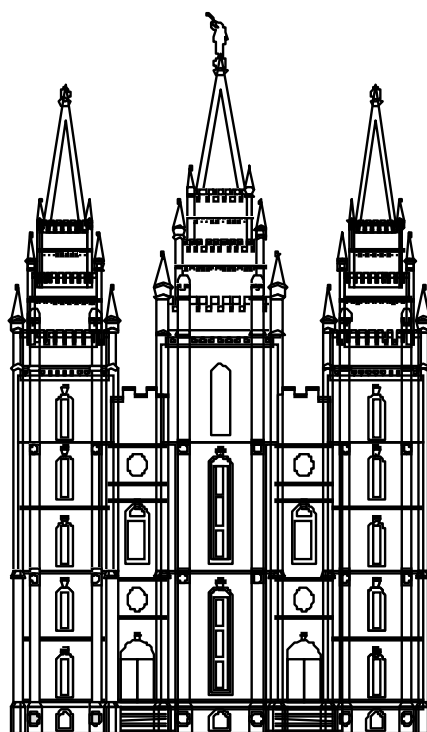


**Twentieth Annual  
Dayton Ohio Stake  
Dayton Ohio (East) Stake  
Family History Jamboree**

**Student Materials**



Families are Forever

901 East Whipp Road  
Centerville, Ohio  
April 9, 2016



# Introduction

## 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 Center & Church 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) 304-6576

Piqua  
(937) 524-1753

Dayton 1<sup>st</sup>  
(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 Center  
901 East Whipp Road  
Centerville, Ohio  
937-435-5690

West Chester Ohio Family History Center  
7118 Dutchland Parkway  
Middletown, Ohio 45044  
513-777-4542

Fairborn Family History Library  
3060 Terry Drive  
Fairborn, Ohio  
937-878-9551

Cincinnati Ohio East Family History Library  
8250 Cornell Road  
Montgomery, Ohio 45259  
513-489-3036

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

Cincinnati Ohio Family History Center (Norwood)  
5505 Bosworth Place  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45212  
513-531-5624

Middletown Family History Library  
4930 Central Avenue  
Middletown, Ohio 45044  
513-423-9642

Wilmington Ohio Family History Center  
2343 Wayne Road  
Wilmington, Ohio 45177  
937-382-1510



# Acknowledgements

We offer our thanks to the teachers, organizing committee, the Columbus Ohio Mission, and support staff for making the 2016 Family History Jamboree a success. As you meet these people during the day, let them know you appreciate their efforts.

<b><u>Instructor</u></b>	<b><u>Class Title(s)</u></b>
Peggy Lauritzen	Navigating Your Way Through FamilySearch Family Tree Apprentices, Indentured Servants & Redemptioners: White Slavery in America FamilySearch Wiki – The Best Kept Secret on the Site
Cheryl McClellan	Raising a Family Historian: Connecting Kids to their Kin
Stephen McDonald	Beginning DNA and Genealogy: Putting the Genes Back Into Your Genealogy Temple Work Session
Sunny Morton	Collateral Kin: Why We Should Care about Our Ancestors' Relatives Lies, Errors and Bias –Oh, My! Consider Your Sources
Dana Palmer	Hidden Treasures at FamilySearch Effective Search Strategies at FamilySearch.org
James Phillabaum	Military Research I: Early Military Research Military Research II: Modern Records Intro to Temple Work Temple Work Session
Judy Scott	Interviewing Your Relatives
Amie Tennant	Using Social Media to Overcome Brick Walls Trolling the Virtual Cemeteries and the Clues They Hide Intro to Temple Work
Anne Wachs	Ancestry at Your Local Library
Matthew White	Freedmen's Bureau Records

# Organizing Committee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Mark Hubner	Stake Presidency Representative
Thad Hill Vincent Bons Craig Funk Jared Astin	High Council Coordinator(s)
Dana Palmer	Administrative Organizer Curriculum / Teacher Assignments
Lance Griffiths Keith Adams	Equipment Missionary Coordination Site Set-Up and Take Down
Mike Fauber	Webmaster Online-Registration Technical Support
Rachel Fauber	Mail-In Registration
Jennifer Zimmerman & Michelle Tyre	Public Affairs / Publicity
Vincent Bons	Lunch Coordinator
Wards	Primary Artwork

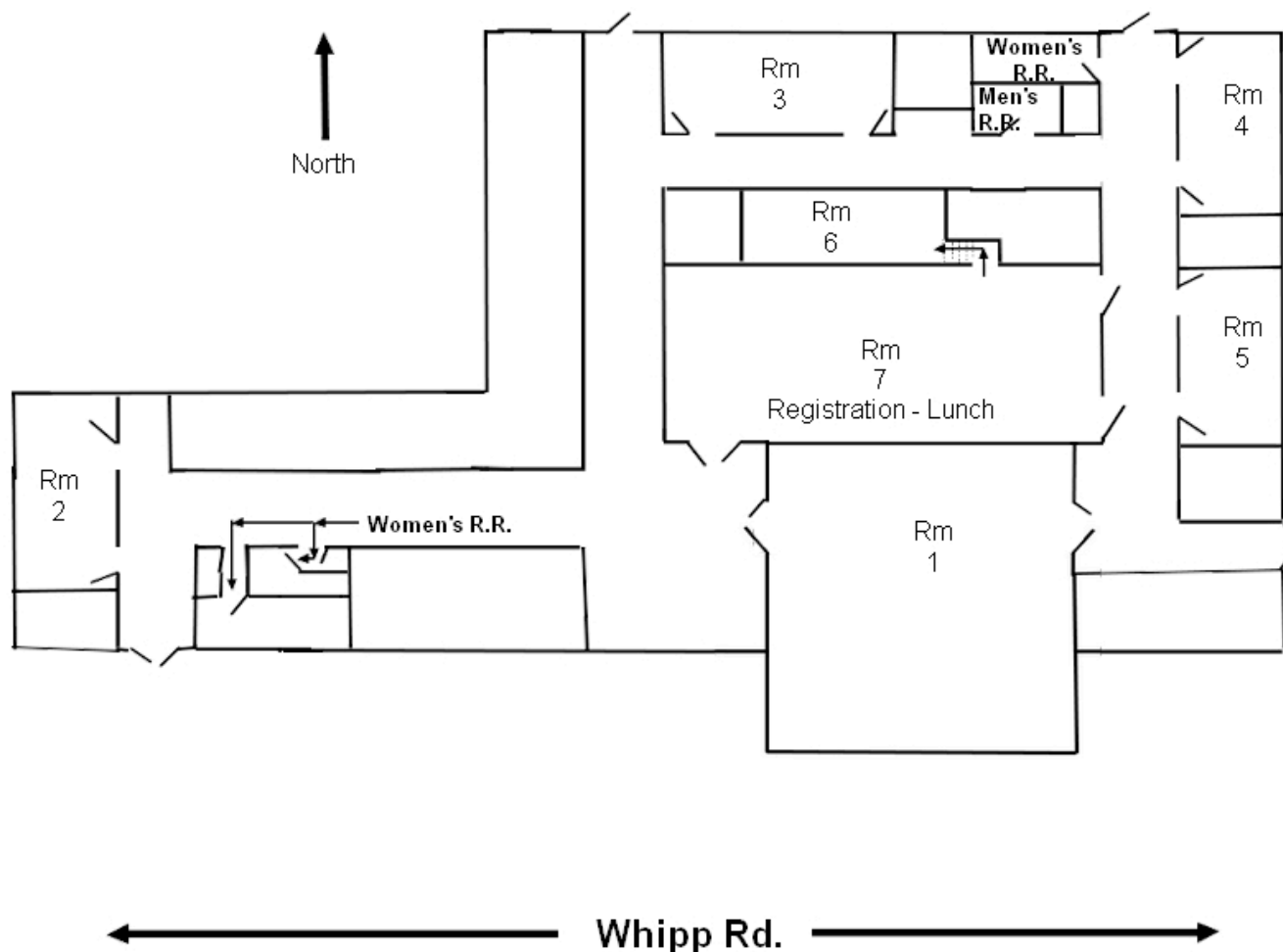
Special thanks to the many Elder and Sister Missionaries, young men and young women's organizations, primary children and others (too numerous to mention) that helped as hall guides, Teachers Assistants, Lunch servers, clean up and the other behind the scenes activities that made the Jamboree possible.

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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<b>Room 1</b>	-20- FS Hidden Treasures	-2- Family Tree	-3- FamilySearch Tricks for Searching	-6- FamilySearch Wiki	-2- Family Tree	-4- Apprentices
<b>Room 2</b>	-7- Sources	-5- Collateral Kin	-5- Collateral Kin	-1- <a href="http://Ancestry.com">Ancestry.com</a>	-7- Sources	-19- Freedman's Bureau
<b>Room 3</b>	-1- <a href="http://Ancestry.com">Ancestry.com</a>	-8- Military Research 1	-9- DNA	-8- Military Research 1	-10- Military Research 2	-9- DNA
<b>Room 4</b>	-11- Social Media	-12- Cemetery Research	-13- Raising A Family Historian	-14- Interviewing Relatives	-13- Raising A Family Historian	-11- Social Media
<b>Room 5</b>	-15- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Intro 1	-17- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Session	-16- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Intro 1	-17- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Session	-16- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Intro 1	-18- <b>LDS Members ONLY</b> Temple Work Session
<b>Room 7</b>	--	--	-21- Lunch	-21- Lunch	--	--



# Teachers Bios

**Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG** was involved with genealogy before she was even born. The daughter of avid genealogists, she was spending time in courthouses and cemeteries while other children were playing on swings and going to the beach. The love of her family's history has never left her. With her experience as a former Family History Director, she is a frequent speaker at genealogical societies, workshops, seminars, and webinars where she loves bringing genealogy to life. Some of those would include Ohio Genealogical Society, Ohio State University, Brigham Young University, and many other state and local genealogy societies. She has recently completed several Legacy QuickGuides on Appalachia, which are also available on [www.legacyfamilytree.com](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com) and [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com), and is an instructor at Ancestry Academy.

**Cheryl McClellan**, genealogist for the Geauga County Public Library, teaches children and adult genealogy, from beginner to specific record types. She lectures regularly in northeast Ohio and authors genealogy articles for Family Tree Magazine, Ohio Genealogy News, and local newspapers.

**Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP**, is a physician and has been an avid genealogist since childhood. He is a graduate of Loma Linda University School of Medicine in California and Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He is the Senior Medical Education Official at Kettering Medical Center and the Eugene Kettering Professor of Medicine at Wright State University Boonshoft School of Medicine. He is Board Certified in Internal Medicine, Endocrinology, Diabetes, Metabolism, and Geriatric Medicine. He is a former Stake President and teaches family history topics such as DNA and Genealogy and Archaic Medical Terms in Death Certificates. Currently serves with his wife Lynda as Area Family History Advisers for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

**Sunny Morton** ([www.sunnymorton.com](http://www.sunnymorton.com)) is Contributing Editor for Lisa Louise Cooke's Genealogy Gems and Family Tree Magazine and Editor of *Ohio Genealogy News*. She has authored 100+ genealogy articles, *My Life & Times: A Guided Journal to Collecting Your Stories* and the forthcoming *Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records*.

**Dana Palmer, CG**, is a teacher, lecturer, author and professional genealogist. Immediate Past President of Warren County (Ohio) Genealogical Society. Genealogy instructor at Sinclair Community College and the Warren County Career Center. Extensive work with digital photo restoration and imaging, writing and compiling family books, cemeteries, and Midwestern research.

**Jim Phillabaum** - A retired Firefighter and Paramedic, I have been involved in genealogy and family history since the 1980's. Previously I was the director of the Middletown Family History Center.

**Judy Scott** – Judith Scott is a retired court clerk. She has been involved in Family History since she was 16 years old. She recently served a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saint, serving in the Family and Church History Headquarters Mission in Salt Lake City, Utah. While on her mission, she trained new missionaries in Family Tree.

**Amie Bowser Tennant** has been passionate about genealogy and family history for the last 16 years. She was awarded the NGS Home Study Scholarship in 2011 and is currently "on the clock" for national certification. She has been very involved in the genealogical community as she served as the Vice President of the A.B. Graham Center in Conover, Ohio; Recording Secretary for Miami County Historical and Genealogical Society [Miami County, Ohio]; Newsletter Editor for *Miami Meanderings*; and is now Lead Content Specialist at [RootsBid.com](http://RootsBid.com). Today, Amie works as a research genealogist, national speaker, and internationally known writer. Follow her adventures in genealogy at [www.rootsbid.com/blog](http://www.rootsbid.com/blog) or her personal blog at [www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com](http://www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com).

**Anne Wachs** - With a bachelor's degree in history, it seems only natural after moving to the Dayton area to take a job as a reference librarian, I found a niche providing help to library patrons with genealogy interests. While I would not consider myself a true family historian, I have spent many hours finding and researching online resources. Under my direction, WCPL now offers thrice yearly genealogy workshops, monthly interest groups to help locals use library databases, and constant maintenance of our genealogy resources.

**Matthew White** - He comes from a long line of Baptists ministers in the south and is a veteran of the Korean conflict. He received an associate degree in criminal justice and later worked for the federal government in South Carolina. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1980 and became the first African-American in Columbia, South Carolina to be ordained a High Priest and called to the Bishopric. He had a career change and moved to Cincinnati in 1992. He currently serves as Sunday School President in the West Chester Ward of the Cincinnati North Stake and has been a temple worker for five and a half years.

# Lectures

- | <b>No.</b> | <b>Class Title</b>  | <b>Instructor</b>             |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1.         | <b>Ancestry.com at Your Local Library</b>   | Anne Wachs                    |
|            | Discover what your local library has! Using Washington-Centerville Public Library's access to Ancestry Library Edition can open a new portal to your family history. Subscription databases such as Ancestry Library Edition, Fold3, and World Vital Records are available, and a local librarian can help you with search tips and strategies to get the most from your online searching. See what you can find with just a simple library card! |                               |
| 2.         | <b>Navigating Your Way Through FamilySearch Family Tree</b>   | Peggy Lauritzen <sup>AG</sup> |
|            | Just when we think we have gleaned all we can from FamilySearch, the web site changes, more records are added, or we uncover a new way of preserving our own stories.   |                               |
| 3.         | <b>Effective Search Strategies at FamilySearch.org</b>  | Dana Palmer <sup>CG</sup>     |
|            | Learn some helpful tricks to finding your elusive ancestors in the historical database collections on FamilySearch.org.   |                               |
| 4.         | <b>Apprentices, Indentured Servants and Redemptions;<br/>White Slavery in America</b>   | Peggy Lauritzen <sup>AG</sup> |
|            | It is frequently assumed that the only enslaved Americans were those brought on the slave ships from Africa. This lecture will examine the many different forms of slavery and indentureship in early America.  |                               |
| 5.         | <b>Collateral Kin: Why We Should Care About our<br/>Ancestors' Relatives</b>  | Sunny Morton                  |
|            | Investigating collateral kin can lead to important facts about direct ancestors. Three concise case studies and tons of great tips show you why and how.  |                               |
| 6.         | <b>FamilySearch Wiki – The Best Kept Secret on the Site</b>   | Peggy Lauritzen <sup>AG</sup> |
|            | With over 82,000 articles on the wiki, you are likely to find just what you need to help you find the breadcrumb trail to your ancestors' records.  |                               |

7. **Lies, Errors and Bias- Oh My! Consider Your Sources** Sunny Morton
- Family history “facts” rely on sources. How good are yours? Learn what makes a strong source and tips for evaluating research findings.
8. **Military Research I: Early Military Records from the Colonial Wars to the period ending just before WWI** James Phillabaum
- These include French & Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion. We will look at Service Records, Pension Records, and Bounty Land applications. We will also explore other, often overlooked sources.
9. **Beginning DNA & Genealogy: Putting the Genes Back into Your Genealogy** Stephen McDonald, MD
- 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.
10. **Military Research II: Modern Records** James Phillabaum
- We will cover World War I, the “Banana Wars”, and World War II to the present conflicts. Several records were lost in a fire at the National Personnel Records Center. We will look at ways to re-construct some of those records.
11. **Using Social Media to Overcome Brick Walls** Amie Tennant
- Social media isn't just for teenagers anymore! Learn how to use the power of Facebook, Pinterest, Twitter and other social circles to overcome your biggest genealogy challenges. There are knowledgeable people around the world who can help you. Just let your fingers do the walking!
12. **Trolling the Virtual Cemeteries and the Clues they Hide** Amie Tennant
- Cemeteries and cemetery records are an underutilized resource. Learn what's new at Findagrave, BillionGraves, and Deceasedonline. We will also discuss locating cemetery and burial record books and how they can hold the answers or clues you need. Come troll the cemeteries with us today!



13. **Raising a Family Historian: Connecting Kids to their Kin** Cheryl McClellan

Raising a family historian is simple: choose her name from your ancestor chart, tell her stories from your childhood, cook with her from handed-down recipes.

14. **Interviewing Your Relatives** Judy Scott

Learn some great ways to get relatives to open up and tell stories about their lives. Some effective interviewing questions and techniques will be shared.

15. **Intro to Temple Work** James Phillabaum

LDS Members ONLY – Isn't it exciting to be a forever family. Your ancestors want this privilege too. Learn how to get started in submitting your family names to the temple. This class will walk you through the process.

16. **Intro to Temple Work** Amie Tennant

LDS Members ONLY – Isn't it exciting to be a forever family. Your ancestors want this privilege too. Learn how to get started in submitting your family names to the temple. This class will walk you through the process.

17. **Temple Work Session** Stephen McDonald, MD

LDS Members ONLY- You will need to have a FamilySearch account set up **prior** to coming to this work session at the jamboree. If you do not know how to do this, please make contact with your ward's family history consultant. Make sure to bring your FamilySearch username and password so you can log into the website. You may bring your own computer or use the computers provided to get started. Help will be available if you get stuck or have questions.

18. **Temple Work Session** James Phillabaum

LDS Members ONLY- You will need to have a FamilySearch account set up **prior** to coming to this work session at the jamboree. If you do not know how to do this, please make contact with your ward's family history consultant. Make sure to bring your FamilySearch username and password so you can log into the website. You may bring your own computer or use the computers provided to get started. Help will be available if you get stuck or have questions.

**19. Freedmen's Bureau Records**

Matthew White

Come and discover how the Freedmen Bureau project is helping African Americans reconnect with their Civil War era ancestors.

**20. Hidden Treasures at FamilySearch.org**Dana Palmer<sup>CG</sup>

This presentation is a basic overview of FamilySearch's website. Learn how to get the most out of [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) by accessing historical records, family trees, photos, books, records on microfilm, the research wiki, and free genealogy courses.

**21. Lunch**

There are no handouts for this favored break in the instruction day. Two lunch periods are scheduled during periods 3 and 4. You may elect to take a 1 or 2 hour lunch break during this time or if you desire you may attend all day long without a lunch break.

If you chose to purchase the lunch provided: it includes a sandwich from SUBWAY; a drink; a cookie; a fruit cup; and a mint. You can purchase additional components if desired. Attendees may also bring their own lunches. We ask that you please eat in the cultural hall and not in the class rooms. Thanks!

# 1. Ancestry.com at Your Local Library

by: Anne Wachs

## Ancestry Library Edition Results Page for Ranked Records January 2010 Search Result

**Ranked Search Results - Historical Records**  
You searched for **Samuel Whittemore Boggs** born in **Kansas** in **1889** and died in **New Jersey** in **1950** [Refine your search](#)  
Viewing 1-10 | [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.

<a href="#">U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</a> Immigration & Emigration <a href="#">View Image</a>	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles F Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 5 Mar 1920 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
<a href="#">U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</a> Immigration & Emigration <a href="#">View Image</a>	Name: Samuel Whittemore Boggs Father: Charles Fairman Boggs Birth: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas Civil: 30 Jan 1919 Other: Montclair, New Jersey
<a href="#">U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942</a> Military <a href="#">View Image</a>	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  
[Edit Search](#) or Start a new search

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

Results 1-20 of 186,153  
[Records](#) | [Categories](#)

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

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

Samuel Whittemore Boggs  
Dege family tree

**Matching Records**

<a href="#">U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925</a> IMMIGRATION & TRAVEL <a href="#">View Image</a>	NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs FATHER: Charles F Boggs BIRTH: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas
---	--

### Ranked Searches:

- Will search for alias, nicknames, alternate spellings, and middle names
- Put in as much info 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

The screenshot shows the Ancestry.com search results page for Samuel Whitemore Boggs. The search filters on the left include the name, birth year (1889), and location (New Jersey). The search results are displayed in a table format, with a total of 20,198 results. The 'RECORDS' tab is selected, and the 'CATEGORIES' tab is circled in red. The results are organized into three main categories: Census & Voter Lists (1,399 records), Birth, Marriage & Death (2,822 records), and Military (1,719 records). Each category lists specific records with their respective counts.

Category	Count
<b>Census &amp; Voter Lists</b>	<b>1,399</b>
1920 United States Federal Census	192
1900 United States Federal Census	171
1930 United States Federal Census	168
1910 United States Federal Census	161
London, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1965	132
<b>Birth, Marriage &amp; Death</b>	<b>2,822</b>
U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current	147
U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007	116
Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1963, 1967-1971, 1973-2007	104
Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1708-1985	92
West Virginia, Deaths Index, 1853-1973	89
<b>Military</b>	<b>1,719</b>
U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958	750
U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949	241
U.S., Civil War Prisoner of War Records, 1861-1865	119
U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865	112
U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934	61

### 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

1920 United States Federal Census for Samuel Boggs  
New Jersey > Essex > Montclair Ward 2 > District 080

STATE: New Jersey COUNTY: Essex TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY: Montclair Town

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

ENumerated by ME on the 20<sup>th</sup> DAY OF January, 1920.

PLACE OF BIRTH: New Jersey NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE: New Jersey

PLACE OF BIRTH	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE	OCCUPATION
New Jersey	New Jersey	Head
New Jersey	New Jersey	Wife
New Jersey	New Jersey	Daughter
New Jersey	New Jersey	Father

Index

Street	House Number	Family Number	Surname	Given Name	Relationship	Home Owned or Free	Home Free or Mortgaged	Sex	Race	Age	Estimated Birth Year	Marital Status	Immigrat n Year
Claremont Ave	138	218	Booth	George	Head	Own	Free	Male	White	72	1848	Married	1864
Claremont Ave		218	Booth	Ella	Wife			Female	White	66	1854	Married	
Claremont Ave		219	Boggs	Samuel	Head	Rent		Male	White	30	1890	Married	
Claremont Ave		219	Boggs	Amy	Wife			Female	White	31	1889	Married	
Claremont Ave		219	Boggs	Mary L	Daughter			Female	White	0	1920	Single	
Claremont Ave		219	Boggs	Charles	Father			Male	White	58	1862	Widowed	

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

**Save:**

- Will save as a jpg

**Send image home:**

- View only as a link
- Link will expire after a few days
- No searching



# Ancestry.com vs. Ancestry Library Edition (updated December 2014)

## Ancestry Library Edition

### WEBSITE FUNCTIONS NOT AVAILABLE:

- **Family Tree Tab** - The ability to upload photos, documents, and add stories about ancestors in the Personal and Public Member Trees. Family Tree Maker software will not link to Ancestry Library Edition.
- **Collaborate Tab** - Includes all of the member's interactions from MembersConnect (with each other), Message Boards, Ancestry's World Archive Projects, and Public Profile.
- **DNA, Publish, Shop, Hire an Expert, and Gift Memberships Tabs** - These resources allow you purchase your favorite Ancestry and other genealogical publishers' books, magazines and CDs.
- **One World Tree** - One World Tree gathers family trees and family history records of millions of people.

### COLLECTIONS NOT AVAILABLE:

- **Obituary Collection** - The collection contains recent obituaries from hundreds of newspapers. There is still a strong and growing collection in Ancestry Library Edition. But, newspaper titles offered by ProQuest are not available in the Library Edition.
- **Historical Newspapers** - Mostly small town newspapers, and most do not have complete series / coverage.
- **MemberConnect (previously PeopleFinder)** - This feature helps to put users in touch with other researchers looking for the same ancestors.
- These titles are found in HeritageQuest Online
  1. **ProQuest's Genealogy & Local History Books in the Families and Local Histories Collection**
  2. **Periodical Source Index (PERSI)**
  3. **Freedman's Bank Records**
- These titles are found with Gale Cengage Learning:
  1. **Biography & Genealogy Master Index (BGMI)**
  2. **Passenger and Immigration List Index (PILI)**

### READ ONLY:

- Ancestry World Tree
- Ancestry Message Board

### COLLECTIONS AVAILABLE:

- 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:

**United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900**  
1-20 of 123 results for Name: **nehemiah bacon**  
Number of results to show: 20 | 50 | 75

Preview	Name	Events	Relationships	Details	Image
▶	<a href="#">Nehemiah Bacon</a> United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900		other: Betsey Bacon	📄	🖼️
▶	<a href="#">Nehemiah Bacon</a> United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900		other: Betsey Bacon	📄	🖼️
▼	<a href="#">Nehemiah Bacon</a> United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900			📄	🖼️

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

Veteran's Name	Nehemiah Bacon
State	Connecticut
Veteran's Military Service Branch	Conn.
Pension Number	S. 45239
Affiliate Identifier	11404643

**CITING THIS RECORD**  
"United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:1N954-JMR>; accessed 10 February 2016), Nehemiah Bacon, pension number S. 45239, service Conn.; from "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files," database and Images, *Fold3.com* (<http://www.fold3.com>; : n.d.); citing NARA microfilm publication M804 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1974); FHL microfilm 970,104.

**UNITED STATES REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND WARRANT APPLICATIONS, 1800-1900**

GS Film number	970104
Affiliate Publication Number	M804
Digital Folder Number	004153700
Image Number	00615

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

## How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org

Go To: Search Results

COPY PRINT SOURCE BOX SHARE

Attach to Family Tree

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

Veteran's Name	Nehemiah Bacon
State	Connecticut
Veteran's Military Service Branch	Conn.
Pension Number	S. 45239
Affiliate Identifier	11404643

The image is viewable at [fold3.com](http://fold3.com). By clicking here you will be leaving FamilySearch.org. (fees and other terms may apply)

~~Visit Other Site~~

**UNITED STATES REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND WARRANT APPLICATIONS, 1800-1900**

GS Film number	970104
Affiliate Publication Number	M804
Digital Folder Number	004153700
Image Number	00615

**CITING THIS RECORD**

"United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N9S4-JMR> : accessed 10 February 2016), Nehemiah Bacon, pension number S. 45239, service Conn.; from "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files," database and images, *Fold3.com* (<http://www.fold3.com> : n.d); citing NARA microfilm publication M804 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1974); FHL microfilm 970,104.

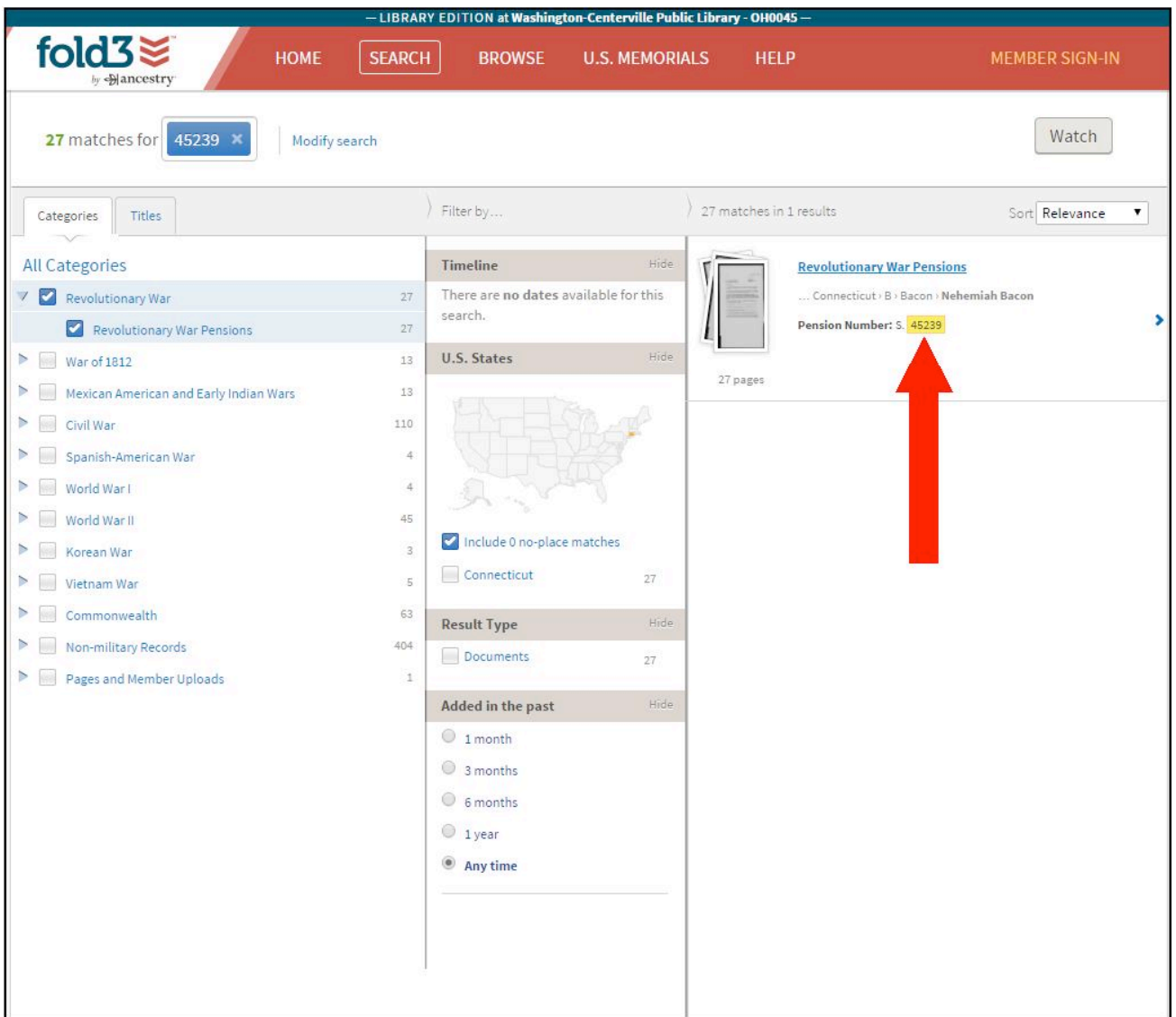
1. Open a new browser window
2. Go to [your local library]'s Fold3 subscription database and login with your library card
3. Highlight and copy the pension number



# How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org



1. In Fold 3, make sure to select Revolutionary War, then Revolutionary War Pension from the list.
2. Paste the pension number into the keyword search box



## Original Documents

The screenshot displays the Ancestry.com interface for viewing an original document. At the top, it shows search results for '27 matches for 45239' with a 'Watch' button. The breadcrumb trail indicates the document is located in 'Revolutionary War Pensions > ... Connecticut > B > Bacon > Nehemiah Bacon'. The left sidebar shows a thumbnail of the document and its title, 'Revolutionary War Pensions', along with the pension number 'S. 45239' and a note that there are '27 pages'. The main area features a large image of the document page, dated 'February 5, 1784', with a 'View Larger' button and options to 'Save to...', 'Share', and 'Bookmark'. Below the image is a thumbnail strip for pages 1 through 11, with a note that '25 of 27 pages in this document contain matches'. The 'Source Information' section at the bottom identifies the content source as 'The National Archives' and provides the publication number 'M804' and title 'Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty and Warrant Application Files'.

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

## Local Library Resources

### **Cleveland Public Library**

#### *NO Online Application*

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

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

### **Columbus Metro**

#### *Library Apply Online*

- African American Heritage
- America's Obituaries and Death Notices Heritage Quest

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

### **Cuyahoga County Public Library**

#### *Apply Online*

- Fold3
- Heritage Quest
- Historical Cleveland Plain Dealer (1845-1991) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

<http://www.cuyahogalibrary.org>

### **Dayton Metro Library**

#### *NO online application*

- African-American History and Culture Dayton Obituary Index
- Ohio Death Certificate Index

<http://www.daytonmetrolibrary.org>

### **Greene County Public Library**

#### *Apply Online*

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

<http://greenelibrary.info>

### **Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County**

#### *Apply Online*

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

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

### **Washington-Centerville Public Library**

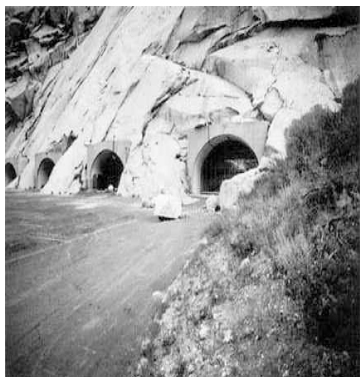
#### *Apply Online*

- Fold3
- My Heritage – World Vital Records
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- Genealogy Connect (until June 2016)

<http://wclibrary.info>

## 2. Navigating Your Way Through FamilySearch Family Tree

by: Peggy Lauritzen<sup>AG</sup>



In A Granite Mountain  
Family Search and the Records of  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG  
Miss Peggy55@gmail.com

***Every person matters.*** Perhaps it's this feeling that prompts millions to seek out their family history. For most of us, records of our ancestors provide a link to our past.  
From [www.FamilySearch.org](http://www.FamilySearch.org)

Much of this class will be spent with live and with up-to-the minute information demonstrated. An active website is always changing!

What is FamilySearch?

According to James Tanner, it is a website, a tunnel in the mountains, a library, an indexing program, a scanning project, and much more! There are many areas of content; original sources, compiled records, indexes, instructional material, forms, finding aids, personal information and family trees.

It is free.

The web site:

Where do the records come from? The Granite Mountain Records Vault.

Beginning in 1938, the Church began microfilming original records around the world. They soon needed a place to be stored, so plans were made to create a storage vault in Little Cottonwood Canyon, east of Salt Lake City, Utah. Acquisition and storage is under the direction of FamilySearch. Committees prioritize where and when the records are obtained.

Two Main Areas for Research

1. FamilySearch Family Tree – searching and collaborating your tree with others' trees.
  - a. This helps to see if others have researched the same families as you.
2. Microfilmed and digitized records – the gold mine of FamilySearch.
  - a. Use the research you have seen from others' trees, and let it take you to original records.

## FamilySearch.org—Facts and Statistics

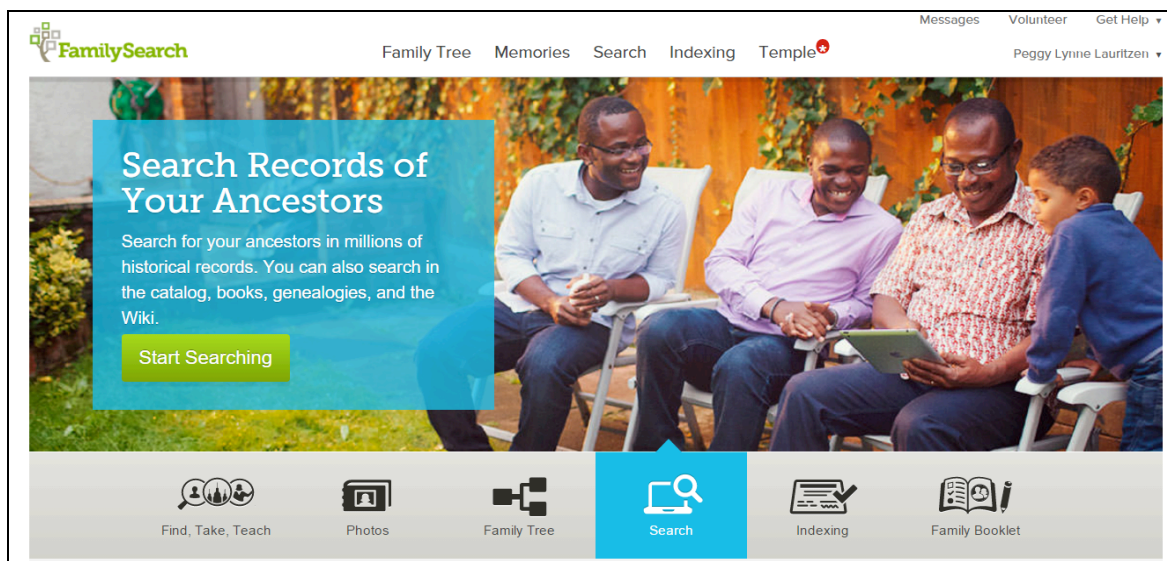
Launch date	<b>24 May 1999</b>
Number of names in searchable databases	<b>Over 3.5 billion</b>
Number of historic records published online each month	<b>Over 35 million</b>
Number of digital images published online each month from original source documents	<b>Over 33 million</b>
Number of searchable historic record collections online	<b>1,363</b>
Number of indexed names published per year	<b>Over 200 million</b>
Number of visits per day	<b>Over 10 million</b>
Number of visitors per day	<b>Over 85,000</b>
Number of pages viewed per day	<b>Over 5 million</b>
Page views since launch	<b>Over 16.6 billion</b>
Visits since launch	<b>712 million</b>
Visitors since launch	<b>308 million</b>
Number of online indexing volunteers	<b>Over 200,000</b>
Number of registered users	<b>Over 1 million</b>
Number of family history centers	<b>4,600 in 126 countries</b>
Number of digital books	<b>Over 60,000</b>

FamilySearch has 6.875 billion historic records on microfilm that are being digitized and eventually indexed. These records contain an estimated 20.6 billion names.

FamilySearch has over 200 digital record preservation camera teams in 45 countries who produce more than 100 million new digital images for free online publication each year.

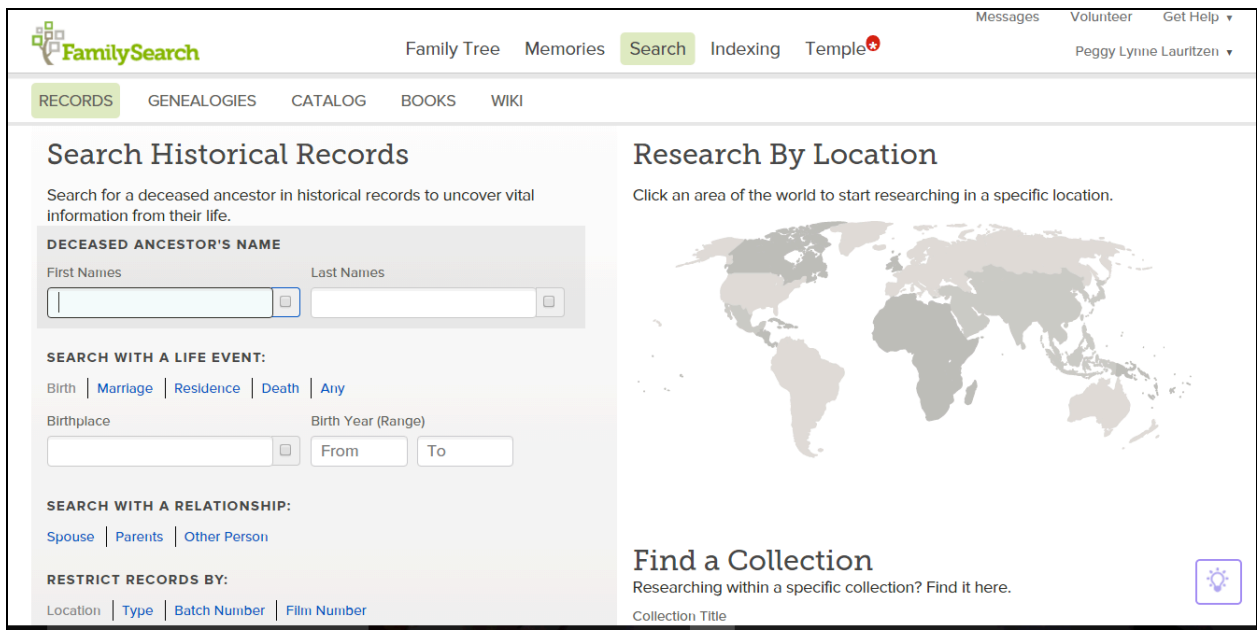
The FamilySearch Indexing program is available in English, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish with more language interfaces and international projects coming.

The Help link can become your best friend. It is on every page of the website.





The Learning Center has hundreds of free classes that are taught by experts from the Family History Library and from around the world.



The powerhouse part of FamilySearch.

**A good research strategy:**

1. Look for previously done research: Family Trees, Genealogies, Books, etc.
2. Delve into original records:
 

Court records	Land records	School records
Maps	Vital records	Military records
Census records	Tax records	Church records



North Dakota  
Ohio  
Oklahoma  
Oregon  
Pennsylvania  
Rhode Island  
South Carolina  
53 Locations

**Pennsylvania**

Collections <b>98</b>	Years Covered <b>1500 - 2015</b>
Indexed Records <b>130,605,921</b>	Record Images <b>62,837,583</b>

Start researching in Pennsylvania

Specific location.

Searching around the world

### **Selected Bibliography**

- Allen, James B., *Hearts Turned to the Fathers, A History of the Genealogy Society of Utah, 1894-1994*, Brigham Young University Studies, 1995.
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- Goodman, Drew S. *The Fulness of Times, A Chronological Comparison of Important Events in Church, U.S., and World History*. Eagle Gate, A registered trademark of Deseret Book Company, 2001.
- Rose, Christine and Kay Ingalls. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy*. Alpha Books. New York. 1997.
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- Tanner, James L., *The Guide to FamilySearch Online*, August 2011, 369 pp; perfect-bound soft cover; ISBN: 978-1-61166-015-0.
- Thorndale, William and Dollarhide, William, *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920*, Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000.
- Tombstone birthdate calculator: <http://www.searchforancestors.com/utility/birthday.html>

# 3. Effective Search Strategies at FamilySearch.org

by: Dana Palmer<sup>CG</sup>  
[dana@treasuredlineage.com](mailto:dana@treasuredlineage.com)

Sometimes it is hard to find our ancestors in online databases. 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, click on **BROWSE ALL PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS**. Click on the country then state on the left then choose the specific database you want to search. Try the search tricks until you find them.

## 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 search field for a specific database.*

*You can type names here and use the search by categories as filters.*

*Don't add too many details 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.

The screenshot shows the 'Refine your search' sidebar in FamilySearch. It includes the following sections:

- Deceased Ancestor's Name:** First Names (input: Sam\*, checked), Last Names (input: Carmack, unchecked), Gender (dropdown: Any).
- Search with a life event:** Birth, Residence, Death (all unchecked).
- Search with a relationship:** Spouse's First Names (input: empty, unchecked), Spouse's Last Names (input: Fish\*, unchecked).
- Parents:** (input: empty, unchecked).
- Restrict records by:** Film Number (input: empty, unchecked).
- Match all terms exactly
- Search** button and **Reset** button.

*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.

**Refine your search** ▼

**Deceased Ancestor's Name**

First Names

Last Names

---

**Search with a life event:**

[Birth](#)

[Marriage](#)

---

**Search with a relationship:**

Spouse's First Names

Spouse's Last Names

[Parents](#)

---

**Restrict records by:**

[Batch Number](#)

[Film Number](#)

Match all terms exactly

*Spouse Search*

#### 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.
- If you don't know the parent's names, use the given name in conjunction with a birth date range and / or a location filter to narrow the search results.

The screenshot shows the 'Refine your search' section of the FamilySearch website. It is titled 'Deceased Ancestor's Name' and includes several filter options:

- First Names:** A text input field containing 'Serilda' with a search icon on the right.
- Last Names:** An empty text input field with a search icon on the right.
- Gender:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'Any'.
- Search with a life event:** A section with three links: 'Birth', 'Residence', and 'Death'.
- Search with a relationship:** A section with two links: 'Spouse' and 'Parents'.
- Restrict records by:** A section with one link: 'Film Number'.
- Match all terms exactly:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Buttons:** A blue 'Search' button and a 'Reset' link.

*Given Name Search*

### TRICK 5: Surname Search

- You can use this to search for people 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 type the place into the locality filter and click the exact filter box.

### 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.

The screenshot shows the 'Refine your search' section of the FamilySearch interface. It includes several filter categories: 'Deceased Ancestor's Name' with 'First Names' and 'Last Names' (containing 'Wilson'); 'Search with a life event:' with 'Birth', 'Marriage Place' (containing 'Scioto'), and 'Marriage Year (Range)' (containing '1853' to '1853'); and 'Search with a relationship:' with 'Spouse' and 'Parents'. There is also a 'Restrict records by:' section with 'Film Number' and a checkbox for 'Match all terms exactly'. A blue 'Search' button and a 'Reset' link are at the bottom.

*Surname search using the locality and date range filters*

# 4. Apprentices, Indentured Servants and Redemptioners: The Beginning of White Slavery in America

by: Peggy Lauritzen<sup>AG</sup>  
[MissPeggy55@gmail.com](mailto:MissPeggy55@gmail.com)

*The indenture came from the practice in England of tearing a contract for an apprenticeship into two pieces that could then be matched to prove the original document. ~James L. Tanner*

Apprenticeship	Indentured Servants	Redemptioners
Young, inexperienced workers could learn a skill from someone who knew the trade well. Both would benefit, for the workers would emerge with a way to earn a living, and the tradesman benefitted from inexpensive help. A contract would be recorded just like a land contract. Room and board were provided for the time period of the contract.	An unfree laborer who was under contract for a period of time, usually seven years. This practice helped to populate the colonies, and provided cheap labor. They were not treated well, and many escaped. Some were British convicts.  At the end of seven years, they would receive freedom and a gift; usually clothing, tools, and perhaps some land.	Most often came into Pennsylvania through indentured servitude, which means they sold themselves. Contracts were negotiated after their arrival after a long and difficult voyage without hope of return.  British indentured servants had laws to protect them. All others negotiated their contracts before they could get off the ship. More than half of German-speaking immigrants came this way.

## Where to Find

Apprenticeships	Many were conducted as a court appointment, so look at local, county, and state court records. Some may have been moved to libraries and archives.
Indentureships	Similar to above. Bound out by a county court until the age of 21 (age 18 for young women). May contain parents' or guardians' names, length of indenture term, trade, whether allowed to attend school, or be taught to read.
Redemptioners	First hand accounts, as well as compiled lists are found in the bibliography listed below.

### Court Orders & Minute Books

#### Apprenticeships:

Court orders: give a more complete record of the daily proceedings.

Minute books: give a short synopsis of daily court proceedings.

Both of the above may be found at:

1. Courthouses
2. Local libraries, genealogy societies, historical societies and archives.
3. FamilySearch

Some may be found in loose pages. There may be indexes or abstracts. Be prepared to spend some time looking through them.

- Minors who were orphans were bound out as apprentices. These records may list the names of the parents and the exact date of birth.
- Orphan does not always mean parentless. Perhaps the mother was still living, and gave consent to the child who was apprenticed out to learn a trade.
- Guardians were appointed if the orphan had an estate.
- If the orphan was over 14 years of age, they could choose their guardian.
- Sometimes the mother of an illegitimate child would bind out the child, and even name the father.

### Indentured Servants

- Term comes from medieval English “indenture of retainer.”
  - Contract was written in duplicate on the same sheet, then separated with a jagged cut. (“Toothed” edge = *indenture*). Later, the two edges would fit together perfectly.
- First appeared in America about ten years after the founding of Jamestown in 1607.

After Jamestown was settled, there was a need for laborers. Owners of indentured servants received benefits, as well; a headright. (Fifty acres of land for each ‘head’ purchased.)

Cost of passage: £12 from England to Virginia.

- English servants were preferred. The Irish were considered as wild as the Indian savages.
- Many came as immigrants, children, convicts, widows, and debtors.
- More men than women came as indentured servants.
  - Women were outnumbered four to one – 20% of the population.
  - Women were not allowed to marry while a servant, so many became pregnant out of wedlock. Two years were added to their term of service.
- African slaves were not offered freedom as the Europeans were.

Approximately 350,000 to 500,000 indentured servants were brought to America before the Revolution.

- 17<sup>th</sup> century court order books contain Headright Certificates.
  - Were given to those who brought immigrant into the colonies.
- Non-British made Oaths of Allegiance, and even Naturalizations.
- Indentured servants could bring suits against masters for cruelty. They could also sue if they did not receive what was due them at the end of indentureship.
- Bearing an illegitimate child or running away could extend the indentureship.
  - Those situations would also be found in order books.

### **Select Bibliography**

Berkshire Family Historian, Samples of Apprenticeship Documents:

<http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/journal/Dec2002/ApprenticeshipDocuments.htm>

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Greer, George Cabell, *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666*, available on GoogleBooks:

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# 5. Collateral Kin: Indirect Routes to Direct Ancestors

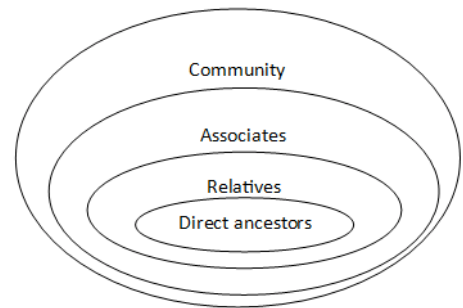
by: Sunny Morton



Sunny Morton ([www.sunnymorton.com](http://www.sunnymorton.com)) is a Contributing Editor for Lisa Louise Cooke's Genealogy Gems and Family Tree Magazine, and is Editor of *Ohio Genealogy News*. She authored *My Life & Times: A Guided Journal for Collecting Your Stories* and a forthcoming book on finding your ancestors in U.S. church records. She has degrees in history and humanities from Brigham Young University.

**Sometimes the most direct route to your ancestor's life story is via the lives of their relatives and friends. This approach is called collateral or cluster research. This lecture demonstrates this technique and then gives tips for doing it well.**

For the most part, your ancestors didn't live alone. They were surrounded by nuclear families, extended families and in-laws. They had good friends, business partners, acquaintances and associates—some of whom were (or eventually became) family, too. These people may show up in records about your ancestors. And guess what? Your ancestors may also show up in records about these other people. When you can't find key information about your ancestors in their own records, look for your ancestors in records about their relatives and friends. This is called collateral research (when searching for collateral relatives) or cluster research (when looking at a "cluster" of people in your ancestor's life).



What can you learn or gain through collateral/cluster research?

- Key genealogical information about ancestors and details about their family life (how many siblings/children they had, losses of loved ones, etc.).
- An ancestor's everyday life, circumstances or extraordinary events through the eyes of others who reported them and/or experienced them, too.
- Themes in the family over time: naming patterns, common hobbies or occupations, religious/political/educational values, family dynamics that repeat over generations
- New connections with living kin

When might you use a collateral/cluster research approach?

- You are unable to identify the next generation back;
- You don't know much about a direct ancestor's everyday life or family;
- You are trying to trace female, adopted or other difficult-to-trace ancestors;
- Research before 1850 (especially in the U.S.);
- Finding immigrants' overseas hometowns;
- You've lost track of an ancestor/family during a period of time;
- You want to tease apart the identities of people who may have the same name.

What records may help you identify collateral relatives (with evidence of kinship)?

- Federal censuses (especially 1880 or later) and some state censuses;
- Government birth records, including delayed birth records;
- Applications for marriage licenses, bonds or marriage records;
- Government death records, including SS-5 applications;
- Newspaper announcements of births, marriages and deaths (obituaries!);
- Church records: births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials;
- Funeral home or cemetery records and tombstones;
- Family bibles or other family documents;
- Deeds (look for transfers that were not full-price sales);
- Pension applications, payment vouchers, bounty land applications, etc.
- Wills and probate packets.

Tips for identifying family relationships in US Censuses:

- Instructions to census enumerators, beginning in 1850: “The names are to be written beginning with the father and mother; or if either, or both, be dead, begin with some other ostensible head of the family; to be followed, as far as practicable, with the name of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the other inmates, lodgers and borders, laborers, domestics, and servants.”<sup>1</sup>
- If head of household has grown children, very young children may be grandchildren.
- Relationship to head of household: begins 1880. Remember that this only applies to head of household and not necessarily to the spouse.
- Look for age differences between each child and the current wife. Look for significant age gaps between children. Watch for evidence that either partner had a different marriage.
- In 1900: years in current marriage and how many children the woman had borne.
- Watch marital status column for “M1” (1st marriage), “M2” (2nd marriage), etc.

Where might you find friends, associates, co-workers in ancestors’ records?

- Census entries (living with them or nearby);
- Any document that was witnessed (baptism, marriage, deed, etc.) or involved parties in other ways (in court records, land transactions, etc.)
- Military rosters/pension applications

### **More Resources on Collateral/Cluster Research**

Historic Pathways: Cluster Research (FAN Principle), [www.historicpathways.com/articles.html](http://www.historicpathways.com/articles.html)

“QuickSheet: The Historical Biographer’s Guide to Cluster Research (the FAN Principle)” by Elizabeth Shown Mills, Genealogical Publishing Co, 2012.

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<sup>1</sup> “1850 Census: Instructions to Marshals and Assistant Marshals,” IPUMS USA, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1850.shtml>, Accessed October 1, 2013.

# 6. FamilySearch Wiki – A Great Tool When You Need Some Help

by: Peggy Lauritzen<sup>AG</sup>  
[MissPeggy55@gmail.com](mailto:MissPeggy55@gmail.com)

*The place to go...when you don't know where to go.*

A good portion of this presentation will be spent online and with current screenshots.

This will provide up-to-the minute information on an ever-changing website.



Research Wiki articles contain articles on records, localities, subject and research methods. Wiki is a Hawaiian word for "quick".

## **Challenge yourself!**

Go home and construct your own personal sandbox!

## **Check out these pages on the Wiki:**

Burned County Research: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Burned\\_Counties\\_Research](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Burned_Counties_Research)

Germany, Letter Writing Guide [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Germany\\_Letter\\_Writing\\_Guide](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Germany_Letter_Writing_Guide)

Ohio Genealogy: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio\\_Genealogy](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Genealogy)

Ohio Land and Property: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio\\_Land\\_and\\_Property](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Land_and_Property)

Ohio Taxation: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio\\_Taxation](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Taxation)

Probate Records: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Probate\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Probate_Records)

Probate Records, Analyzing:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Analyzing\\_United\\_States\\_Probate\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Analyzing_United_States_Probate_Records)

Probate Records, Beginning Research:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Beginning\\_Research\\_in\\_United\\_States\\_Probate\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Beginning_Research_in_United_States_Probate_Records)

Probate Records, How to Use:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States,\\_How\\_to\\_Use\\_Probate\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States,_How_to_Use_Probate_Records)

Tracing Immigrant Origins: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Tracing\\_Immigrant\\_Origins](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Tracing_Immigrant_Origins)

Tracing Women:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Tracing\\_Women\\_Using\\_Land,\\_Tax,\\_Probate,\\_Military,\\_Society,\\_and\\_Newspaper\\_Records\\_\(National\\_Institute\)](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Tracing_Women_Using_Land,_Tax,_Probate,_Military,_Society,_and_Newspaper_Records_(National_Institute))

U.S. Migration Trails and Roads:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/US\\_Migration\\_Trails\\_and\\_Roads](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/US_Migration_Trails_and_Roads)

United States Census: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Census](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Census)

United States Census Forms: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Census\\_Forms](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Census_Forms)

United States Land and Property:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Land\\_and\\_Property](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Land_and_Property)

United States Legal Ages: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Legal\\_Ages](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Legal_Ages)

United States Military Records: [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Military\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Military_Records)

United States Naturalization and Citizenship:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Naturalization\\_and\\_Citizenship](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Naturalization_and_Citizenship)

United States Record Selection Table:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Record\\_Selection\\_Table](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Record_Selection_Table)

Virginia Emigration and Immigration:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Virginia\\_Emigration\\_and\\_Immigration](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Virginia_Emigration_and_Immigration)

PS – If you would like the above suggestions sent to you with active links, drop me a note:

[MissPeggy55@gmail.com](mailto:MissPeggy55@gmail.com)

# 7. Lies, Errors and Bias – Oh, My! Consider Your Sources

by: Sunny Morton  
[sunny@sunnymorton.com](mailto:sunny@sunnymorton.com)

How solid are the sources that inform your family history research? How solid is the information each contains? Learn what makes a strong source and tips for evaluating research findings. Come to class to see plenty of examples and test your skills.

Ask these questions when evaluating your sources:

**WHAT** is the nature of the source?

- It is original, derivative or authored?<sup>1</sup>
  - An *original source*, the first format a source ever took;
  - A *derivative source* is a modified version created from the original, like an index, transcript, translation or abstract;
  - An *authored source* includes the author's analysis or original thinking, which often results from consideration of many sources.
  - If imaged or filmed: If the image copy is intact and not altered or degraded, consider it the same as looking at the "real thing."<sup>1</sup>
- Original sources are best. Determine from studying the source itself, front matter, manuscript finding aid description, online collection descriptions, etc.
- Trace derivative and authored records to the original source whenever possible.
- Is it complete/intact? Look for missing or cut-off pages, etc. For an index, are all years/locales/genders/races/participants included in index?
- Does the source have a reliable provenance?

**WHO** created this source and *provided the information* it contains?

- What person or agency physically created it? Who provided each piece of information (informant)? Study any instructions provided within source and any descriptive material that accompanies it.
- Consider any reasons creator/informant may have made mistakes, lied, slanted or withheld the whole truth. Examples: not knowing exact age; language or literacy barriers; dodging age requirements for military service or marriage; bigamous marriages; leaving behind the past; improve status or avoid loss of it.
- Was any information conspicuously left out of the record? Blank fields, unnamed heirs, spouse's name left out when it should appear, etc?
  - Study multiple entries for larger collections of records. How consistent and complete were other entries?

**WHEN** was the source created, relative to events it discusses?

- Was it created at/near or far from the time of events it records? Look for the date it was published, signed, registered, witnessed, etc. Consider contextual clues.
- Can you tell whether it was created all at once or over time? Consider multiple dates, changes in handwriting, whether the record type traditionally has multiple parts or steps and logical order/timing of these (marriage license application v. return; probate record packet; pension application).

**WHICH** information can you extract and what is the nature of it?

- Extract all genealogical information and related clues. Consider using worksheets like <http://www.familytreemagazine.com/info/recordworksheets>.
- Understand that sources often contain data with varying degrees of reliability. Based on creator/informant for each piece of data, decide whether it is:<sup>2</sup>
  - *Primary information*, given by someone with firsthand knowledge.
  - *Secondary information*, given by anyone else (hearsay).
- Determine which kinds of evidence are presented for a research question:<sup>2</sup>
  - *Direct evidence*, which answers a question directly;
  - *Indirect evidence*, which supports an answer but must be used in combination with other information;
  - *Negative evidence*, when information we expect to see is absent.

**WHY** was this source created?

- What was the purpose of creating this record and how might that purpose affect the complete, accurate, unbiased presentation of facts?
- What rules or laws governed the source's creation and what evidence exists that these rules were followed (or not)?
- Learn the historical context and purpose of various record types (including known biases and exclusions) in articles and books about various record types, such as:
  - Census enumerator instructions: [www.census.gov/history/www/through\\_the\\_decades/census\\_instructions](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/census_instructions)
  - *Courthouse Research for Family Historians: Your Guide to Genealogical Treasures* by Christine Rose (CR Publications)
  - *Documents for Genealogy & Local History* by Bruce Durie (History Press)
  - *The Genealogist's Guide to Researching Tax Records* by Carol Cook Darrow, CG and Susan Winchester PhD, CPA (Heritage Books)
  - *Genealogy and the Law: A Guide to Legal Sources for the Family Historian* by Kay Haviland Feilick and William Freilich (NGS Special Topics Series Book 114)
  - *How to Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records* by Sunny Morton (Genealogical Publishing Company, forthcoming)
  - The Legal Genealogist blog by Judy G. Russell, JD (<http://legalgenealogist.com>)
  - *Passport Applications: A Page of History* by Phil Goldfarb (Tate Publ, 2 v)
  - *The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy* by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking (Ancestry)
  - *They Came in Ships: A Guide to Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor's Arrival Record* by John P Coletta, PhD (Ancestry)
  - *U.S. Military Records: A Guide to Federal & State Sources* by James C Neagles (Ancestry)
  - *Your Guide to the Federal Census for Genealogists, Researchers and Family Historians* by Kathleen W Hinckley (Betterway Books)



### Source-to-source comparison

What additional sources contain the same information of interest?

- Example: death data. Death certificate/register, church death/burial record, family Bible entry, obituary, cemetery plot record, tombstone, estate documents, deed sold as part of estate, census mortality schedule, etc.
- Look for more ideas in *The Source* or in this records checklist: <http://www.familytreemagazine.com/upload/images/PDF/recordschecklist.pdf>

Were those sources created independently?

- Some sources may have relied on the same informant (or other sources using the same informant), nullifying their ability to independently witness to that data.
- Stronger evidence is provided by reliable sources and informants who independently provide the same information.
- Sometimes you can't tell who provided information in a source (as in an obituary).

Compare the relative trustworthiness of information in conflicting sources. Examples:

- Which source is generally stronger, based on all the criteria you've learned?
- For the evidence you care about most, in which record(s) is it provided as primary information?
- Is there reason to suspect bias, error, or lies from the creator(s)/informant(s)?

### Highly recommended reading on source analysis *(also references for cited material)*

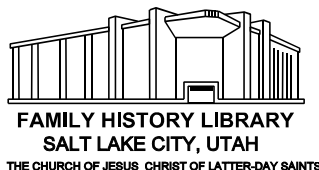
1. Thomas W Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof*. National Genealogical Society Special Topics Series, NGS Special Publication No 107 (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 2013), 55.
2. Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2009), 25.



# 8. Military Research I

## Colonial to just before WWI

by: James Phillabaum



### RESEARCH OUTLINE

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## U.S. Military Records

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### INTRODUCTION

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Military records identify individuals who served in the armed forces or who were eligible for service. This outline introduces strategies and records that can help you learn more about your ancestors who served in the United States military. Use this outline to set meaningful research goals, evaluate the likelihood that your ancestor is found in military records, and select the records that will help you achieve your goals.

This outline describes the content, use, and availability of major sets of records created mostly by the federal government. The Family History Library's research outlines for the separate states have more information about state military records. This outline discusses only sources that identify personal information about individuals in the armed forces and their units. It does not discuss historical sources about military institutions, weapons, battles, or tactics.

### Using this Outline

The "Basic Search Strategies" section of this outline suggests steps you should take to find your ancestors in military records. This section is especially valuable if you are just beginning your research.

The "Records Selection Table" on page 3 can help you choose types of records to search. The Family History Library's collection of federal military records is described on page 5. It is followed by a section that explains how to use the Family History Library Catalog to find specific records.

Beginning on page 11, the outline discusses in chronological order records for each of the major wars in which Americans participated. Not all military record sources are mentioned. Records not specific to a particular war but to a branch of service begin on page 54. The outline does not include sources for the Coast Guard and Air Force. At the end of most sections is a short bibliography titled "For Further Reading."

### BASIC SEARCH STRATEGIES

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#### Step 1. Identify an Ancestor You Wish to Find in Military Records

Begin your research with family and home sources. You may already know of ancestors who were in the military. You may find evidence that an ancestor served in the military from family traditions, census records, naturalization records, biographies, cemetery records, or records of veterans' organizations.

You may find an ancestor in a federal military record if he:

- Served in a state volunteer unit that was mustered into federal service during wartime. Most men who served during pre-twentieth century wars enlisted in state volunteer units.
- Enlisted in the regular U.S. military forces during wartime or peacetime.

## Partial Listing of Wars & Conflicts for the USA

Here is a partial listing of conflicts of the USA, of which your ancestors may have served. For more complete details on each specific war you can refer to *Wikipedia*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_history\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_history_of_the_United_States)

- **Colonial Wars (1620-1774)**
  - Pequot War (1637)
  - King Philip's War (1675)
  - Stone Rebellion (1739)
  - Pennamite Wars
  - Green Mountain Boys
  - Queen Anne's War
  - French & Indian War (1754-1763)
- War of Independence (1775-1783)
- Early National Period (1783-1815)
  - Northwest Indian War
  - Quasi War
  - Barbara Wars
  - Tecumseh's War
  - Creek War
  - Peoria War
  - War of 1812
- Continental Expansion (1816-1860)
  - Seminole Wars (1817-1818; 1835-1842; 1855-1858)
  - Black Hawk War (1832)
  - Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
  - Utah War (1857-1858)
- Civil War (1861-1865)
- Post Civil War (1865-1917)
  - Indian Wars (1865-1890)
  - Spanish American War (1898)
  - Philippine-American War (1899-1913)
  - Banana Wars (1898-1935)
  - The Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
- World War 1 (1917-1918- American Involvement)
- World War 2 (1941-1945 – American Involvement)
- Cold War (1945-1991)
  - Post War Military Reorganization
  - Korean War (1950-1953)
  - Lebanon Crisis of 1958
  - Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)
  - Dominican Intervention (1965)
  - Vietnam War (1957-1975)
  - Tehran hostage rescue (1979-1981)
  - Grenada (1983)
  - Beirut (1982-1984)
  - Panama (1989-1990)
- Post-Cold War (1991-2001)
  - Gulf War / Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)
  - Somalia (1992-1993)
  - Yugoslavia (early 1990's to 1999)
- War on Terrorism (2001-present)
  - Afghanistan (2001-present)
  - Philippines (2002)
  - Liberia (2003)
  - Iraq (2003-current)

## TYPES OF MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS HELD AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN WASHINGTON D.C.

The National Archives is a repository of records for the United States. The archives in Washington DC has a very large collection of military records from the Revolutionary War time to 1912. The National Military Personnel Records Center (NPRC), in St. Louis, Missouri holds military records from WW1 to the present. The most commonly requested military-related records used by genealogists are:

- **Compiled Military Service Records for Volunteers** (*will provide you with your ancestor's rank, unit, date mustered in and mustered out, basic biographical information, medical information, and military information.*)
- **Pension Applications and Pension Payment Records** (*usually provide the most genealogical information. These files often contain supporting documents such as: narratives of events during service, marriage certificates, birth records, death certificates, pages from family Bibles, letters received from the veteran while in service, depositions of witnesses, affidavits, discharge papers and other supporting papers*)
- **Bounty Land Records** (*from claims based on wartime service between 1775 and March 3, 1855, often contain documents similar to those in pension files, with lots of genealogical information. Many of the bounty land application files relating to Revolutionary War and War of 1812 service have been combined with the pension files*)

These records can often provide valuable information on the veteran, as well as on all members of the family. There is no simple explanation for how to begin research in military records. Your research path will depend on aspects such as: what branch of service your ancestor was in, which conflict, what dates, whether Regular Army or a volunteer unit, whether your ancestor was an officer or enlisted personnel, and whether there was a pension application.

---

<b>Branch of Service</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Volunteers	Military service performed by persons serving during an emergency and whose service was considered to be in the Federal interest, 1775-1902
Regular Army	Enlisted personnel, 1789-Oct 31, 1912 Officers, 1789-June 30, 1917
Navy	Enlisted personnel, 1798-1885 Officers, 1798-1902
Marine Corps	Enlisted personnel, 1798-1904 Some officers, 1798-1895
Coast Guard	Persons who served in predecessor agencies to the U.S. Coast Guard: the Revenue Cutter Service (Revenue Marine), the Life-Savings Service, & the Lighthouse Service, 1791-1919
Confederate States	Persons who rendered military service for the Confederate States government in its armed forces, 1861-1865
Veterans Records	Claims filed for pensions based on Federal military service, 1775-1916 and Bounty land warrant application files relating to claims based on wartime service, 1775-1855

Order copies of these records by mail, or online at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

Categories of pension / bounty land files available using NATF Form 85

1. A complete Civil War and later pension application file (up to 100 pages); based on Federal (not State or Confederate) military service during the Civil War or later (includes the Pension Documents Packet)
2. A complete Federal pre-Civil War military pension application based on Federal military service before 1861 (includes the Pension Documents Packet)
3. A Pension document packet that contains reproductions of eight documents containing genealogical information about the pension applicant, to the extent these documents are present in the file
4. A complete military bounty land application file based on service 1775-1855 (includes only rejected Revolutionary War applications)

Order copies of these records by mail, or online at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

---

Daughters of the American Revolution  
1776 D St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006-5392  
[www.dar.org](http://www.dar.org)

Children of the American Revolution  
1776 D St, NW  
Washington DC 20006-5392  
[www.nscar.org](http://www.nscar.org)

Sons of the American Revolution  
National Headquarters  
1000 South Fourth Street  
Louisville, KY 40203-3208  
[www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)

Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Elm Springs  
Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38401-0059  
[www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

General Society of the War of 1812  
P.O. Box 106  
Mendenhall, PA 19357-0106  
[www.gsw1812.org](http://www.gsw1812.org)

United Daughters of the Confederacy  
Memorial Building  
328 North Boulevard  
Richmond, VA 23220  
[www.hqudc.org](http://www.hqudc.org)

United States Daughters of 1812  
1461 Rhode Island Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-5402  
[www.usdaughters1812.org](http://www.usdaughters1812.org)

The Confederate Research Center  
Hill College  
PO Box 619  
Hillsboro, TX 76645-0619  
[www.hillcollege.edu/museum](http://www.hillcollege.edu/museum)

National Archives & Records Administration  
7<sup>th</sup> & Pennsylvania Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20408-0001  
[www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

National Record Center  
(Military Records) NARA  
1 Archives Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63138-1002  
[www.archives.gov/st-louis/](http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/) and  
[www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103939](http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103939)

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## USEFUL WEBSITES

[www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov) - American Battle Monuments Commission. Lists all military veterans buried in U. S. cemeteries in foreign countries. Lists all Missing-In-Actions and Buried-at-Sea for World War I and World War II. Also lists all KIA and MIA from the Korean War and Vietnam War.

[www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov) - Department of Veterans Affairs Home Page. Contains links to various VA programs

[www.archives.gov/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/index.html) - National Archives Home Page

[www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html](http://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html) - Information on ordering copies of Military Service Records from WWI to present.

[www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html](http://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html) - Information on ordering copies of Military Service Records, Military Pension Records, and Bounty Lands Warrants for pre-WWI service.

Records 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 → If you need	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	◆		◆				◆	◆

**INTERESTING & USEFUL BOOKS**



**How to Locate Anyone Who Is Or Has Been In The Military**  
By – Richard S. Johnson  
ISBN – 13 --- 9781877639500



**How To Do Civil War Research**  
By – Richard Allen Sauers  
ISBN – 13 -- 9781580970419



**Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor**  
By – Bertram, Hawthorne, & Groene  
ISBN – 13 – 9780345361929

# 9. Beginning DNA & Genealogy: Putting the Genes Back Into Your Genealogy

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 three types of testing most used: **Y-DNA analysis** (the Y-DNA checks only direct male ancestors), the **mt DNA analysis** (mitochondrial DNA checks direct mother to daughter lines) and 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 a mtDNA line has died out because only sons (who are now deceased) were born *daughtering out* is the reverse in a Y DNA line.

**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: Getetics, DNA and Family Health [www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm)
- ◆ National Geographic/IBM Genographic project <https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/>
- ◆ International Society of Genetic Genealogy [isogg.org](http://isogg.org)
- ◆ The Genetic Genealogist [www.thegeneticgenealogist.com](http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com)

## Genetic Testing Companies

- ◆ African Ancestry [www.africandna.com](http://www.africandna.com) (Use the FTDAN tests but specialize in African ancestry)
- ◆ Ancestry DNA <http://home.ancestry.com/> (No longer do Y-DNA or Mt-DNA analysis)
- ◆ Ancestry by DNA [www.AncestryByDNA.com](http://www.AncestryByDNA.com)
- ◆ 23andme [www.23andme.com](http://www.23andme.com)
- ◆ deCODEme [www.decode.me](http://www.decode.me) **Discontinued**
- ◆ DNA Consulting [www.dnaconsultants.com](http://www.dnaconsultants.com) (Autosomal test called DNA Fingerprint)
- ◆ DNA Tribes [www.dnatribes.com](http://www.dnatribes.com)
- ◆ Family Tree DNA [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com)
- ◆ GeneTree [www.genetree.com](http://www.genetree.com) **CLOSED. Can download previous information through AncestryDNA**
- ◆ Oxford Ancestors <http://www.oxfordancestors.com/>
- ◆ Pathway Genomics [www.pathway.com](http://www.pathway.com) **More Clinically Oriented**

## Online DNA Databases

- ◆ Ancestry DNA [www.dna.ancestry.com](http://www.dna.ancestry.com)
- ◆ GeneTree [www.genetree.com](http://www.genetree.com) **CLOSED Now owned by Ancestry**
- ◆ Mitosearch [www.mitosearch.org](http://www.mitosearch.org)
- ◆ Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) [www.smgf.org](http://www.smgf.org) **Purchased by Ancestry**
- ◆ Ysearch [www.ysearch.org](http://www.ysearch.org)
- ◆ GedMatch <https://www.gedmatch.com/login1.php>

## 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.

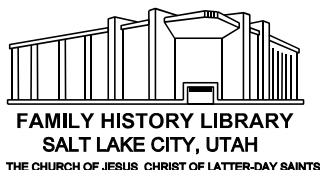
Bettinger, Blaine T, Ph.D: **I Have the Results of My Genetic Genealogy Test, Now What? (Free)**  
<http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/wp-content/uploads/InterpretingTheResultsofGeneticGenealogyTests.PDF>

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

# 10. Military Research II

## Modern Records

by: James Phillabaum



### RESEARCH OUTLINE

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## U.S. Military Records

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### INTRODUCTION

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Military records identify individuals who served in the armed forces or who were eligible for service. This outline introduces strategies and records that can help you learn more about your ancestors who served in the United States military. Use this outline to set meaningful research goals, evaluate the likelihood that your ancestor is found in military records, and select the records that will help you achieve your goals.

This outline describes the content, use, and availability of major sets of records created mostly by the federal government. The Family History Library's research outlines for the separate states have more information about state military records. This outline discusses only sources that identify personal information about individuals in the armed forces and their units. It does not discuss historical sources about military institutions, weapons, battles, or tactics.

### Using this Outline

The "Basic Search Strategies" section of this outline suggests steps you should take to find your ancestors in military records. This section is especially valuable if you are just beginning your research.

The "Records Selection Table" on page 3 can help you choose types of records to search. The Family History Library's collection of federal military records is described on page 5. It is followed by a section that explains how to use the Family History Library Catalog to find specific records.

Beginning on page 11, the outline discusses in chronological order records for each of the major wars in which Americans participated. Not all military record sources are mentioned. Records not specific to a particular war but to a branch of service begin on page 54. The outline does not include sources for the Coast Guard and Air Force. At the end of most sections is a short bibliography titled "For Further Reading."

### BASIC SEARCH STRATEGIES

---

#### Step 1. Identify an Ancestor You Wish to Find in Military Records

Begin your research with family and home sources. You may already know of ancestors who were in the military. You may find evidence that an ancestor served in the military from family traditions, census records, naturalization records, biographies, cemetery records, or records of veterans' organizations.

You may find an ancestor in a federal military record if he:

- Served in a state volunteer unit that was mustered into federal service during wartime. Most men who served during pre-twentieth century wars enlisted in state volunteer units.
- Enlisted in the regular U.S. military forces during wartime or peacetime.

## Partial Listing of Wars & Conflicts for the USA

Here is a partial listing of conflicts of the USA, of which your ancestors may have served. For more complete details on each specific war you can refer to *Wikipedia*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_history\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_history_of_the_United_States)

- **Colonial Wars (1620-1774)**
  - Pequot War (1637)
  - King Philip's War (1675)
  - Stone Rebellion (1739)
  - Pennamite Wars
  - Green Mountain Boys
  - Queen Anne's War
  - French & Indian War (1754-1763)
- War of Independence (1775-1783)
- Early National Period (1783-1815)
  - Northwest Indian War
  - Quasi War
  - Barbara Wars
  - Tecumseh's War
  - Creek War
  - Peoria War
  - War of 1812
- Continental Expansion (1816-1860)
  - Seminole Wars (1817-1818; 1835-1842; 1855-1858)
  - Black Hawk War (1832)
  - Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
  - Utah War (1857-1858)
- Civil War (1861-1865)
- Post Civil War (1865-1917)
  - Indian Wars (1865-1890)
  - Spanish American War (1898)
  - Philippine-American War (1899-1913)
  - Banana Wars (1898-1935)
  - The Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
- World War 1 (1917-1918- American Involvement)
- World War 2 (1941-1945 – American Involvement)
- Cold War (1945-1991)
  - Post War Military Reorganization
  - Korean War (1950-1953)
  - Lebanon Crisis of 1958
  - Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)
  - Dominican Intervention (1965)
  - Vietnam War (1957-1975)
  - Tehran hostage rescue (1979-1981)
  - Grenada (1983)
  - Beirut (1982-1984)
  - Panama (1989-1990)
- Post-Cold War (1991-2001)
  - Gulf War / Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)
  - Somalia (1992-1993)
  - Yugoslavia (early 1990's to 1999)
- War on Terrorism (2001-present)
  - Afghanistan (2001-present)
  - Philippines (2002)
  - Liberia (2003)
  - Iraq (2003-current)

## OFFICIAL MILITARY PERSONNEL FILES ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

---

BRANCH OF SERVICE	TYPE	DISCHARGE DATES
Army (Includes Army Air Force)	Enlisted Officer	1912 to 1954 1917 to 1954
Navy	Enlisted Officer	1885 to 1954 1902 to 1954
Air Force	All	1947 to 1954
Marine Corps	All	1905 to 1954
Coast Guard	All	1898 to 1954

*(Above records are available to the General Public)*

## OFFICIAL MILITARY PERSONNEL FILES NO ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

---

BRANCH OF SERVICE	TYPE	DISCHARGE DATES
Army	All	1955 to 30 Sep 2002
Air Force	All	1955 to 30 Sep 2004
Navy	All	1955 to 31 Dec 1994
Marine Corps	All	1955 to 31 Dec 1998
Coast Guard	All	1955 to Present

*(Above records are available only to the veterans and/or Next-of-Kin)*

## THE FIRE

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On July 12, 1973, a disastrous fire at the NPRC destroyed approximately 16-18 million Official Military Personnel Files. The records affected are:

Army	Personnel discharged 1 Nov 1912 to 1 Jan 1960	80%
Air Force	Personnel discharged 25 Sep to 1 Jan 1964 (Names alphabetically after Hubbard, James E.)	75%

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

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Daughters of the American Revolution  
1776 D St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006-5392  
[www.dar.org](http://www.dar.org)

Sons of the American Revolution  
National Headquarters  
1000 South Fourth Street  
Louisville, KY 40203-3208  
[www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)

General Society of the War of 1812  
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Washington, DC 20408-0001  
[www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

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Washington DC 20006-5392  
[www.nscar.org](http://www.nscar.org)

Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Elm Springs  
Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38401-0059  
[www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

United Daughters of the Confederacy  
Memorial Building  
328 North Boulevard  
Richmond, VA 23220  
[www.hqudc.org](http://www.hqudc.org)

The Confederate Research Center  
Hill College  
PO Box 619  
Hillsboro, TX 76645-0619  
[www.hillcollege.edu/museum](http://www.hillcollege.edu/museum)

National Record Center  
(Military Records) NARA  
1 Archives Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63138-1002  
[www.archives.gov/st-louis/](http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/) and  
[www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103939](http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103939)

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## USEFUL WEBSITES

[www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov) - American Battle Monuments Commission. Lists all military veterans buried in U. S. cemeteries in foreign countries. Lists all Missing-In-Actions and Buried-at-Sea for World War I and World War II. Also lists all KIA and MIA from the Korean War and Vietnam War.

[www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov) - Department of Veterans Affairs Home Page. Contains links to various VA programs

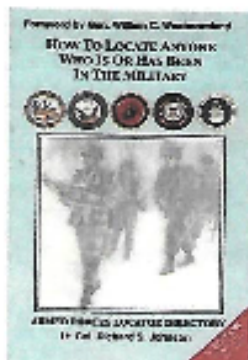
[www.archives.gov/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/index.html) - National Archives Home Page

[www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html](http://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html) - Information on ordering copies of Military Service Records from WWI to present.

[www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html](http://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html) - Information on ordering copies of Military Service Records, Military Pension Records, and Bounty Lands Warrants for pre-WWI service.

## INTERESTING & USEFUL BOOKS

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**How to Locate Anyone Who Is Or Has Been In The Military**

By – Richard S. Johnson

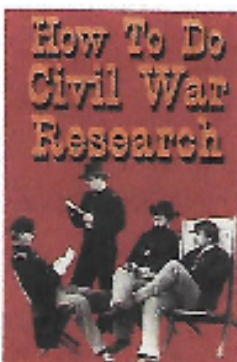
ISBN – 13 --- 9781877639500



**Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor**

By – Bertram, Hawthorne, & Groene

ISBN – 13 – 9780345361929



**How To Do Civil War Research**

By – Richard Allen Sauers

ISBN – 13 -- 9781580970419

# 11. Using Social Media to Break Through Brick Walls

by: Amie Bowser Tennant  
[mk\\_amie@hotmail.com](mailto:mk_amie@hotmail.com)  
[www.rootsbid.com/blog](http://www.rootsbid.com/blog)  
[www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com](http://www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com)

- I. Social media: Websites and applications that allow users to share and create content.
- II. Social media sites we are going to talk about today
  - a. Facebook
  - b. Pinterest
  - c. Twitter
  - d. Instagram
- III. How can social media help me?
  - a. Asking questions
  - b. Gathering information
  - c. Finding pictures and resources
  - d. Support
  - e. Sharing
- IV. Popular genealogy pages on Facebook
  - a. FamilySearch Research pages. A list can be found at [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Genealogy\\_Help\\_on\\_Facebook](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Genealogy_Help_on_Facebook)
  - b. "Just Ask!" These websites can be found by typing in a state name + "genealogy!" + "Just Ask!" (*Georgia Genealogy! Just Ask!* or *Canada Genealogy! Just Ask!*)
  - c. State genealogy network pages (*Nevada Genealogy Network* or *Ontario Genealogy Network*)
  - d. Group pages for your genealogy software like *RootsMagic Users* or *Family Tree Maker Users*
  - e. Group pages for historical and genealogical societies
  - f. Group pages for special items like photo restoration like *Photo Restoration Free Service*
- V. What should be included in a Facebook post requesting help with your brick wall?
  - a. Start with a specific question
  - b. Add names and dates
  - c. Add locations
  - d. Name family members
  - e. Evidence you have already collected
  - f. Hints or theories you have



VI. Using Pinterest; A virtual bulletin board of everything you love

- a. Create your own account
- b. Create boards such as “Genealogy Websites” or “Walls Family Photos,” etc.
- c. The more you like, the more your feed will be filled with appropriate things
- d. If you blog, be sure to “pin” your own things so you can share with others
- e. Use the Pinterest App on your smartphones to upload your family history documents and pictures directly to Pinterest
- f. Pinterest can also be used as a way to back-up your documents and pictures

VII. Instagram

- a. Create an account with your smartphone
- b. It is important to “like” or “heart” your favorite things
- c. It is important to “follow” key genealogy and family history people and companies like Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org, RootsBid.com, Lisa Louise Cooke, The Armchair Genealogist, etc.
- d. Post questions and share your findings regularly

VIII. Twitter

- a. Create an account on your personal computer or smartphone
- b. It is important to “heart” or “retweet” things you like
- c. It is important to “follow” key genealogy and family history people and companies as mentioned above
- d. Post questions or share your own stories and blogs

*Thank you for your attendance today!  
Amie Bowser Tennant © 2016 All rights reserved*

# 12. Trolling the Virtual Cemeteries and the Clues They Hide

by: Amie Bowser Tennant  
[mk\\_amie@hotmail.com](mailto:mk_amie@hotmail.com)  
[www.rootsbid.com/blog](http://www.rootsbid.com/blog)  
[www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com](http://www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com)

- I. Findagrave.com
  - a. Free
  - b. You only need to register if you wish to contribute
  - c. Site users can search by deceased person's name, cemetery name, or location
  - d. You may find more than just the tombstone picture
- II. Using information from Findagrave.com
  - a. Take it with a grain of salt
  - b. Be aware of citing the source properly
  - c. When wanting to download or copy a picture, ask permission
- III. Becoming a contributor to Findagrave.com
  - a. As a contributor, your responsibility is to set up a memorial page, upload tombstone information if known, and transcribe the data from the tombstone picture
  - b. The memorial page you create belongs to you
  - c. If there is an error that someone finds with your page, they may contact you, but you are ultimately responsible
- IV. BillionGraves.com
  - a. Free, but requires you to register by using your email
  - b. Works through a community approach which allows for many people to contribute to the effort
  - c. No one person "owns" the memorial page and edits or additional information can be uploaded by anyone
  - d. Allows for unique feature of instant uploads and GPS coordinates
- V. Deceasedonline.com
  - a. A burial and cremation database specifically for the United Kingdom
  - b. Search for free by country, region, county, burial authority, or crematorium
  - c. Must purchase "vouchers" to be able to view records, registers, or photographs
- VI. When the Tombstone You Need is **NOT** Online
  - a. Using social media to ask for help
  - b. Contacting the local historical or genealogical society
  - c. Using RootsBid.com to hire help

*Thank you for attending today!*  
*Amie Bowser Tennant © 2016, All Rights Reserved*

# 13. Raising a Family Historian: Connecting Kids to their Kin

by: Cheryl McClellan  
Geauga County (Ohio) Public Library Genealogist

## What Not to Do

- a. *Be a “talking head” about family history*
- b. *Be too busy researching to engage with children in the family*
- c. *Teach beyond children’s ability*
- d. *Underestimate children’s ability*
- e. *Assume children are not interested in family history*

## What To Do

- a. *Develop personal relationships with children in the family*
  - Willingness to spend time with you is based on mutual affection.
  - You are the key to their past, the foundation for their future.
  - Be patient, prepared, pleasant, fun.
- b. *Get to know their passions:*
  - Reader: loves to read or listen to a good story
  - Writer: likes to write stories and poems
  - Socialite: wants to play board games, talk with cousins
  - Athlete: loves to be physically active, play team games
  - Technology Whiz: up on latest technology, always on a device
  - Music Lover: plays, sings and/or knows lyrics to every song
  - Artist: likes to paint, draw, design, craft
  - Leggo Addict: owns millions of little bricks and people
- c. *Interact in a variety of ways and settings based on children’s passions, ages and abilities*
- d. *Reciprocity in relationships*
  - Know and respect their abilities
  - Let them teach you and/or the family: a skill, technology, craft, story, technique
  - Ask them about their lives
  - Give them an assignment in a family history activity, research or digitizing project, reunion
  - Attend their events: athletic, award, performance, Church
  - Ask them to pray for you, serve you or serve others with you

## **Taking Time to Connect Children with their Ancestors**

- a. *Prioritize and plan family history time*
- b. *One-on-one vs. group time: both are important*
- c. *Alternatives ways to spend time together*
  - Internet: Skype, Facebook, e-mail, Twitter
  - Phone: text, actual calls
  - Snail Mail: remember that cursive isn't being taught in all the schools!
- d. *Written Records: leaving a record of your life and your ancestors' lives for present and future generations*
- e. *Carpe Diem: "Seize the day" - tomorrow may not come*
  - Share family history spontaneously while working or playing together, riding in car, waiting in line or a doctor's office – family story, pedigree chart game instead of tic tac toe, teaching a young child how family members are related
  - Take advantage of unexpected "teaching moments" from your own childhood or an ancestor's life: when a dish or tool breaks, when a child needs comforting after a bad dream, when a test is failed or something goes wrong, when a valued friendship ends or a family member or pet dies

## **How to Connect Children with their Ancestors**

- a. *A Good (Family History) Story*
  - When I was a little girl ...
  - Stories about ancestors' pets or animals
  - Stories about brave or unusual ancestors
  - Funny family stories, like the time that ...
  - Ancestors' lives: military service, inventions, artists, athletes, musicians, hard workers, overcoming hardship, immigrating to a new country, a great adventure, a business or career, experiencing a plague or devastating illness, a hero, a recipe that went wrong
- b. *A Fun (Family History) Activity*
  - Create a family coloring book
  - Hold a family reunion, a picnic using ethnic foods, an ethnic or family history talent show
  - Play a traditional family sport: softball, horseshoes, cornhole, bocce, volleyball, soccer
  - Help older children create a family board game based on Monopoly, with family homes or local landmarks for the real estate, family cars in place of railroads, etc.

*c. A New (Family History) Skill*

- Index for Familysearch.org
- Use Familysearch or Ancestry.com or other database to look up a grandparent on the 1940 census
- Write own versions of poem “Where I’m From” by George Ella Lyon (georgeellalyon.com)
- Use “old technology”, like a typewriter or dancing to a record player or scrubbing socks on a scrub board
- Use a microfilm reader to look at old newspapers: ads for old time gadgets, medicine, fashion, obituaries, wedding and birth announcements, major news events
- Learn cursive writing skills and decipher an old family letter, recipe or journal
- Try a family recipe

*d. An Inspiring (Family History) Activity or Gift*

- Plan a day at the Temple to do family baptisms
- Clean up around an ancestor’s grave and have a family memorial
- Plan “This is Your Life” for an elderly relative’s birthday or anniversary
- Have a family music night and sing old family favorites, including hymns. Connect the music to family memories or members.
- Help a family member with house or yard work and have him or her reward the children with a family story.
- Take children to re-enactments of military history, old time craft demonstrations, restored homes or villages, etc., then share with the children a story of their ancestor who served in the Civil War, was a blacksmith or ran a millinery shop, etc.
- Check out illustrated children’s library books about experiences common to American ancestors: immigrating to America, pioneer days, one room schools, colonial living or some aspect of your ancestors’ lives. Read the book with the child and discuss your ancestors’ experiences. Examples: “Fiona’s Lace” and other Patricia Polacco books; Eric Sloane’s books illustrating various aspects of America’s past.
- Give a child a photo of an ancestor he/she resembles, or who has a common talent or for whom a child is named.
- Help a child pick out a favorite family photo to hang on the wall: a reunion with cousins, grandparents’ wedding photo, etc.

# 14. Interviewing Relatives

by: Judy Scott

It has been said that when a person dies, a library burns. Each one of us is a repository of knowledge, experience, and history. We may be able to compile a history of an era through documents and text books but it is the human element that makes that history come alive. In this class we will be discussing ways in which we can explore that repository of knowledge, experience, and history possessed by our older relatives and friends.

Among the topics we will be discussing are:

- Whom to interview and why:
  - What information do we hope to learn from this person?
  - What insights can he/she share?
  
- Preparation for the interview:
  - Making an appointment
  - Research local history
  - Decide the location
  - Types of questions to ask
  - Methods of recording the interview
  - Gather photos, documents, etc. that may facilitate the interview
  - Bring family group sheets and/or pedigree charts
  
- Conducting the interview:
  - Be on time
  - Interview etiquette
  - Interviewing skills
  - Suggested questions
  
- After the interview:
  - Thank you notes
  - Transcribe the record
  - Share your interview with interested parties, local history organizations, etc.
  - It is extremely important that you exclude any identifying information on living individuals if you share your interview with anyone other than close family and friends, especially when the interview is shared over the Internet. See handout on privacy rights.
  - Reflect. What can you learn from this person's experience that can enrich *your* life? Are there traditions that you can incorporate into your own family life? What have you learned that increases your appreciation for your family heritage?

## Examples of Open-Ended Questions

(Source: Creating Oral Histories, Family Search Research Wiki, Familysearch.org)

This is only a preliminary list of questions you can ask in an interview. The kinds of questions will vary depending on your circumstances and the person you interview. Modify the questions or add to them according to your needs.

- What is your earliest memory?
- What were some of your family's traditions?
- What was the happiest day of your life?
- Tell a story your mother or father told you when you were young.
- What places have you visited?
- What family heirlooms do you have?
- What childhood games did you play?
- Tell about a childhood hiding place.
- What were Sundays like when you were growing up?
- Describe your feelings or testimony of Jesus Christ. How did you gain that knowledge?
- What prayers have you had answered?
- Describe the most serious illness or accident that you have had.
- Do you remember any of your grandparents? Any great-grandparents? What were their names? What were they like?
- What were your siblings like?
- What trips or vacations do you remember?
- What special events took place in your neighborhood while you were growing up?
- What was your hometown like?
- What were politics like there?
- How many people were in your family? Describe each family member.
- What kinds of household chores did you do as a child? Which did you enjoy? Not enjoy?
- What aunts, uncles, or cousins do you remember? What were they like?
- Tell about family traditions for holidays and birthdays.
- Did you belong to any clubs or social groups? What were they like?
- What were your favorite childhood activities?
- Did you serve in the military? If so, where and when? What was it like?
- What special school memories do you have? Who were your favorite teachers?
- What challenges did you face as a child?
- What challenges have you faced as an adult?
- How did you first meet your spouse?
- How did your father spend his time?
- How did your mother spend her time?
- Tell about ancestors you know about—names and dates and any stories about them.
- What are the names of your children? What are their birth dates, where were they born, and what were the circumstances of their births, and their lives?
- Tell about some of the most notable people in your hometown.
- Tell about some of your neighbors as a child, as a youth, and as an adult.
- What changes have you seen in your lifetime in technology, society, politics, and so on?
- Tell about the house in which you live. Where else have you lived?
- Tell about the house you lived in during your childhood. Do you remember addresses or phone numbers?



## PRIVACY RIGHTS

When recording an interview, regardless of the format being used, it is important to respect the person's personal rights of privacy. Most people will not mind you sharing the content of their interview with you. However, it is always good to make sure that you have the interviewee's permission to share their comments with others.

Below is a sample of a contractual agreement you could use when interviewing a family member. The purpose of this contractual agreement is to inform the person being interviewed that the content of their interview may be shared with others. This could be in written form, such as a written history that has been published or photocopied. Or it could be posted in electronic format on a family website on the internet.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (name of the person being interviewed), hereby give my permission to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of the person conducting the interview) to use the transcript of the interview I took part in on \_\_\_\_\_ (date the interview took place) for any purpose, including sharing the text, audio, or video recording to interested family members, historical societies, universities, or published Web pages.

\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person being interviewed

\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person conducting the interview

(Source: Creating Oral Histories, Family Search Research Wiki, Familysearch.org)

# 15. Intro to Temple Work

Class by: James Phillabaum  
Handout by: Dana Palmer<sup>CG</sup>

## Steps to get started with Temple Work

1. Gather what you already have at your home
2. Contact relatives for more information
3. Determine what you are missing
4. Find missing details
5. Add missing details to FamilySearch Family Tree
6. Reserve names to take to the Temple

## Gathering Information

1. Documents (birth records, marriage records, death records, obituaries (newspaper clippings), tombstone photos, bible records, etc.)
2. Photos
3. Stories & Journals
4. Pedigree and Family Group Record (FGR) papers
5. Get a copy of a genealogy database from a relative (RootsMagic, PAF, etc.)

## What is needed to do Temple Work

Before submitting names to the temple you need bare basic information: birth, marriage and death dates and places. I always try to check the information in my family records with the original document. For example before submitting a person I would want to make sure the birth date in my family records and on the FamilySearch Family Tree matches the information found on the birth certificate. If it doesn't, then I need to update my records and the FamilySearch Tree file before submitting the name for temple work. Many people skip this step and just look for names on the Tree and that is a huge mistake which often leads to duplicate work being done. It's better to take a little time to make sure what you have is correct than rush to get the work done and have to do it again because of errors.

Start with yourself and work backwards. Those who have families with recent converts will find it easier to find new names than those with extensive pioneer backgrounds, but both will have ancestors who need work done with a little effort to find out more about them. I prefer to work on one family at a time so I don't miss anyone and I make sure all temple work is done for that family.

## Resources to help you find Missing Details

1. Family Search Record collections (online images and microfilm records)
2. Affiliate partners for those with LDS FamilySearch accounts
  - a. If you are a member of our church and have created an LDS account you are eligible to have free access to four pay websites: Ancestry.com, Findmypast.com, My Heritage and American Ancestors. These websites have many other resources and information that can aid you in your research and are completely free to church members. The subscription to the Ancestry.com database alone is worth \$300.
  - b. To sign up you need to log into FamilySearch with your LDS account
  - c. Go to <https://familysearch.org/partner access>
  - d. You will need to click on the “Join for Free” button” for each of the four affiliate companies. This will only work if you are logged into FamilySearch first with your LDS account.

## Finding Records in FamilySearch Record Collection

1. Go to [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)
2. Log in
3. Click on SEARCH
4. Click on “BROWSE ALL RECORD COLLECTIONS”
5. To the left click on the country you want to browse
6. In the country screen then click on the subdivision you want. If you clicked United States then click the state you want to search. In the state screen choose which record collection you want to search.
7. If you don't find your ancestor try a variation of names and filters. Don't put too much information into the search filters or you won't find your ancestor. Add as few details as possible and then narrow down the search results by adding in one fact at a time. For example if you are looking at marriage records and you put their birth date and place in the criteria you might not find them if the original record did not record the birth details.

## Add newly found details to FamilyTree

1. Once you find a missing detail you need to add it to the applicable person in FamilySearch Family Tree.
2. Make sure you are logged in
3. Click on FamilyTree
4. You can use the arrows to maneuver or click on the find button to search by name or ID number.
5. Once you found the person, click on the fact you want to edit.
6. Click the edit button and type the new information and the reason you believe it is correct then click save.
7. If the record was part of the FamilySearch Records you can attach that record to the person and fact.

Note: When adding living people to your tree please remember the following:

- (1) FamilySearch strongly protects the privacy of living people.
- (2) You will be the only one that can see the names of living people you have entered and only if you are logged in. (Not even that living person can see their entry unless you log in and they peer over your shoulder while you work on your computer.)
- (3) You can't use the Family Tree search feature to find living people

## Reserving Names at the Temple

1. Once the family you are working on is complete add all the facts are added, go to that person's page and click on ORDINANCES. This will indicate whether or not that person needs work done. You will have to check each person for what is needed.
2. The ordinance boxes are color coded to help you figure out what is needed to be done.
  - a. **Gray** means the work is done
  - b. **Green** means the work is available to be done.
  - c. **Dark Green** means the work has been submitted and the temple card for work to be done has ben printed (in other works the work is in progress)
  - d. **Yellow** is a submission by you but the card still needs to be printed.
  - e. **Orange** means someone has reserved that ordinance but it is not done yet
  - f. **Light Blue** means the work can't be done until other work is done first- so you are waiting for other ordinances to be done.
  - g. **Dotted outlines** means that either more information needs to be added before a submission can take place or the work is not needed such as a marriage for someone who was never married.
3. If someone has lived within the last 110 years the closest living relative has to give permission before the work can be submitted. So if you want to do work for your grandpa and your grandma is still living then she would have to give permission before his work can be submitted.

## How do I check the progress of my temple work submissions

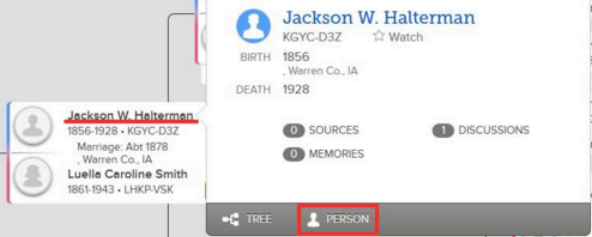
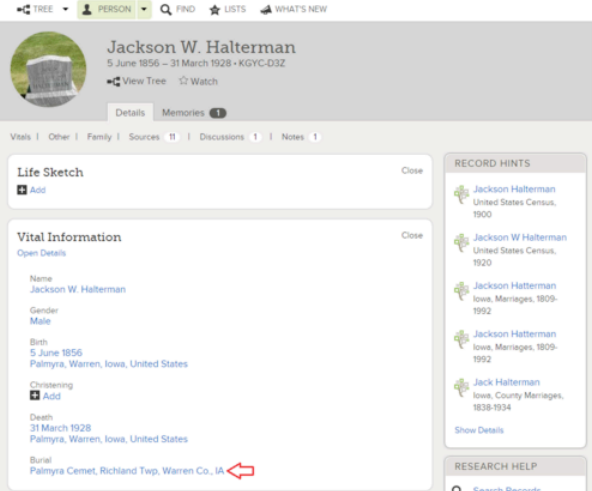
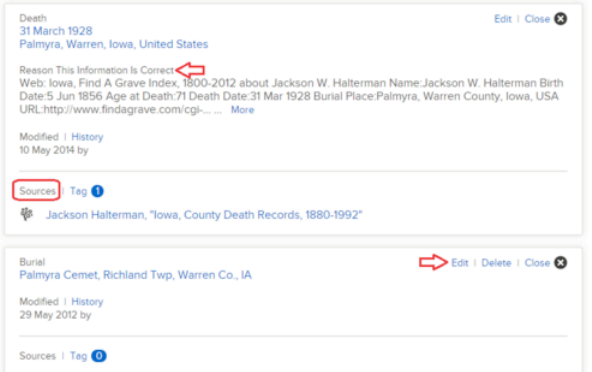
1. Go to familysearch.org
2. Log in
3. Click on TEMPLE
4. A list will come up showing all the work that you have reserved. The boxes in the ordinances column will indicate what has been completed and what still needs to be done.

## Tips for adding people to your tree from FamilySearch.org

<p>1. Find the individual on the pedigree to whom a new individual is to be added.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click the name of the person in any of the tree view options.</li> <li>The summary card appears.</li> <li>On the summary card, click Person. The details page for that person appears.</li> </ol>	<p>Tree View options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Landscape</li> <li> Portrait</li> <li> Fan Chart</li> <li> Descendancy</li> </ul>
<p>2. Scroll down to the Family Members section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To add a spouse or another spouse, click Add Spouse (located at the top of the Spouses and Children section).</li> <li>To add a parent, click Add Parent (located at the top of the Parents and Siblings section).</li> <li>To add a child to a person, click Add Child in the box beneath the person and spouse.</li> </ul> <p>Tip: The Add Child links appear at the bottom of the box that lists the children of a couple. If the list of children does not show, click  Children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To add a child with another unknown parent, click Add Child with an Unknown Parent. This link is beneath all of the spouses and children.</li> <li>To add the sibling of a person, click Add Child beneath the parents of that person.</li> </ul>	<p>The screenshot shows the 'Family Members' section with two columns: 'Spouses and Children' and 'Parents and Siblings'. In the 'Spouses and Children' column, the 'Add Spouse' button is highlighted in red. In the 'Parents and Siblings' column, the 'Add Parent' button is highlighted in red. Below the 'Spouses and Children' list, the 'Add Child' and 'Add Child with an Unknown Father' buttons are also highlighted in red.</p>
<p>3. Enter basic information about the person, and click Next.</p> <p>Or if you know the ID Number of a person already in Family Tree, click Find by ID Number in the lower right corner of the Add... screen. Enter the ID number, and click Find.</p>	<p>The screenshot shows the 'Add Spouse - Wife of John Barger' form. It includes fields for Title, First Names, Last Names, and Suffix. There are radio buttons for gender (Male, Female, Unknown) and status (Living, Deceased). It also has fields for Date of Birth, Birthplace, Date of Death, and Place of Death. At the bottom, there are 'Next', 'Cancel', and 'Find by ID Number' buttons.</p>
<p>4. If the correct person is displayed, click Add Person. If the person you select connects to additional generations, they display in your tree.</p> <p>If you do not find the correct person, click Create New at the top of the search results. The system adds the person with the information you entered on the previous screen.</p>	<p>The screenshot shows the 'Add Child - Child of John Barger' form. It has a 'You Entered' section with a table containing 'Sidney Thurman Her...' and 'North Carolina'. Below that is a 'Possible Matches Found' section with a table listing search results for 'Sidney Thurman Herm...' with birth and death dates, and parent information for 'Frederick Lee David H...' and 'Rhoda Barger'.</p>

## Correcting or Editing Information about a Person

You can edit information in FamilySearch Family Tree whether or not you created the information. FamilyTree keeps track for all changes in the change history. If you disagree with a change, you can use the change history list to restore a previous version of the information and undo the information whether or not you entered the information or made the change. If possible attach a source to help support your change or update and include a detailed reason why you believe the information is correct.

<p>1. Open the details page for the person.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the traditional Landscape pedigree view, descendency, portrait, or fan chart view, click the name. The summary card appears.</li> <li>On the summary card, click <b>Person</b>.</li> </ol>	
<p>c. The details page appears.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note: If the appropriate section is not open and shows Open in the far right of the section, click Open to display the information within the section.</li> </ul> <p>2. Click the information that you want to change or delete.</p> <p>3. A box with more details about this information appears.</p>	
<p>4. Review the existing information, especially the field titled Reason This Information Is Correct, and review any tagged Sources.</p> <p>5. If you still want to make a change, click Edit.</p>	

6. The fields appear.
7. Make your changes, including a reason to explain why the information is correct. **Tip:** If the existing reasoning is applicable, leave the existing explanation, and add your own comments.
8. Always choose the standardized date and place.
  - a. Begin typing the date or place. A list of standardized dates or places appears. Using standardized dates and places helps clarify the information that you enter. It also helps the system find people with the search feature.

**Note:** You can enter places in your native language. However, the database that standardizes places is not yet complete. If the system does not have a standardized place for the information you enter, select as specific a standardized place as you can, even if it is only the district, province, or country name. The standards improve over time. See [Recommending an addition to standardized places \(53683\)](#).

- b. If a list with standardized dates and places appears, click an option to tell the system which date or place to use. The standardized date and place appear below the field. If Family Tree can apply a standard, it does, even if you do not choose an option from the list.
- c. If you want the system to use only the standardized date or place, click the standard date or place in the list. The standard replaces text in the field.
- d. If you want the system to keep exactly what you entered, click **None of the Above** at the bottom of the list of options.

**Note:** If you enter a name using multiple templates, such as both Russian and Thai templates, you see all of the fields from all of the templates used. To delete one of the languages, delete the characters from the appropriate field, and save the change. For example, if you enter the name in Russian, Roman, and Thai, and you do not need the Russian, you can delete all of the text from the Russian fields and save the name.

9. When you finish, click **Save**.
10. To close the details box, click **Close**.
11. If you have a source, attach it to show that the information is correct.

The screenshot shows a form for entering burial information. The 'Date of Burial' field is empty. The 'Place of Burial' field contains 'Palmyra Cemetery, Warren, Iowa, United States'. Below this, a green highlight is under the text 'Standard: Palmyra Cemetery, Warren, Iowa, United States'. A red arrow points to the text 'Reason This Information Is Correct:'. Below that, it says 'Standardized place name: verified with BillionGraves.com'. At the bottom, there are 'Modified Today by Brooke Jones' and 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Removing or replacing incorrect parents

### Issues Addressed

- My ancestor shows the wrong father or mother.
- Neither parent is the parent of my ancestor.

### Solution

If a child shows incorrect parents, use the instructions below to correct the relationships.

#### Edit Icon

1. From the Family Tree pedigree, click the name of the child.
2. When the Summary card opens, click **Person**.
3. Scroll down the page to the Family Members section.
4. Under the heading Parents and Siblings, to the right of the name of the child, click the **Edit icon** (see the illustration above).
5. On the fly-out, click **Remove** or **Replace** for the father or mother if only one parent is incorrect. If both are incorrect, click **Remove** or **Replace** beside the name of the child.
6. On the **Remove** or **Replace** card, click the box to verify you reviewed the relationships, sources, and notes for the individuals. Click the appropriate link to remove or replace individuals or parents.
7. If you click to remove the person or parents, enter a clear reason, and click **Remove**.
8. If you click to replace one or both parents, you can enter search terms for a parent to search Family Tree. Or if you know the ID number of a parent, click **Find by ID Number** to search for the parent. Click **Next** or **Find** to begin the search. Click **Add Person** or **Add Couple** to replace one or both parents. If you do not find the correct parent, click **Create New** to create a new parent record.

**Note:** Removing or changing the parent-child relationship does not remove or change the couple relationship. If the mother and father should not show as a couple, you also need to delete the couple relationship that connects them. See [Removing or replacing incorrect spouse \(53976\)](#).

To change a parent for all of the children showing for a couple, click the **Edit icon** in the box showing the parents instead of beside the name of a child. Remove or replace the incorrect spouse in the relationship. See [Removing or replacing incorrect spouse \(53976\)](#)



## Your Source Box

### Issues Addressed

- What is my Source Box?
- How many sources can I have in my Source Box?
- Should I keep all my sources in my Source Box?
- Can I organize my Source Box?

### Solution

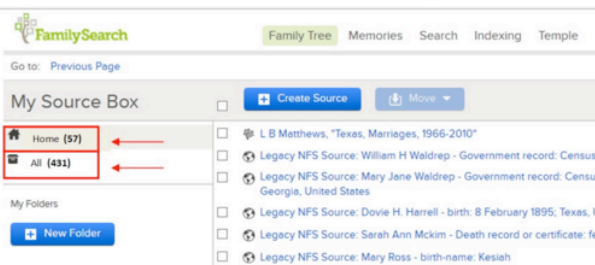
Your Source Box contains the sources that you want to attach to your ancestors. It lets you reuse sources instead of retyping a source each time you need to use it. To view your Source Box, click your name in the upper right corner and then click **Source Box** from the drop-down menu. (See [Finding your Source Box in Family Tree \(69448\)](#) to show this and an additional way to find your Source Box.) You can add sources from the historical records or add sources of your own. See [Adding a record from familysearch.org to your Source Box \(71989\)](#) and [Typing a new source into your Source Box \(71988\)](#).

You can add up to 10,000 sources in your Source Box. However, most people find that having too many sources makes it hard to find the proper one. Use these hints to manage your Source Box effectively.

- In your Source Box, keep only the sources that you need for the ancestors on whom you are currently working. Your Source Box is not intended to be a place to permanently store every source that you create or find.
- After you attach a source to every ancestor who needs it, remove the source from your Source Box. See [Removing sources from your Source Box \(71967\)](#).
- Use folders to organize your sources into groups. For example, you could create a folder for all of the sources about a specific family line. You can have up to 50 folders in your Source Box. See [Using folders to organize your Source Box \(71936\)](#) and [Deleting unneeded folders from your Source Box \(71991\)](#).

To view the sources in your Source Box, use the steps below:

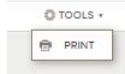
1. Sign in to [FamilySearch.org](#).
2. Click your name in the upper right corner.
3. Click **Source Box**.
4. Click **Home** to see all of the sources that are not in folders.
5. Click **All** to see all of the sources from the home page plus all of the sources in the folders.



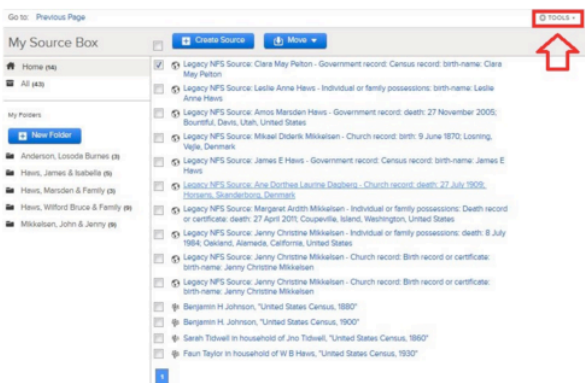
See [Adding a source already created to your Source Box](#) to add a source to the box so you can attach it to other people.

Printing a list of sources in source box

To print one page of sources in your Source Box, click **Tools** in the upper right corner, and then click **Print**. The system prints the sources you see on the screen. If you have multiple pages of sources, you must print each page separately.

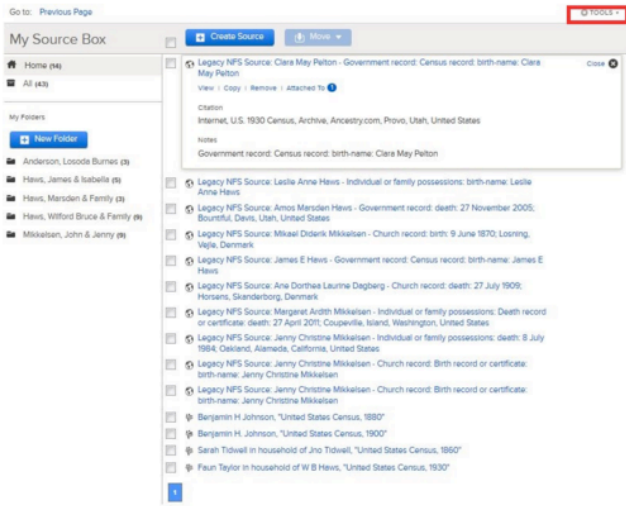


Below is an example.





Click a source to see more information. When you click Print, you can see the source detail for that source as well as the rest of the page of sources.



## FamilySearch Messaging

### Issues Addressed

- How can I contact someone who has not made their email address public?
- Someone changed the information on my ancestor, can I get a message to them?
- Is there a messaging system within FamilySearch?
- Where do I find Send a Message in Family Tree?
  
- Will the Send a Message link be on the contact card for LDS Church Membership?

### Solution

#### FamilySearch Messaging

Family Tree is a collaborative, universal pedigree best worked on together. A key ingredient of that collaboration is the ability to make changes, updates, additions, and the capability to carry on a conversation with those you are working with. That conversation just got a lot easier through the FamilySearch Messaging feature.

FamilySearch Messaging provides patrons with the ability to communicate with each other. The three objectives are:

1. Work with and support each other on common ancestors
2. Courteously resolve issues with each other. Well documented sources are the focus of our discussion.
3. Express gratitude for patrons who add memories, sources, and provide breakthroughs to family lines.

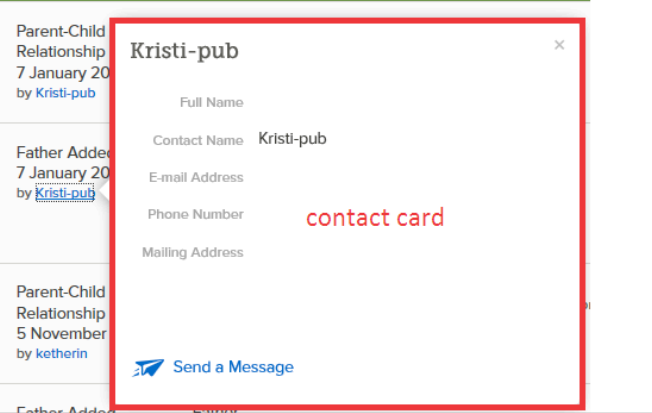
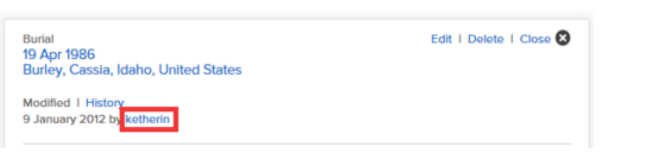

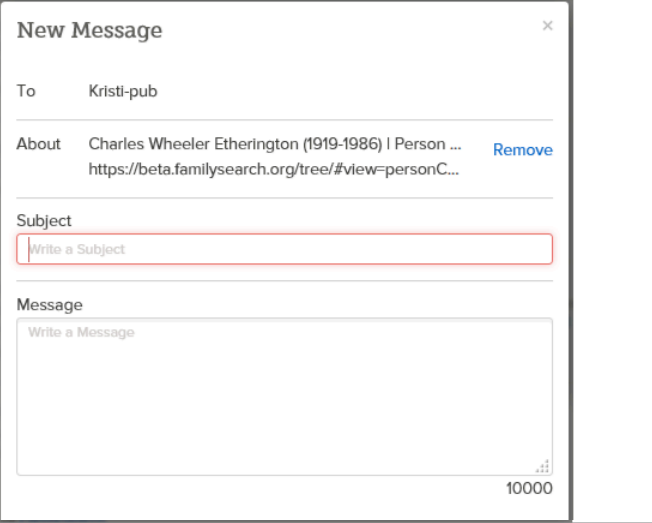
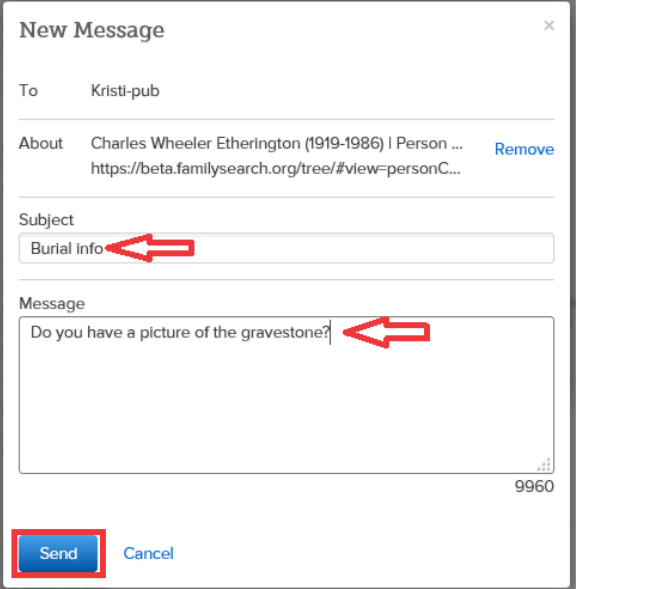
The messaging system connects each FamilySearch user in a private network using the FamilySearch.org Contact Name, which is already public, allowing patrons to keep their contact information private.

**Note:** There is no guarantee the other patron will reply, if you send a message using the FamilySearch Messaging feature.

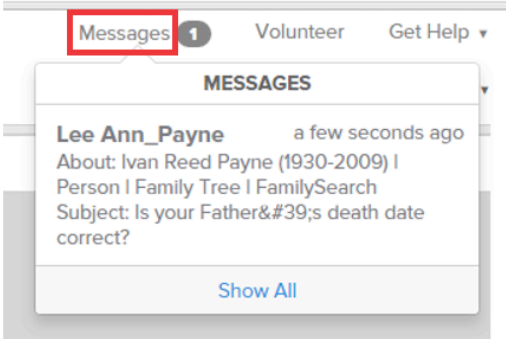
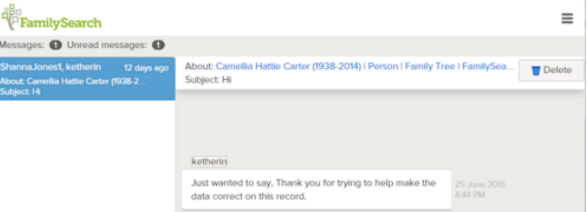
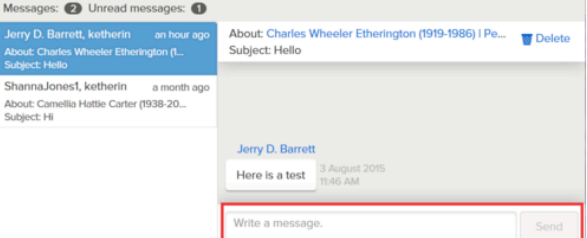
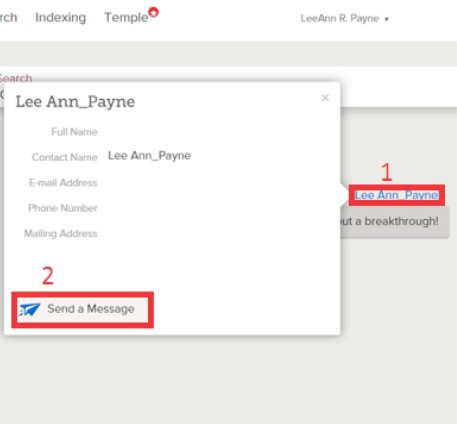
There are three main parts to FamilySearch Messaging:

- [Creating and sending messages](#)
- [Mailbox and replying](#)
- [Email notification](#)

Creating and sending messages

<p>Within the FamilySearch.org Family Tree, the user-to-user messaging will work like text messaging. New conversations between users can be initiated on the Contact Card wherever it shows the last change or from the Show All Changes page.</p>	 <p>Parent-Child Relationship 7 January 2012 by Kristi-pub</p> <p>Father Added 7 January 2012 by Kristi-pub</p> <p>Parent-Child Relationship 5 November 2011 by ketherin</p> <p>Full Name Contact Name Kristi-pub E-mail Address Phone Number Mailing Address</p> <p>Send a Message</p>
<p>In a typical scenario, users can discover new vital (birth, marriage, or death) information added by another researcher. To send the user a message:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click the other user's Contact Name link, which appears on any changes or additions made to Family Tree. This displays their Contact Card.</li> </ol> <p>Note: The Send a Message link will not be available on some contact cards where the contact name is FamilySearch.</p>	 <p>Burial 19 Apr 1986 Burley, Cassia, Idaho, United States</p> <p>Modified   History 9 January 2012 by ketherin</p> <p>Send a Message</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Click the blue Send a Message link.</li> </ol>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. On the New Message window, the To and About fields are filled in with the recipient's name and a link to the person page being viewed when Send a Message was clicked.</li> </ol> <p>Note: Clicking Remove will delete the About field.</p>	 <p>New Message</p> <p>To Kristi-pub</p> <p>About Charles Wheeler Etherington (1919-1986)   Person ... Remove <a href="https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...">https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...</a></p> <p>Subject Write a Subject</p> <p>Message Write a Message</p> <p>10000</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Fill in the subject and the message.</li> <li>5. Click Send, and the message will be sent to the recipient.</li> </ol> <p>Note: The message area is limited to 10,000 characters. A counter is provided below the bottom right corner of the message box.</p>	 <p>New Message</p> <p>To Kristi-pub</p> <p>About Charles Wheeler Etherington (1919-1986)   Person ... Remove <a href="https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...">https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...</a></p> <p>Subject Burial Info</p> <p>Message Do you have a picture of the gravestone?</p> <p>9960</p> <p>Send Cancel</p>

Mailbox and replying

<p>To track the conversation, see the text-message-style message, in the messages panel. The messages panel is in the Messages link found at the top right of the window next to the Volunteer and Get Help links.</p> <p>There will only be a count bubble after the Messages link if there are unread messages in the mailbox. The count will be the number of unread messages.</p> <p>The FamilySearch Messaging mailbox can also be accessed directly at <a href="https://familysearch.org/messaging/mailbox">https://familysearch.org/messaging/mailbox</a>.</p>	
<p>Click Show All to open the messages panel to read, reply, or delete any of the messages sent or received.</p> <p>Note: There is no limit on the number of messages you can send. Plus there is no limit on the number of messages that can stay in your FamilySearch Messages inbox.</p>	
<p>While a message is open, you can reply using the Write A Message box at the bottom of the page and click Send.</p> <p>Note: The Send button will not be available until you write something in the box.</p>	
<p>If you have a message from another user in your mailbox and you want to start a new subject:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click on the name to see the Contact Card</li> <li>2. Click Send a Message</li> </ol>	

#### Email notification

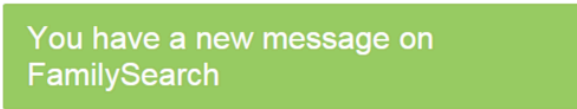
When you have a new FamilySearch Message waiting for you from the previous day, an email will be sent to you. The email will have a subject of "You have a new message!" and the content will include:

"Dear

You have received a message from a FamilySearch patron, other user>, who has shared a question or comment with you.

To view your new message and reply, simply click the FamilySearch link below. Thank you."

Here is a picture example:



Dear ketherin

You have received a message from a FamilySearch patron, Jerry D. Barrett, who has shared a question or comment with you.

[Charles Wheeler Etherington \(1919-1986\) | Person | Family Tree | FamilySearch](#)

To view your new message and reply, simply click the FamilySearch link below. Thank you.



The limit is one email notification per day for new messages received. If no new messages are received, then no new email notifications will be sent. We are looking at other user configuration options for notification frequency in the future.

At the bottom of the email, you can click the link to "Opt out of receiving this notification" meaning the FamilySearch Messaging notification, or "One-Click Unsubscribe from all FamilySearch communication". This will only stop FamilySearch from sending you emails about new messages until you opt in again. There will not be a way to opt out of the messages feature completely. The messages option will appear in the header and the Send a Message option will remain on your contact card.

#### Additional Information for Members

No, the Send a Message link will not be on the contact card for LDS Church Membership.

# 16. Intro to Temple Work

by: Amie Bowser Tennant  
[mk\\_amie@hotmail.com](mailto:mk_amie@hotmail.com)

## How to Begin Your Family History –LDS

### **I. What to do First**

- a. Gather all your own records such as certificates, newspaper clippings, pictures, letters, family bibles, journals, etc.
- b. Write down what you know on your pedigree chart.
- c. Call your elder family members to see if they can fill in the gaps.
- d. Remember to write down where or who you got your information from.

### **II. Pedigree Charts**

- a. Father is always on top.
- b. Always use a maiden name for a woman. If you do not know the maiden name, leave it blank.
- c. Write a date in a standard genealogical way to avoid confusion later (15 Jun 2001).
- d. Record a location as follows: city/town, county, state, country if applicable.
- e. What to record on your chart: names, birth, death, marriage dates, and locations

### **III. Find the Missing Pieces**

- a. Start by looking at your filled pedigree chart, what are you missing?
- b. Pick a person you want to find information for.
- c. Go to [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) . Can you find any records there? If yes, save the record to your “Source Box” for the future.
- d. Record any new found information on your pedigree chart and in your Family Tree. Remember to write down where the information came from or attach the record you saved in your source box to the person’s page.
- e. Use alternate spellings of names if you are having trouble locating records.

### **IV. Tips for Filling out the Family Tree Online**

- a. When adding a new person to your family tree, be sure they are not already in the system.
- b. You will need to manually add any living person.
- c. Once you have added a new individual, run a duplicate search to make sure that the temple work has not already been completed. You will find that at the bottom right hand side of the person page.

## **V. Reserving a Name to Take to the Temple**

- a. From your Family Tree screen, click the person you would like to check on.
- b. Click “Person” from the pop-up box.
- c. Now, click on “Ordinances” in about the middle of the screen.
- d. If ordinance work needs to be done, you can “reserve” it here. If the work is done or reserved by another, you will be able to see that here.
- e. If you reserve an ordinance, that work is then moved to your “Temple” section at the top right of your screen.
- f. Your temple list can be accessed by clicking on the word “Temple” at the top right side of the screen. Check mark the person(s) you are interested in taking to the temple and follow the prompts to print out your paper.
- g. Take the paper to the temple desk and they will print the appropriate cards for you, or you may print the cards from home yourself.

*Thank you for coming. Please feel free to contact me with further questions at [mk\\_amie@hotmail.com](mailto:mk_amie@hotmail.com)*

*Amie Bowser Tennant*

*Family History Consultant*

*Research Genealogist, Speaker, and Blogger*

[www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com](http://www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com)

[www.rootsbid.com/blog](http://www.rootsbid.com/blog)

# 17. Temple Work Session

by: Stephen McDonald, MD

This is a work session for LDS members only. There is no handout for this class.

You will need to have a FamilySearch account set up prior to coming to the work session at the jamboree. Please contact your ward's family history consultant if you need help with this.

Make sure you bring your laptop with you as well as your FamilySearch username and password so you can log into the website. Help will be available in the work session if you get stuck or have questions.

# 18. Temple Work Session

by: James Phillabaum

This is a work session or LDS members only. There is no handout for this class.

You will need to have a FamilySearch account set up prior to coming to the work session at the jamboree. Please contact your ward's family history consultant if you need help with this.

Make sure you bring your laptop with you as well as your FamilySearch username and password so you can log into the website. Help will be available in the work session if you get stuck or have questions.



# 19. Freedmen's Bureau Records

by: Matthew White

## FREEDMEN'S BUREAU PROJECT FACTS

DiscoverFreedmen.org

### FREEDMEN'S BUREAU RECORDS FAST FACTS:

- The Freedmen's Bureau was organized near the end of the American Civil War to assist newly freed slaves in 15 states and the District of Columbia.
- From 1865 to 1872, the bureau opened schools to educate the illiterate, managed hospitals, rationed food and clothing for the destitute, and even solemnized marriages. In the process it gathered priceless handwritten, personal information on potentially 4 million African Americans.
- In 2001, FamilySearch indexed the Freedman's Bank records, comprising more than 460,000 historical records, which became one of the largest collections of searchable Civil War-era African American records.
- In 2009, FamilySearch volunteers continued these efforts by indexing over 800,000 Freedmen's Bureau records from Virginia.
- Today, FamilySearch is launching a call to action to index the names of freedmen and refugees from approximately 1.5 million more documents in the bureau collection.
- Using an online indexing tool, volunteers will mine each record for data, which will then be compiled into an online searchable database.
- Nationwide volunteer indexing efforts are expected to take one year to complete.
- Once the records are indexed and searchable online, many African Americans will be able to discover their Civil War-era families for the first time.
- Records, histories and stories will be available on [discoverfreedmen.org](http://discoverfreedmen.org).
- Additionally, the records will be showcased in the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture, which is currently under construction on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., and expected to open in late 2016.

**ABOUT FAMILYSEARCH:** FamilySearch is the largest genealogy organization in the world. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources and services each year to learn more about their family history through more than 4 billion free online records and nearly 5,000 family history centers worldwide. FamilySearch is a nonprofit family history organization dedicated to connecting families across generations.

The Freedmen's Bureau Project  
LEAD US INTO THE LIGHT



# Tips and Tricks: Using the Freedmen's Bureau Collection for African American Research

## *Navigating a sea of 4 million Bureau records to find your ancestors*

The Freedman's Bureau was formed by Congressional decree to assist freed slaves transition to citizenship after the Civil War. Imagine literally overnight, in the spring of 1865, following this nation's first Civil War, being one of 4 million people who went from being a slave or indentured servant to being a new citizen of the United States of America. You most likely found yourself as a refugee. You, and your family, were most likely illiterate. You needed to legally establish your name and identity, and to receive some formal education to learn how to at least read and write. You might have been in need of healthcare assistance for medical problems. You certainly needed a place to call your own, so you needed to understand how to navigate the court system to be a landowner or find a place to stay until you could afford rent. This insight helps to understand the many services provided by the newly established Freedmen's Bureau during reconstruction following the Civil War, and where you might look to find your ancestors from the Bureaus many records of operations or correspondence.

The Bureau supervised all relief and educational activities relating to freedmen in 15 states and the District of Columbia, including issuing rations, clothing and medicine. Though its seven-year life span was fraught with problems that limited its effectiveness, a wealth of records was kept for all its activities.

As [DiscoverFreedmen.org](http://DiscoverFreedmen.org) volunteers make these precious documents easily searchable online, descendants of the emerging citizens/patrons of the Bureau can emancipate a treasure trove of precious details about their ancestors hidden and locked within the musty record books that have been virtually mute until now.

## Quick Steps

First of all, it helps to know that with all the Bureau was tasked with, what kinds of records were kept and the types of information you'll find in each.

## Information by Record Type for Family History Research

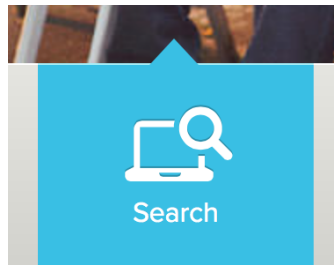
Freedmen names and other personal data and information can be found in records such as:

- **Hospital patient records:** Records from hospitals and dispensaries may include the names of patients or those who requested admittance, and sometimes their ages, residences, and dates of death.
- **Bounty registers and registers of military claimants:** Freedmen and refugees who served in the military could claim military benefits. These applications often include the name of the claimant, company and regiment, the date of the claim, and possibly the names of surviving relatives.
- **Labor contracts, apprenticeships, and indentures:** Contracts between employers (usually farmers and plantation owners) and freedmen or apprentices include the names of the contracting parties, periods of service, rate of wages, and other contract details.
- **Registers of complaints:** Complaints reported to bureau officers for a large variety of situations: wages withheld, children not being returned to their parents after their apprenticeships ended, abuse or threats of violence, and more. These registers include the names of freedmen, the nature of the complaints, and sometimes the case summaries and names of the defendants.
- **Registers of marriages:** Registers kept by Bureau officers give the names of the couple and date the marriage was registered. They may also include the name of the minister who performed the ceremony and information on previous marriages such as the number of children from those marriages.
- **Ration reports and applications:** Requests for rations, clothing, and medicine made to bureau officials may include the name of the person requesting the rations, his or her age, gender, race, residence, the reason for the request, and possibly the number and names of his or her family members.
- **Land records:** Lists of abandoned or confiscated lands held by Bureau officers often give the name of the former owner, the location of the property, how the property was acquired, when it was restored to the former owner, and other details.
- **Court records:** Records of court cases usually include the names of the plaintiffs and the defendants, details about the case, and the decision or verdict.

## How to Access the Freedmen's Bureau Records

To view these incredible records online, follow these steps:

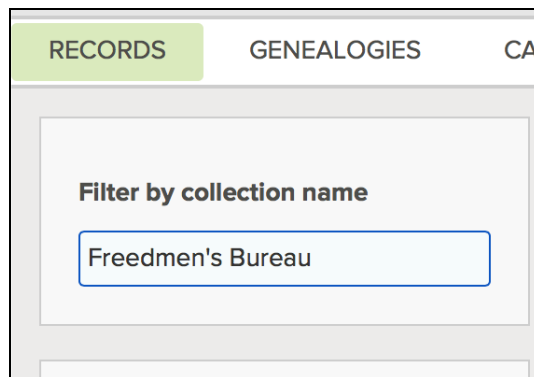
- Go to [FamilySearch.org](https://FamilySearch.org)
- Select the **SEARCH** icon from the menu



- Under the world map, click on the link **Browse All Published Collections**



- In the upper left corner you will find a search box to **Filter by collection name** – type in Freedmen's Bureau



- This will bring up a list of all digital collections, organized alphabetically by state.

Historical Record Collections		17 collections
		*= Recently added or updated
Title ▾	Records	Last Updated
Alabama, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872	<a href="#">Browse Images</a>	07 Jul 2014
Arkansas, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1864-1872	<a href="#">Browse Images</a>	18 Jun 2014

## SEARCHING THE COLLECTIONS

Click on the Title to open your selected collection.

- If online volunteers have finished indexing the collection, you will see search boxes that enable you to enter an ancestor's name and other criteria to help filter your search.
- If the collection has not been indexed yet, you'll be offered the opportunity to search the digital images of the collection. Click on **Browse Images** to see a list of that state's records and subordinate field offices within the state by city name. Click on an item to open the digital images, and use the tools available to navigate the images in search of your ancestors.

## VIEWING THE IMAGES

- If a collection is indexed, you'll just need to click on the camera icon next to a name in your search results to see the original image.
- If the collection is browse images only, the digital photos have been grouped and "waypointed" at a high level to help facilitate your manual navigation. You can look at the original images in the image viewer and use the viewer's tools to navigate, zoom, download, or print.

## Freedmen's Bureau Media Contacts

### MEDIA CONTACTS

**Paul Nauta**

FamilySearch International  
(801) 240-6498  
[NautaPG@familysearch.org](mailto:NautaPG@familysearch.org)

**La Fleur Paysour**

Smithsonian National Museum of African American  
History and Culture  
(202) 633-4761  
[paysourf@si.edu](mailto:paysourf@si.edu)

**Sherri Camp**

Afro-American Historical & Genealogical Society  
(785) 969-9144  
[president@aaahgs.org](mailto:president@aaahgs.org)

Additional Freedmen's Bureau Project resources are available at [Mormonnewsroom.org](http://Mormonnewsroom.org)

## African American Genealogy Groups

### OHIO

#### **African American Genealogy Group of the Miami Valley**

P.O. Box 485  
Yellow Springs, OH 45387-1224  
<http://www.aagmv.org>

#### **African American Genealogical Society (Cleveland)**

P.O. Box 201476  
Cleveland, Ohio 44120-1476  
[dstallworth@aagsclev.org](mailto:dstallworth@aagsclev.org)  
[www.aagsclev.org](http://www.aagsclev.org)

#### **African Americans in Southeastern Ohio**

<http://www.seorf.ohiou.edu/~xx057/aa018@seorf.ohiou.edu>

#### **Oberlin African-American Genealogy & History Group**

M.P.O. Box 0374  
Oberlin, OH 44074  
ph: (440) 935-9770 (messages only)  
(440) 935-0201  
[oberlinaagenealogy@afrigeneas.net](mailto:oberlinaagenealogy@afrigeneas.net)  
[www.geocities.com/oberlinaagenealogy](http://www.geocities.com/oberlinaagenealogy)

#### **Lorain African American Genealogy Society**

P.O. Box  
1004  
Lorain, Ohio 44055

#### **Franklin County African American Interest Group**

570 W. Broad Street  
Columbus, OH 43215-2710  
[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com)  
(614) 469-1300

#### **BEVERLY GRAY**

#### **Coordinator, Southern region, Ohio Underground Railroad Association**

Chillicothe, Ohio  
Email: [bjgray@horizonview.net](mailto:bjgray@horizonview.net)

#### **The Friends of Freedom Society Ohio Underground Railroad Association**

P.O. Box 360661, Columbus, Ohio 43236  
[Info@OhioUndergroundRailroad.org](mailto:Info@OhioUndergroundRailroad.org)

### INDIANA

#### **Indiana African American Genealogy Group**

P.O. Box 1811  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-1811  
E-mail: [info@iaagg.org](mailto:info@iaagg.org)  
<http://iaagg.org>

#### **Indiana African American Genealogy Group**

PO Box 1811  
Indianapolis, IN 46206  
[www.indyafriamgen.org/](http://www.indyafriamgen.org/)

#### **AAGS of Fort Wayne**

P.O. Box 11524  
Fort Wayne, IN 46859-1524  
(260) 247-0789  
(260) 804-0270  
[aagsfw@gmail.com](mailto:aagsfw@gmail.com)

## KENTUCKY

### **African-American Genealogy Group of Kentucky**

P.O. Box 1211  
Frankfort, KY 40602  
Email: [aaggky@yahoo.com](mailto:aaggky@yahoo.com)  
Website: [www.aaggky.org](http://www.aaggky.org)  
Telephone: 502.422.4457  
Sharyn Mitchell, Pres. - 502.682.5082

## ILLINOIS

### **African American Cultural and Genealogical Society**

314 N Main Street  
Decatur, IL 62523-1102

### **AAHGS - Little Egypt**

Sandra McKinley, President  
P. O. Box 974  
Carbondale, IL 62903-0974  
[jimztoy@verizon.net](mailto:jimztoy@verizon.net)

AAHGS - Northern Illinois/Southern Wisconsin  
PO Box 1732  
Rockford, IL 61110-1732  
(815) 246-2053  
[www.aahgsnisw.org](http://www.aahgsnisw.org)  
[info@aaahgsnisw.org](mailto:info@aaahgsnisw.org)

### **AAHGS - Patricia Liddell Researchers**

Carrie McMorris, President  
P. O. Box 438652  
Chicago, IL 60643-8652  
[comcmorris@yahoo.com](mailto:comcmorris@yahoo.com)

### **AAGHS of Chicago**

PO Box 37-7651  
Chicago, IL 60637  
(312) 458-0837  
[www.aaghsc.org](http://www.aaghsc.org)

### **AAHGS - Patricia Liddell Researchers**

PO Box 438652  
Chicago, IL 60643-8652

### **International Sons & Daughters of Slave Ancestry**

PO Box 436937  
Chicago, IL 60643-6937  
[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilissdsa](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilissdsa)

### **Tony Burroughs**

PO Box 53091  
Chicago, IL 60653-0091  
[www.tonyburroughs.com/](http://www.tonyburroughs.com/)

## TENNESSEE

### **AAHGS - Nashville**

Chajuan Fitzgerald, President  
3415 West End Avenue #511  
Nashville, TN 37203-1060  
[pfoster@tnstate.edu](mailto:pfoster@tnstate.edu)

### **African American Family History Association**

PO Box 280786  
Memphis, TN 38168



## VIRGINIA

### **AAHGS - African American Genealogy Group of Charlottesville/Albemarle Co., VA**

Caruso Brown, President  
P.O. Box 7492  
Charlottesville, VA 22906-7492  
[avenue.org/aagg/](http://avenue.org/aagg/)  
[aagg@avenue.org](mailto:aagg@avenue.org)

### **AAHGS - Burke, Brown and Steppe**

PO Box 7492  
Charlottesville, VA 22906  
[avenue.org/aagg](http://avenue.org/aagg)

### **AAHGS - Central Virginia**

Shelley Murphy, President  
265 Turkeysag Trail, Ste. 102 #140  
Palmyra, VA 22963  
[aahgscva@gmail.com](mailto:aahgscva@gmail.com)  
[kelil@aol.com](mailto:kelil@aol.com)

### **AAHGS - Greater Richmond**

Mureen Elgersman-Lee, President  
P.O. Box 27833  
Richmond, VA 23261  
[elgersmanlee.bhm@gmail.com](mailto:elgersmanlee.bhm@gmail.com)

### **Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia**

00 Clay Street  
Richmond, VA  
Mailing address: PO Box 61052  
Richmond, VA 23261  
(804) 780-9093  
[www.blackhistorymuseum.org](http://www.blackhistorymuseum.org)

### **AAHGS - Hampton Roads**

Selma Steward, President  
P. O. Box 2448  
Newport News, VA 23609-2448  
[selinva@aol.com](mailto:selinva@aol.com)

### **AAHGS of Portsmouth, VA**

PO Box 2468  
Portsmouth, VA 23702  
Attn: Mae Breckinridge-Haywood  
(757) 487-0431  
[www.blackhistoryportsmouth.com/](http://www.blackhistoryportsmouth.com/)

### **Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County**

4249 Loudoun Ave  
The Plains, VA 20198-2237  
(540) 253-7488  
[www.aahafauquier.org](http://www.aahafauquier.org)

### **Alexandria Black History Resource Center**

638 N Alfred Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

### **Hanover County Black Heritage Society**

114 North Railroad Avenue  
Ashland, VA 23005  
(804) 368-0921

### **Middle Peninsula AAGHS of VA**

Essex Public Library  
117 North Church Lane  
Tappahannock, VA 22560  
(804) 321-1206  
[mpaagenealogicalsociety.org](http://mpaagenealogicalsociety.org)

### **Orange County AAHS**

130 Caroline Street  
Orange, VA 22960  
[www.ocaahs.org](http://www.ocaahs.org)

## MARYLAND / DC

### **AAHGS - Agnes Kane Callum - Baltimore**

PO Box 9366  
Catonsville, MD 21228-0366

### **AAHGS - Central Maryland**

6352 Windharp Way  
Columbia, MD 21045  
[cmgen.wordpress.com](http://cmgen.wordpress.com)  
[afharri@comcast.net](mailto:afharri@comcast.net)

### **AAHGS - Prince George's County Maryland**

PO Box 44252

Fort Washington, MD 20744-4252  
[pgcm.aahgs.org/](http://pgcm.aahgs.org/)

### **Toussaint L'ouverture Historical Society**

PO Box 4115  
Silver Spring, MD 20904-4115  
[toussaintlouverturehs.org](http://toussaintlouverturehs.org)

### **AAHGS - James Dent Walker**

PO Box 60632  
Washington, DC 20039-0632



## PENNSYLVANIA

### **AAHGS - Family Quest Society (Philadelphia)**

Laura Booth, President  
P.O. Box 34620  
Philadelphia, PA 19101  
[lbooth2@juno.com](mailto:lbooth2@juno.com)  
[aahgsfamilyquest@yahoo.com](mailto:aahgsfamilyquest@yahoo.com)

### **AAGG of Philadelphia**

PO Box 27356  
Philadelphia, PA 19118-0356  
[www.aagg.org](http://www.aagg.org)

### **AAHGS - Pittsburgh**

Marlene Garrett-Bransom, President  
P. O. Box 99893  
Pittsburgh, PA 15233-4893  
[aahgspgh08@aol.com](mailto:aahgspgh08@aol.com)

### **AAHCS of Bucks County**

PO Box 1532  
Bristol, PA 19007  
Sidney L. Taylor, President Emeritus  
(609) 758-3160  
[www.aahcsbc.org](http://www.aahcsbc.org)  
[sltaylor6@comcast.net](mailto:sltaylor6@comcast.net)

Dr. Ione Vargas  
Temple University  
1301 Cecil B. Moore Ave  
Philadelphia, PA 19122-6005

## NEW YORK

### **AAHGS - Jean Sampson Scott-Greater NY**

PO Box 1050  
New York, NY 10116-1050  
[www.aahgsny.org](http://www.aahgsny.org)

### **Buffalo Genealogical Society of the African Diaspora**

PO Box 155  
Buffalo, NY 14209-0155

### **African Atlantic Genealogical Society**

PO Box 7385  
Freeport, NY 11520  
[www.aagsinc.net](http://www.aagsinc.net)

### **Afro-American Historical Association of the Niagara Frontier**

PO Box 63  
Buffalo, NY 14207-0061  
[www.aahanf.org](http://www.aahanf.org)

## MICHIGAN

### **Fred Hart Williams Genealogical Society**

5201 Woodward Avenue  
Detroit, MI 48202-4007  
(313) 438-3233  
[www.fhwgs.org](http://www.fhwgs.org)

### **Southwest Michigan Black Heritage Society**

471 W South Street  
Kalamazoo, MI 49007  
(269) 381-9775  
[www.smbhs.org](http://www.smbhs.org)  
[heritagesociety@charter.net](mailto:heritagesociety@charter.net)

### **Lansing Area African American Genealogical Society**

P.O. Box 22203  
Lansing, MI 48909-2203  
[entpeople@yahoo.com](mailto:entpeople@yahoo.com)  
Melvin J. Holley, Past President

### **Detroit African American Genealogy Society**

Dr. B. Arkela Revels  
8834 Prest Street  
Detroit, MI 48228-2206

## WISCONSIN

### **AAGS of Milwaukee Villard Avenue Public Library**

mailing address:  
PO Box 12843  
Milwaukee, WI 53212  
[jfwilliams34@att.net](mailto:jfwilliams34@att.net)  
(414) 263-3618

### **Nevis Historical and Conservation Society**

PO Box 563  
Charlestown, Nevis, WI  
[www.nevis-nhcs.org](http://www.nevis-nhcs.org)

### **Wisconsin Black Historical Society**

2620 W. Center Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53206  
(414) 372-7677  
[www.wbhs.org](http://www.wbhs.org)

## OTHER STATES

### **AAHGS - New England**

42 Laurelwood Drive  
Stroughton, MA 02072-4961  
[www.aahgs-ne.org](http://www.aahgs-ne.org)

### **AAHGS - New Jersey**

PO Box 83  
Middletown, NJ 07748  
[www.aahgsnj.org](http://www.aahgsnj.org)  
[afroamnje@aol.com](mailto:afroamnje@aol.com)

### **Rhode Island Black Heritage Society**

101 Dyer Street  
Providence, RI 02903-2827  
[www.providenceri.com/RI\\_BlackHeritage](http://www.providenceri.com/RI_BlackHeritage)  
[ribhsl@gmail.com](mailto:ribhsl@gmail.com)

### **AAHGS - North Carolina Piedmont-Triad**

PO Box 36254  
Greensboro, NC 27416-6254  
[onlinegreensboro.com/~aahgs/](http://onlinegreensboro.com/~aahgs/)

### **AAHGS - Winston Salem**

5400 Novack Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27105-1756

### **Trans-Catawba AAGA Lincoln Co. Historical Coord.**

211 West Water Street  
Lincolnton, NC 28092-2639

### **Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society**

*Metro Atlanta Chapter*  
AAHGS Metro Atlanta  
P. O. Box 54131  
Atlanta, GA 30308-9998  
[www.rootsweb.com/~gaaahgs](http://www.rootsweb.com/~gaaahgs)  
[aahgsatlanta@gmail.com](mailto:aahgsatlanta@gmail.com)

### **AfriGeneas**

c/o Valencia King Nelson  
1496 Soaring Pointe NE  
Marietta, GA 30062-3268  
[www.afrigeneas.com](http://www.afrigeneas.com)

### **Georgia Genealogy Researchers In The South (GGRITS)**

P.O. Box 87188  
College Park, GA 30337

### **Stewart County African American Heritage Society**

4811 Yosemite Drive  
Columbus, GA 31907  
(706) 569-4344

### **Harriet Tubman Historical Society**

PO Box 832127  
Stone Mountain, GA 30083  
[www.harriettubman.com](http://www.harriettubman.com)

### **AAHGS - North Alabama**

PO Box 89  
Normal, AL 35762-0089

### **Association of Black Genealogists of Alabama**

6208 Crest Green Rd, #202  
Birmingham, AL 35212-3834

### **Birmingham African-American Genealogy Study Group**

c/o Linn-Henley Research Library  
**Birmingham Public Library**  
2100 Park Place  
Birmingham, AL 35203  
(205) 901-6387

**Black Belt African American Genealogical and Historical Society**

PO Box 971  
Selma, AL 36702-0971  
[www.bbaaghs.org](http://www.bbaaghs.org)

**Black Historical Society of Broward County**

2060 NW 30th Ave  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33311  
(954) 733-6139

**AAHGS - Central Florida**

PO Box 1347  
Orlando, FL 32802-1347  
[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flcfaahg](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flcfaahg)

**AAHGS - Tampa Florida**

27418 Sugar Loaf Drive  
Wesley Chapel, FL 33544-8639  
[cw5bobw@verizon.net](mailto:cw5bobw@verizon.net)  
Robert Wimberly, President

**African American Research Library & Cultural Center**

2650 Sistrunk Blvd  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33111-8658

**Haitian American Historical Society**

9822 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Ste. 3A  
Miami Shores, FL 33138-2347  
[www.haitianhistory.org](http://www.haitianhistory.org)

**Lee County Black History Society**

1936 Henderson Avenue  
Fort Myers, FL 33916  
[lcbhs.ebmnet.com](http://lcbhs.ebmnet.com)

**Louisiana Creole Research Association**

PO Box 791845  
New Orleans, LA 70179-1845  
[lacreole.org](http://lacreole.org)

**AAHGS - Arkansas**

PO Box 4294  
Little Rock, AR 72214-4294  
[www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~araahgs](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~araahgs)

**AAGHS**

PO Box 200784  
San Antonio, TX 78220-0784

**Dallas Genealogical Society African American Interest Group**

PO Box 12446  
Dallas, TX 75225-0446  
[www.geocities.com/deanofdallas/aagighome.html](http://www.geocities.com/deanofdallas/aagighome.html)

**AAHGS - Willie Lee Gay - H Town**

1807 Waterside Drive  
Missouri City, TX 77459  
[charmon47@hotmail.com](mailto:charmon47@hotmail.com)  
[htown.aahgs.org](http://htown.aahgs.org)

**Red River Sankofa Historical Society**

3323 Candleway Drive  
Spring, TX 77388  
[info@redriversankofa.com](mailto:info@redriversankofa.com)  
[www.redriversankofa.org](http://www.redriversankofa.org)

**Tarrant County Black Historical & Genealogical Society**

PO Boc 50483  
Fort Worth, TX 76105-0483  
[blog.tarrantcoblackhistorical.com](http://blog.tarrantcoblackhistorical.com)

**AAHGS - Landon Creek**

PO Box 18754  
St. Louis, MO 63118-9998  
[www.stl-aahgs.org](http://www.stl-aahgs.org)

**St. Louis African American History & Genealogy Society**

P.O. Box 18754  
St. Louis, MO 63118  
(314) 306-0975  
[sparky8232003@yahoo.com](mailto:sparky8232003@yahoo.com)

**St. Louis Genealogical Society African-American Special Interest Group**

PO Box 43010  
St. Louis, MO 63143-0010  
[www.stlgs.org](http://www.stlgs.org)

**Midwest Afro-American Genealogical Interest Coalition**

PO Box 300972  
Kansas City, MO 64130-0972  
[www.magickc.org](http://www.magickc.org)

**Black American West Museum and Heritage Society**

3091 California Street  
Denver, CO 80205

**Black Genealogy Search Group**

PO Box 7276  
Denver, CO 80207  
[www.bsggden.com](http://www.bsggden.com)  
President Edward Walton

**AAHGS -Tucson**

PO Box 89092  
Tucson, AZ 85752-9092

**Black Family Genealogy & History Society**  
PO Box 90683  
Phoenix, AZ 85066-0683  
[www.bfghs.net](http://www.bfghs.net)

**AAHGS - Utah**  
5017 Wallace Lane  
Salt Lake City, UT 84117

**Nevada AAGS**  
10733 Esk Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89144

**California AAGS**  
PO Box 8442  
Los Angeles, CA 90008-0442  
(310) 202-1647  
[caags.org](http://caags.org)

**AAGS of Northern California**  
PO Box 27485  
Oakland, CA 94602-0485

**AAHGS - Central California**  
PO Box 9161  
Fresno, CA 93790-9161

**Gaslamp Black Historical Society**  
PO Box 1122469  
San Diego, CA 92112-2469  
[www.harlemofthewest.com](http://www.harlemofthewest.com)

**Middle Passage Research Group**  
PO Box 90392  
Los Angeles, CA 90009-0392

**Pasadena Area AAGS**  
PO Box 6296  
Altadena CA 91003-6296

**San Diego AA Genealogy Research Group**  
PO Box 741956  
San Diego, CA 92174-1956

**San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society**  
762 Fulton  
San Francisco, CA 94102-4119  
(415) 292-6172  
[www.SFBlackHistory.org](http://www.SFBlackHistory.org)

**Yolo County African American Heritage Association**  
PO Box 1749  
Woodland, CA 95776-1749

**Black Genealogy Research Group of Seattle**  
PO Box 22848  
Seattle, WA 98122  
[SeattleBGRG@gmail.com](mailto:SeattleBGRG@gmail.com)  
(206) 784-0337

**Black Heritage Society of Washington State**  
PO Box 22961  
Seattle, WA 98122-0961  
(206) 551-3278  
[www.blackheritagewa.org](http://www.blackheritagewa.org)

**AAHGS of Alaska**  
PO Box 143105  
Anchorage, AK 99514-3105

**Black Liberated Arts Center (BLAC)**  
PO Box 11014  
Oklahoma City, OK 73136  
(405) 524-3800  
[www.blacinc.org](http://www.blacinc.org)

**Choctaw Chickasaw Freedmen Association of Oklahoma**  
16358 Lock and Dam Road  
Spiro, OK 74959-4922  
[www.choctawchickasawfreedmen.com](http://www.choctawchickasawfreedmen.com)

## NATIONAL

**Afro-American Historical & Genealogical Society, Inc.**  
P. O. Box 73067  
Washington, DC 20056-3067

**AAHGS - National**  
PO Box 73067  
Washington, CA 20056-3067  
[www.aahgs.org](http://www.aahgs.org)

# 20. Hidden Treasures at FamilySearch

by: Dana Palmer<sup>CG</sup>  
[dana@treasuredlineage.com](mailto:dana@treasuredlineage.com)

The familysearch.org website makes finding information about your family or research area super easy. There are five main categories for searching plus numerous other pages with useful tools as follows:

## SEARCH

### 1. Records

- The record category has links to the records of the historical collection. Many of these come from original sources and are digital reproductions of what you would find if you traveled to those locations.
- To access this collection you can either type your ancestor name in the name field or browse the collection by clicking on the applicable link. *You will get better search results by browsing and selecting the specific database than by entering the names in the main search field.*
- To browse the record collection:
  - Select ALL COLLECTIONS or just a specific one like UNITED STATES
  - Click the collection you want to browse. A list will appear and in the upper right corner it will list the number of collections in the chosen category.
  - To find records in Ohio.
    - Choose UNITES STATES.
    - You can type a locality such as OHIO in the box to the upper left under the SEARCH feature, or you can filter the categories below by selecting the specific locality (United States), the date, or category.
    - If you click the state name to the left instead of typing it in the box, then when you use the back arrow, you won't have to retype the state name every time.
    - Click on the link for **Ohio Deaths 1908-1953**.
      - Type your ancestor's name. Make sure that the ancestor you choose actually died during 1908-1953, otherwise they won't be found in the index.
      - When the listing of names appear; click on the applicable one. For this database you will need to sign in to view the original image as required by the record collection donor.
      - These images easily can be saved to your computer. Click on the SAVE button or right click your mouse on the image and select SAVE TO YOUR COMPUTER.

- It is helpful to just browse by scrolling down and seeing what is in the collection and how it is organized.
  - Census records are listed under **United States** then arranged by the census year.
  - Many military records are also listed under United States
  - The **IGI** or International Genealogical Index is part of the collection again and can be searched by the full name or by typing in IGI into the search box.
  - If you see a camera icon next to a collections' name, there is a digital image as well as the transcribed abstract.
  - A star next to the name means it is a recently added or updated collection.
  - If it states browse collection instead of giving the number of entries, then you will have to search page by page to find the entry you want. Many of these records have indexes in the front of each specified book that can aid in browsing the un-indexed collection.
- Record collections are constantly being added to the historical record collection. Check back often to see what's new.

## 2. Genealogies

- These lineage linked trees come from compiled sources. Currently this includes Ancestral File and Pedigree Resource File.
- Scroll down to the bottom of the page and there are links to historical records where the specified name is mentioned. These may or may not be related to your line.

## 3. Catalog

- The Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) or catalog is a compilation of all the books, microfilms, microfiche, etc. for what's available on loan from the Salt Lake City Library collection in Utah. Copies of original records (vitals, census, church, tax, court, etc.) from around the world are stored on microfilm or microfiche. Most of these records can be ordered and sent to your local family history center. Data found in the RECORDS part of familysearch comes from what is on the microfilms, microfiche and books in this collection through the indexing project. Ordering these records save time and money.
- Many microfilms have been digitized and are part of the historical record collection. Copies of the original images can be viewed online through the historical record collection or by clicking on the record listed in the library catalog. Eventually all microfilm will be digitized and be available online. If you would like to help with this project sign up online on the INDEXING link.
- Searches to the catalog can be made by selecting one of the following filters: Place Names, Last Names, Titles, Author Information, Subjects, Call Numbers, Film Numbers or Keywords.
- I prefer using the *place name* filter.
  - Select Place Name in SEARCH box
  - Type in your locality (e.g. Adams, Ohio). This will bring up all those localities with Adams and Ohio. Select the one that relates to your research area. (*Remember that in the US most records are organized on the county level so it is very important to know which county you need to research.*)

- A list will then appear with categories and topics for Adams County, Ohio. There will be a number next to each category. This number is not the number of names in that category but the number of collections, which may have many microfilms.
- Select the applicable category and title. Click the drop down arrow and choose from the titles. Click the link and you will be directed to either the digital image found in the historical record collection or the page view that contains information on the microfilm / microfiche that will need to be ordered.
- Keep in mind that record collections that list County Courts, Probate Courts, Clerk of Courts, and the Health Department are a copy of the original documents found in these repositories. Collections with an author's name are usually an abstracted source taken from the original. Although the abstracted indexes are immensely helpful, originals always should be ordered and copied too.
- Don't expect to find the names of your ancestors in this collection. The catalog provides you with information on records that have been filmed. The microfilm or the online historical record collections, have names you can search, not the titles in the catalog collection.

#### **4. Books**

- The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, and many other libraries are working together to digitize their books and make them available to the public. Over 200,000 family books, county and local histories and other type genealogy books have already been completed and can be found on this site. Check back often as new books are frequently added. This is a great place to find county histories.

#### **5. Wiki**

- FamilySearch's Wiki is a free website resource database similar to an online library like Wikipedia. It can be searched by key word for specific articles or by browsing topics or locations. Many articles and how-to instructions about family history can be found or posted on this site.
- Links or content material is posted by individuals or genealogists who are familiar with records for that specific locality, the content and where to find them. Many times links to online databases with name indexes are referenced.

## **FAMILY TREE**

You have to be logged in to use this feature. You can add your own family tree to this site as well as sources, photos, documents and research notes. Make sure to check to see if you ancestors are already in the database before you upload your gedcom. If your relatives are already in the system you can easily connect everyone using their assigned ID. Documents, photos and source details can be attached to each person, which makes preserving your records and sharing your data super easy!

## MEMORIES

You can add or find family photos on your ancestors when you are logged in. What a great way to share family photos, documents and stories with other family members that live far away. People can easily be tagged and linked to themselves in the family tree database. The tagging feature makes it easy for other relatives to help to identify people you have not tagged and identified in group photos.

## GET HELP

### ▪ **Contact FamilySearch**

- *Call Us*: Provides contact information for FamilySearch via telephone
- *Live Chat*: Allows you to chat online with someone who can either answer your question or direct you to someone else who may have the information to answer your question
- *In Person Help*: Provides information on finding a local family history center
- *Send a Message*: Allows you to email a question or concern to family search

### ▪ **Help Center**

- *Product Support*: tools to help you successfully use Familysearch. Many FAQ listed here.
- *Research Assistance*: a group of specialist researchers that can answer your questions live online or via phone.
- *Getting Started*: Basic help to get started with your family history research
- *Learning Center*: Free online classes can be found here.
  - Each class has a link to watch or download a video / slide presentation, and some have pdf's with the class outline.
  - There are hundreds of online genealogy courses for you to use ranging in skill levels from beginner to advanced as well as country specific or language specific categories.

## VOLUNTEER

### ▪ *Indexing Historical Records*

- Volunteers world-wide can contribute to this project. The indexing project is designed for use on any computer to be completed in small batches that take about 45 minutes.
- The indexes and digital images found in the historical record collection are a direct result of the indexing project.
- Once a batch is complete it is compared and checked for accuracy. The results are free and posted in the historical record collection on family search.
- You do not have to be an expert at computers to help with this project.

### ▪ *Help Others with Their Research*

- You can help people around the world by sharing your experience and knowledge.

### ▪ *Donate to FamilySearch*

- This can be monetary, donations of records or services or software skills

### ▪ *Participate in Evaluations*

- You can provide brief survey feedbacks to longer evaluations sessions to testing new ideas from the labs.