,000
- ▶ Birth, Marriage & Death +5,000
- ▶ Military +5,000
- ▶ Immigration & Travel +5,000
- ▶ Newspapers & Publications 2,115
- ▶ Pictures 794
- ▶ Stories, Memories & Histories 465
- ▶ Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers 333
- ▶ Schools, Directories & Church Histories +5,000

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 Whillernore Boggs

Searching for...

NAME: samuel whillernore boggs
 BIRTH: 1880
 LOCATION: New Jersey, USA

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

246,437 results

Records Categories

All Categories	
▶ Census & Voter Lists	16,000
▶ Birth, Marriage & Death	16,000
▶ Military	15,000
▶ Immigration & Travel	15,000
▶ Newspapers & Publications	2,115
Pictures	794
▶ Stories, Memories & Histories	485
– Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers	333
▶ Schools, Directories & Church Histories	16,000
▶ Tax, Criminal, Land & Wills	1,402
▶ Reference, Dictionaries & Almanacs	89
– Family Trees	15,000

Shortcut Keys ▶

Census & Voter Lists	14,246
1880 United States Federal Census	2,229
1910 United States Federal Census	2,143
1920 United States Federal Census	1,900
1930 United States Federal Census	1,810
1940 United States Federal Census	1,436
See all 14,246 results	
Birth, Marriage & Death	24,446
West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971	1,557
United States Obituary Collection	1,222
Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001	1,153
West Virginia, Deaths Index, 1873-1973	1,088
Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1963, 1967-1971, 1973-2007	919
See all 24,446 results	
Military	14,503
U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1790-1950	4,612
U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949	3,370
U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918	984
U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865	727
U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942	511
See all 14,503 results	

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

ancestry.com | 1920 United States Federal Census for Samuel Boggs

New Jersey > Essex > Morristown Ward 2 > District 0020

Related Card Tool Tools 58

Feedback

NAME: Samuel Boggs SEX: M DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 COUNTY: Essex FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION
 TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY: Morristown STATE OF NEW JERSEY ENUMERATED BY RE OF THE DAY OF April 1920

INDEX

Family Number	Surname	Given Name	Relationship	Home owned	Sex	Race	Age	Estimated Birth Year	Marital Status	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Inst
217	Hotelmeyer	Augusta	Housewife		Female	White	22	1908	Married	New Jersey	New York	New York	1
218	Booth	George	Head	Own	Male	White	72	1848	Married	England	England	England	1
218	Booth	Ella	Wife		Female	White	66	1854	Married	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	
219	Boggs	Samuel	Head	Rent	Male	White	39	1890	Married	Kansas	Illinois	Kansas	
219	Boggs	Amy	Wife		Female	White	31	1889	Married	Massachusetts	Connecticut	Massachusetts	
219	Boggs	Mary L	Daughter		Female	White	0	1920	Single	New York	Kansas	Massachusetts	
219	Boggs	Charles	Father		Male	White	58	1862	Widowed	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	

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:

Refine your search

First Names
nehemiah

Last Names
bacon

Search with a life event:

Birthplace

Birth Year (Range)
From to

Marriage
Residence
Death
Any

Search with a relationship:

Spouse
Parents
Other Person

Search

Filter your results by:
Learn more

United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications

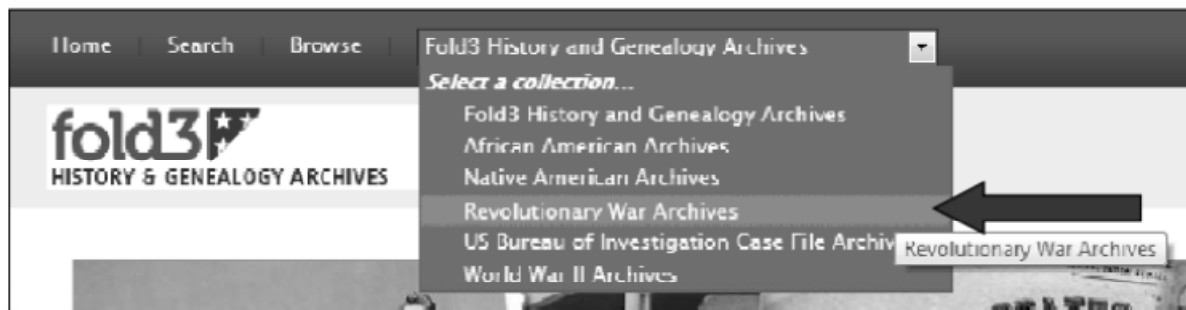
1-20 of 123 results for >Name: **nehemiah bacon**

Number of results to show: 20 | 50 | 75

Name	Events	Relationships	Preview
Try adding more search terms to improve your search results.			
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications		other: Betsey Bacon	
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications		other: Betsey Bacon	
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications		Veteran's Name: Nehemiah Bacon Pensioner's Name: Nehemiah Bacon State: Connecticut Veteran's Military Service Branch: Conn Pension Number: S. 45239 Additional Name: GS File number: 9/2901 Affiliate Publication Number: M804 Digital Folder Number: 00450700 Affiliate Identifier: 11401643	
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications			
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications		other: Mary Ann Etinger	
Nehemiah Bacon United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications		other: Anne Bacon	

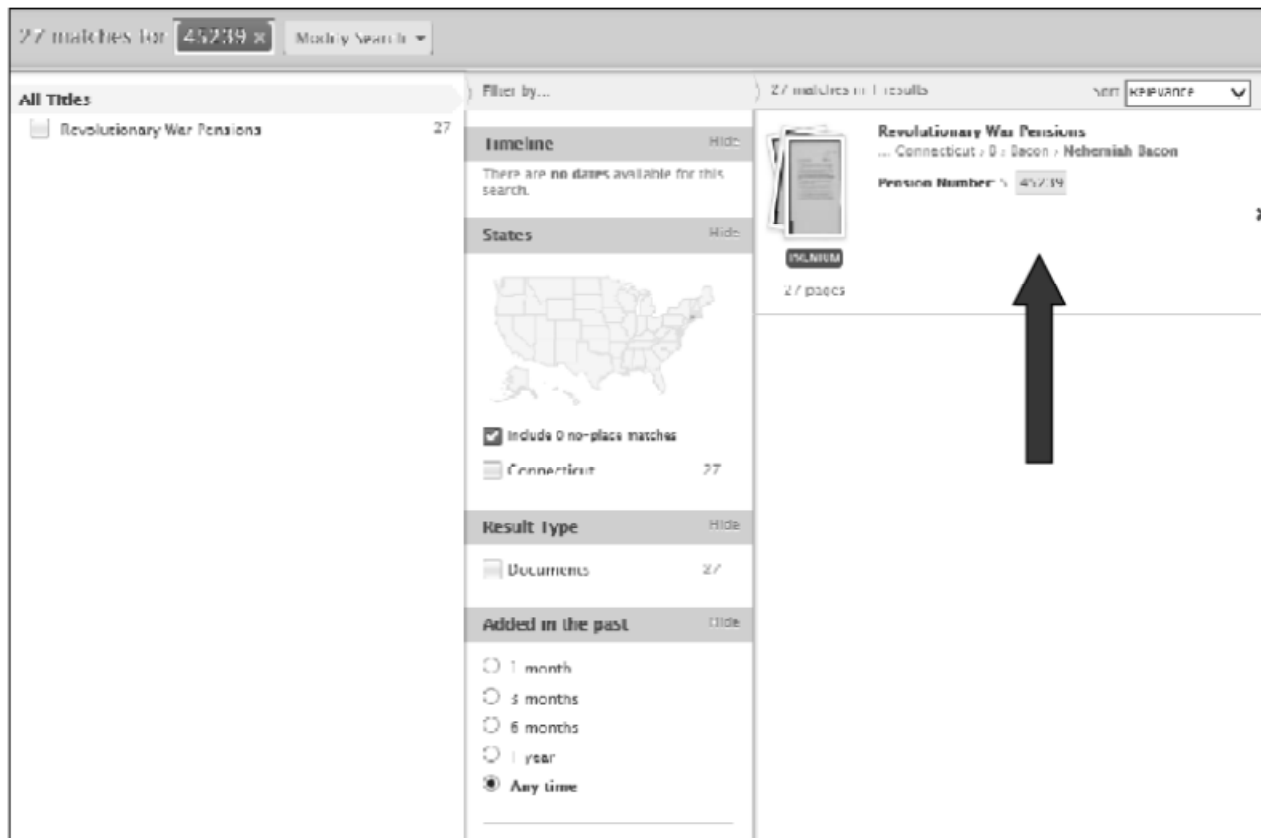
- .Find your ancestor's record in FamilySearch.
- .Take note of the Pension Number.
- .Click on the record in FamilySearch.

How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org



.In Fold3, make sure to select Revolutionary War Archives from the dropdown list.

.Paste the pension number into the keyword search box.



Original Documents

The screenshot displays the EBSCO Research Databases interface for the Revolutionary War Archives. The search results show 27 matches for the query 'S. 45239'. The selected document is titled 'Revolutionary War Pensions' and is located in Connecticut > Bacon > Nathaniel Bacon. The document's pension number is S. 45239. The interface features a large central viewer for the document's text, with a 'View Larger' button and a 'Save to ...' dropdown menu. Below the viewer is a page navigation bar with thumbnails for pages 1 through 11. The document is 27 pages long, and 25 of these pages contain matches. The source information is listed as 'The National Archives'. The interface also includes a search bar, a 'Go back' button, and a 'Modify Search' dropdown menu.

- .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 Subscription Databases

Cleveland Public Library (NO online application)

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

<http://col.org/>

Columbus Metro Library (online application)

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

<http://www.columbuslibrary.org>

Cuyahoga County Public Library (online application/must log in to see databases)

1. Fold3
2. Heritage Quest
3. Cleveland News Index
4. America's Obituaries and Death Notices

<http://www.cuyahogalibrary.org/Research-1/Genealogy.aspx>

Dayton Metro Library (NO online application)

1. African-American Experience in Ohio
2. Dayton Obituary Index
3. Ohio Death Certificate Index

<http://www.daytonmetrolibrary.org>

Greene County Public Library (online application)

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

<http://greenelibrary.info>

Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County (online application)

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

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

Washington-Centerville Public Library (online application)

1. Fold3
2. My Heritage – World Vital Records
3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

<http://wclibrary.info>

19.

FAMILY HISTORY ON THE GO

Presented by

RootsTech Video

Instructors: Crystal Beutler, Rhonna Farrer

Fam Hist Skill: Beginner

Tech Skill: Beginner

Too busy to do Family History? Learn creative ways to use tablets & phones to get it work done while on the go: build a family tree, do research, create a digital scrapbook, keep a journal, etc.

20.

**FAMILYSEARCH FAMILY TREE NOW AND IN THE
FUTURE**

Presented by

RootsTech Video

Instructor: Ron Tanner

Fam Hist Skill: All

Tech Skill: All

This class will give an update on the current status of Family Tree and it's latest features. Additionally this session will discuss the new features planned for Family Tree. Come and help FamilySearch know what new features you want.

21.

WHAT'S NEW AT FAMILYSEARCH

Presented by

RootsTech Video

Instructor: Devin Ashby

Fam Hist Skill: Beginner

Tech Skill: Beginner

What are the latest tools from FamilySearch and how do I use them? Come learn how to navigate familysearch.org and use the four main tabs at the top of the website. It's never been easier!

22.

BUILDING A GENEALOGY RESEARCH TOOLBOX

Presented by

RootsTech Video

Instructor: Thomas MacEntee

Fam Hist Skill: Beginner

Tech Skill: Beginner

Participants will learn not only some of the most important online resources for genealogical research, but also how to organize these resources into an easy-to-access and portable virtual toolbox.

23.

FAMILYSEARCH INDEXING: IT'S A WHOLE NEW WORLD!

Presented by

Rootstech Video

Instructor: Scott Flinders

Fam Hist Skill: All

Tech Skill: All

Scott Flinders, the FamilySearch indexing product manager, will give an overview of the powerful new features and volunteer opportunities in the new indexing program as well as a sneak peek at even more exciting features that are in the works.

24.

**TRACING YOUR BRITISH AND IRISH ROOTS WITH
FINDMYPAST**

Presented by

Rootstech Video

Instructor: Elaine Collins

Fam Hist Skill: All

Tech Skill: All

This presentation will introduce the key resources you need to get started with tracing your British and Irish ancestry, including censuses, civil registration, parish records and census substitutes, as well exploring the wealth of rarer and exclusive sources.