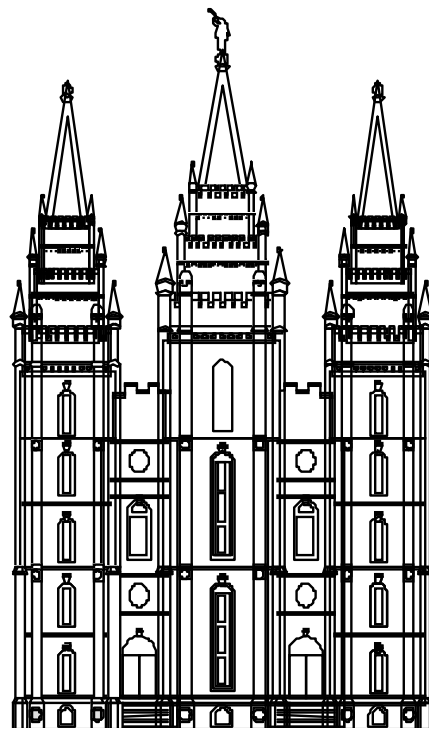


**Twenty-first Annual
Dayton Ohio Stake
Dayton Ohio (East) Stake
Family History Jamboree**

Student Materials



Families are Forever

901 East Whipp Road
Centerville, Ohio
April 15, 2017

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 1st
(937) 304-3978

Fairfield
(937) 578-2158

Springboro
(937) 360-3216

] Dayton (Spanish)
(937) 304-2557

Huber Heights
(937) 304-3688

Springfield
(937) 360-3281

Eaton
(937) 733-9242

Kettering
(937) 304-3229

Xenia
(937) 532-3286

Englewood
(937) 248-5537

Miamisburg
(937) 204-8413

Columbus Ohio Mission
(614) 776-6357

Cincinnati Ohio Mission
(513) 947-9863

Family History Centers

Centerville Family History 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 2017 Family History Jamboree a success. As you meet these people during the day, let them know you appreciate their efforts.

| <u>Instructor</u> | <u>Class Title(s)</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| Leland Cole | 18. Creating Your Personal Tree Using RootsMagic |
| Peggy Lauritzen | 1. But It's All On the Internet 6. The FamilySearch Wiki: A Great Tool When You Need Some Help 11. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records 26. School Daze: Searching for the School Records of our Ancestors |
| Cheryl McClellan | 15. Introduction to Genealogy: Tips and Tools to Get You Started 20. Kids Doing Genealogy? The Earlier, the Better! 22. Deciphering Old Penmanship |
| Stephen McDonald | 21. Using DNA in Family History: Fundamentals, Fables, Frustration and Fun 28. Temple Work Session |
| Sunny Morton | 2. Five Ways to Facebook Your Family History 7. Comparing the Big 4: Ancestry, FamilySearch, Findmypast and MyHeritage 12. Which Way Did They Go?! |
| Jean Muetzel | 19. Lineage Society Applications |
| Dana Palmer | 3. Finding Your German Ancestor's Place of Origin 8. Locating Newspapers Using Chronicling America 13. Creating & Publishing a Cherished Family Book 25. Become a Pro Using Family Tree on FamilySearch |
| James Phillabaum | 5. Military Research 10. Cemetery Research 24. Intro to Temple Work 28. Temple Work Session |
| Amie Bowser Tennant | 4. Rooting Our Your Native American History 9. "Deeds" you Hear About These Underutilized Records? 14. Finding Answers in Naturalization Records 23. Tech Savvy Journaling & Scrapbooking for Genealogists |
| Anne Wachs | 17. Library Genealogy Databases |
| Matthew White | 27. Freedman's Bureau Records |
| Robert Young | 16. Military and Unit Histories |

Organizing Committee

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Responsibility</u> |
|--|---|
| Mark Hubner | Stake Presidency Representative |
| Thad Hill Craig Funk Dennis Brown 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 |
| Wards | Primary Artwork |

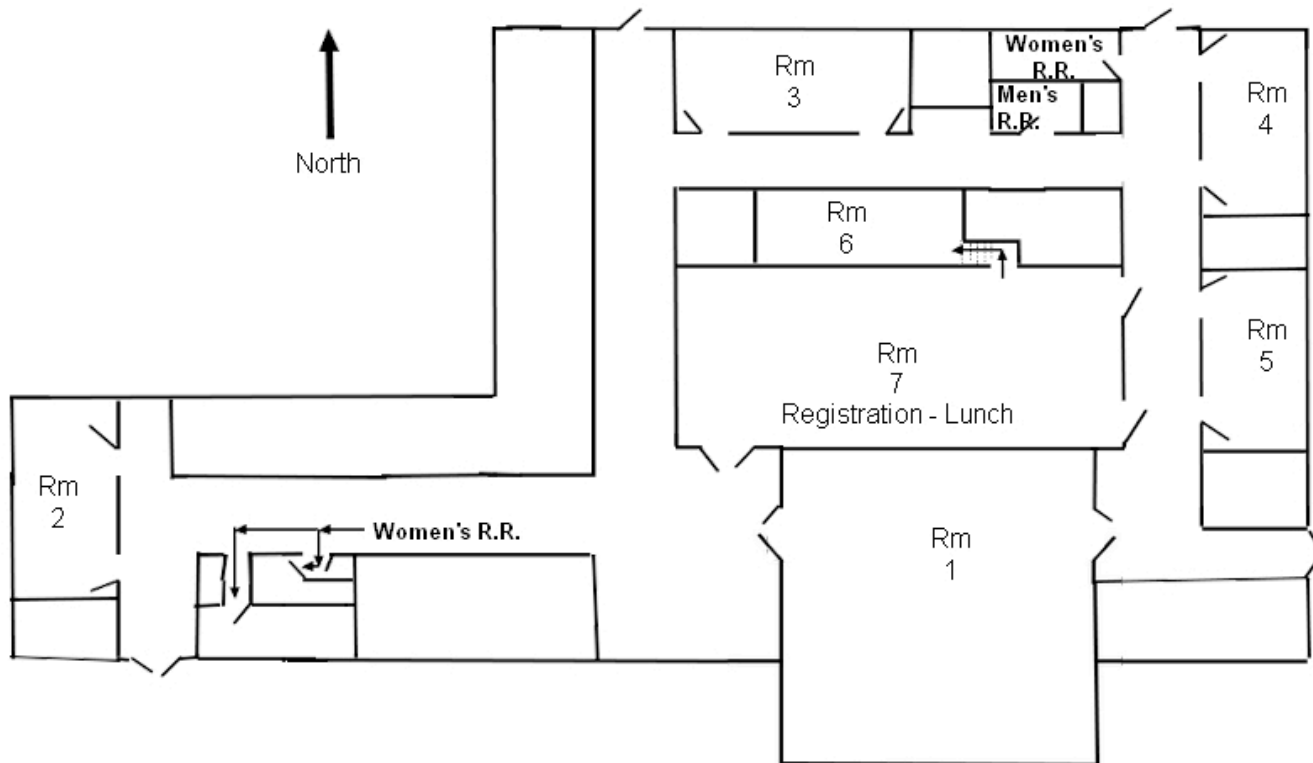
Special thanks to the many Elder and Sister Missionaries, young men and young women's organizations, primary children and others (too numerous to mention) that helped as hall guides, Teachers Assistants, clean up and the other behind the scenes activities that made the Jamboree possible.

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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| | Period 1 9:00am | Period 2 9:00am | Period 3 9:00am | Period 4 9:00am | Period 5 9:00am | Period 6 9:00am |
|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Room 1 | -1- It's all on the Internet | -6- FamilySearch Wiki | -11- Vital Records | -16- Military Histories | -21- DNA | -25- Family Tree on FamilySearch |
| Room 2 | -2- Facebook your Family History | -7- Comparing the Big 4 | -12- Which Way Did They Go? | -17- Library Databases | -7- Comparing the Big 4 | -2- Facebook your Family History |
| Room 3 | -3- German Place of Origin | -8- Locating Newspapers | -13- Publishing a Family Book | -18- RootsMagic | -22- Old Penmanship | -26- Using School Records |
| Room 4 | -4- Native American History | -9- Deeds | -14- Naturalization Records | -19- Lineage Society Applications | -23- Tech Savvy Scrapbooking | -27- Freedman's Bank Records |
| Room 5 | -5- Military Research | -10- Cemetery Research | -20- Kids Doing Genealogy | -15- Intro to Genealogy | -24- Intro to Temple Work | -28- Temple Work Session |
| Room 6 | - | - | -29- Youth Q&A | - | - | - |
| Room 7 | - | - | -30- Lunch | -30- Lunch | - | - |



Teachers Bios

Leland (Lee) Cole has been doing genealogy actively for over 10 years based on his long-term family interests and research. He lectures on both genealogy and Roots Magic. He has tracked his family back to the Plantagenet's and has tested with two DNA companies. He is the Governor of the Ohio Chapter of Colonial Wars, is a member of the Mayflower Society and belongs to several local area genealogical societies.

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 and 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, FACE, is a physician specializing in Internal Medicine, Endocrinology and Metabolism, and Geriatric Medicine. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the Wright State University Boonshoft School of Medicine where he continues to teach. He is a graduate of Loma Linda University School of Medicine in California and Brigham Young University in Provo Utah. He serves as an Area Family History Adviser in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is an avid genealogist since grade school and now enjoys teaching about the use of DNA in genealogy research, archaic medical terms and solving difficult genealogy problems. His most important responsibilities are husband, father of six, grandfather of 19 and great grandfather of one.

Sunny Morton (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*.

Jean Halls Muetzel - a native of Cleveland, Ohio and an Ohio Society State Librarian, has been a DAR member since 1988. She received her B. A. degree and a Master's in Library Science and has enjoyed working in public and school libraries in Ohio and Texas. As a Cincinnati DAR chapter member, she has held several offices, been the chapter regent, served three terms on the Christian Waldschmidt Homestead Curators Committee, has been State Museum chair and is currently the SW District Director for 2013-2017. She is also a member of several lineage societies including Colonial Dames XVII Century, General Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughter of American Colonists, Daughters of 1812 and Daughter of the Union. She enjoys genealogy, reading and spending time with her family.

Dana Palmer, CG, is a teacher, lecturer, author and professional genealogist. 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, compiling family books, cemeteries, and Midwestern research. Follow her at: www.treasuredlineage.com

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

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. Today, Amie works as a research genealogist, national speaker, and internationally known writer. Follow her adventures in genealogy at www.rootsbid.com/blog or her personal blog at 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.

Robert Young – is an Air Force historian at Wright Patterson Air Force Base. He has over 25 years of historical research experience, including time answering inquiries at the Air Force Historical Research Agency. He will provide information on locating military documents and suggestions for collecting information on individual military service.

Lectures

No. Class Title

1. But It's All on the Internet – *The Internet is a wonderful tool for researching our ancestors; but, it should not replace some of the tried-and-true methods for discovering our ancestors.*
(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen^{AG})

2. Five Ways to Facebook Your Family History – *Use Facebook to share heritage with young and old relatives! This lecture demonstrates successful ways I've used Facebook to connect more meaningfully with kin, ask genealogy research questions, share discoveries, honor deceased relatives and even plan a family reunion. The handout includes a helpful how-to mini-manual to help users learn to navigate Facebook more confidently and with better privacy controls.*
(Inst. Sunny Morton)

3. Finding Your German Ancestor's Place of Origin – *Where did my Germans come from? Learn how to determine your ancestor's place of origin using auswanderungen and other helpful records.*
(Inst. Dana Palmer^{CG})

4. Rooting Out Your Native American History – *Learn how to use records sets that are able to link your family to a Southeastern NA Tribe and give you wonderful clues to family relationships, dates of events and residences.*
(Inst. Amie Bowser Tennant)

5. Military Research – *This presentation will include details on types of military records, how to locate record repositories, what you can expect to find, what is available to the general public, what is available for the next of kin and how to interpret the results.*
(Inst. James Phillabaum)

6. The FamilySearch Wiki: A Great Tool When You Need Some Help – *The FamilySearch Wiki contains tens of thousands of pages to assist you in researching your family's history.*
(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen^{AG})

7. Comparing the Big 4: Ancestry, FamilySearch, Findmypast and MyHeritage – *Ancestry.com, Findmypast.com, FamilySearch.org and MyHeritage.com all provide international audiences with tools and records for researching family trees online. But which one—or ones—should you use? Learn why you should be familiar with all four sites; subscription and free access options; and how they compare for overall historical, tree and DNA record content. See general geographic strengths and how to and specific geographic content on each, as well as the presenter's favorite features and cautions/challenges for working with each. You'll also get a suggestion for building your "master family tree" securely—and from more than one website.*
(Inst. Sunny Morton)

8. Locating Newspapers Using Chronicling America – *Learn how to find what newspapers exist, which issued are online and how to get copies of those not online using Chronicling America.*
(Inst. Dana Palmer^{CG})

9. "Deeds" You Hear About These Underutilized Records? – *This lecture focuses on using deeds and other underutilized record sets for fleshing out genealogical information. Other types of records include: estate packets, guardianship records and minute books.*
(Inst. Amie Bowser Tennant)

10. Cemetery Research – This presentation will discuss types of cemeteries, how to locate them, detail on internet searches and what you can learn from gravestone inscriptions.

(Inst. James Phillabaum)

11. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records – *As we reach further back into our family tree, we find that most vital records, as we know them, just did not exist. What alternatives can be used as primary evidence in our ancestor's lives?*

(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen^{AG})

12. Which Way Did They Go?! – *A humorous song introduces this panoramic look at U.S. migration history and how to track our on-the-move ancestors. You'll see what kinds of records mention old and new residences, unique transportation timeline for U.S. history, where to learn about migration routes and how to correlate findings from several sources into a narrative about an ancestor's life.*

(Inst. Sunny Morton)

13. Creating & Publishing a Cherished Family Book – *Do you ever wish grandma left stories and photos for you to enjoy? Learn how to create a cherished family book using Microsoft Word.*

(Inst. Dana Palmer^{CG})

14. Finding Answers in Naturalization Records – *Immigration research can begin right here in your own back yard. In fact, many researchers may feel inclined to "jump the pond" too quickly and overlook some wonderful sources. This lecture will cover two case studies using naturalization records and passenger lists in the 1930s and in the 1830s to answer brick wall questions. Jump aboard as we discover your immigrant roots!*

(Inst. Amie Bowser Tennant)

15. Introduction to Genealogy: Tips and Tools To Get You Started – An overview of genealogy charts, gathering information, types of records to use, documenting sources, online databases, using personal genealogy software.

(Inst. Cheryl McClellan)

16. Finding Military & Unit Histories – Get started finding military and unit histories.

(Inst. Robert Young)

17. Library Genealogy Databases – *Discover what your local library has! See what you can find with just a simple library card from subscription databases such as Ancestry Library Edition, Fold3, and World Vital Records with the help of your local librarian.*

(Inst. Anne Wachs)

18. Creating Your Personal Tree Using RootsMagic – *The program will cover the methodology of creating a RootsMagic Tree from various records, including those imported from other genealogical programs such as Family Tree Maker and Legacy. We will also cover importing records from FamilySearch.org, My Heritage, Find My Past and Ancestry (if that capability has been released by Jamboree time). Media and Source files will also be covered.*

(Inst. Leland Cole)

19. Lineage Society Applications – Learn tips to successful lineage society application submission from one of the local registrars.

(Inst. Jean Muetzel, Cincinnati NSDAR Registrar)

20. Kids Doing Genealogy? The Earlier, the Better! – *Genealogy is not an “old people” hobby. We’ll review kid-friendly principles to tap a child’s “inner genealogist” through family stories, simple research skills, and more.*

(Inst. Cheryl McClellan)

21. Using DNA in Family History: Fundamentals, Fables, Frustration and Fun – *Many have now had a DNA test because it seemed to be the new and important tool for genealogists. Some however have found it not to be as helpful as anticipated because the science seems so complex. We will discuss the fundamentals of DNA and its application in genealogy research, how to get a test, which test is best as well as some of the problems that may be encountered.*

(Inst. Dr. Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP, FACE)

22. Deciphering Old Penmanship – *Confused by crazy abbreviations and backward-appearing letters in old American handwriting? An overview of the dominant scripts for each time period and a look at common contractions and abbreviations will help you crack the code!*

(Inst. Cheryl McClellan)

23. Tech Savvy Journaling & Scrapbooking for Genealogists – *Learn how to use apps for creating scrapbooks like Chatbooks and MySocialBooks.*

(Inst. Amie Bowser Tennant)

24. Intro to Temple Work – *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.*

(Inst. James Phillabaum)

25. Become a Pro Using Family Tree on FamilySearch – *FamilySearch’s Family Tree can be a powerful tool when used properly. Come learn the tricks to be successful and connect with your relatives!*

(Inst. Dana Palmer^{CG})

26. School Daze : Searching for the School Records of our Ancestors – *Locating school records can be an amazing way of putting our families into place, especially when there may be no vital records available in the area.*

(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen^{AG})

27. Freedman’s Bank Records – *Come and discover how The Freedmen Bureau Project is helping African Americans reconnect with their Civil War era ancestors.*

(Inst. Matthew White)

28. Temple Work Session – *LDS Members ONLY- You will need to have a FamilySearch account set up prior to coming to this work session at the jamboree.*

(Inst. James Phillabaum)

29. Youth Q & A Session – *This time is scheduled for youth to eat lunch. While the youth eat, instruction will be presented with ideas on effective family history Eagle Scout projects, Girl Scout projects, YW projects and service that can be done. The format will be informal and allow question and answers from attendees. General jamboree adult attendees at the conference many attend if they have youth interested in these projects too.*

(Inst. Dayton Ohio Stake YM/YW Leaders)

30. LUNCH

1. But It's All on the Internet

by: Peggy Lauritzen^{AG}
MissPeggy55@gmail.com

*It has been estimated that less than 10% of the information we need is on the internet.
That means homework! Miss Peggy*

Look at home sources first!

- Listen for clues when talking to any older relatives.
 - Take note as they talk about holiday traditions, church blessings/christenings, foods from the old country.
 - Someone may have dabbled in genealogy when some of their older relatives were alive.
 - They may know of those having more than one marriage.

Do your homework before you travel

- Check some of the links in the bibliography to learn of holdings in the state and local societies.
 - Many have online indexes of their holdings.
 - Important! Check the hours and the closures!!
- If writing or calling them, specifically ask about the following:
 - Manuscript collections – those items which have not been published.
 - These may be housed in archival boxes.
 - Vertical files – many will include newspaper clippings, submitted family group records or pedigree charts, etc.
 - Photographs
 - Maps!
 - Ledger books
 - Midwife records
- Some state and local newspapers may only be found in state libraries, historical societies, or other repositories.
- Though many books are being digitized, most are still under copyright and are not online.
- BillionGraves and FindAGrave contain millions of cemeteries, however there are millions more not online.
 - Many records are still housed in mortuaries, funeral homes, and cemetery offices.
- City, County, Farmers', and Rural Directories are largely not digitized.
- Diaries and journals are often donated by family, not knowing what else to do with them.
- Coroner's Inquests can reveal a lot about a death, but are usually not digitized.
- Probate records are more than just wills. Look for probate packets. Some may be online, but there are many more housed in courthouses away from the probate office. There is a lot of paperwork generated in a probate file.

Before you visit a facility

| | |
|---|--|
| What are the regular research hours? Is there a particular archivist I should ask for? | Are there rooms that close earlier? |
| Are there any holidays or special closures? | Some have longer holiday breaks, or perhaps a state holiday; Utah – Pioneer Day – July 24 th |
| Are the records in their original form, or are they microfilmed/digitized? | If there are books, are there open or closed stacks? How do you request records? Is there a limit? Is there an online or published index of what's available? Are any of the records off-site? |
| Are there record restrictions? | Newer records may be restricted because of the rights of privacy. Do they need to be viewed in the presence of an archivist? Are they limited to direct-line or immediate family? |
| What unique collections are available? | This could include family papers and letters. |
| Are there restrictions on copying? | Can photocopies be made? Is there a copy machine on site? What is the cost? Do I make copies myself, or does the archivist? Is there a copy machine for microfilm? Can copies be saved to a flash drive? Can you buy a copy card, or should you bring change? Can I take photos? Is flash allowed? |
| What can and can't I bring? | Do I need to bring ID? Do you allow cameras or scanners? Do I need to be a member? Is there a day fee? |
| What are the best times to visit? What is nearby? | Are there restaurants/hotels close to the facility? |

A Trip Around Ohio

Bowling Green State University, Jerome Library – Center for Archival Collections – Bowling Green, Ohio <http://www.bgsu.edu/library/cac.html>

Ohio Genealogical Society – 611 State Route 97 West, Bellville, Ohio 44813
<http://www.ogs.org/>

Ohio History Connection – 800 E. 17th Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211
<https://www.ohiohistory.org/>

Palatines to America National German Genealogy Society – P.O.Box 141260, Columbus, Ohio 43214 (Housed at Columbus Metropolitan Library) <https://www.palam.org/>

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center – Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio 43420
<http://www.rbhayes.org/research/library-overview-and-hours/>

State Library of Ohio – 274 E. First Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43201
<https://library.ohio.gov/>

Western Reserve Historical Society – 10825 East Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106
https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ohio_Archives_and_Libraries

When you get home:

1. Input your information as soon as possible, while it's still fresh!
2. Maintain your research log.
3. Document any changes, the date of the change, the repository, etc.
 - a. This will avoid you trying to "fix" the change you made.
4. File your papers as soon as the information is on your computer.
5. If you have taken photos, label them while the information is still fresh.
6. Are you willing to share your discoveries?

Select Bibliography

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Rose, Christine and Kay Ingalls. The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy. Alpha Books. New York. 1997

Helpful Websites

Barker, Melissa, *It's Not All Online: Researching in Archives*, Legacy Family Tree Webinars, http://familytreewebinars.com/download.php?webinar_id=464

Billion Graves: <https://billiongraves.com/>

FamilySearch Wiki: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page

Find A Grave: <http://www.findagrave.com/>

Gather Family Information: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Gather_Family_Information

Genealogy's Star, 2013; Genealogical Records – What Is and Is Not Online: http://genealogysstar.blogspot.com/2013/04/genealogical-records-what-is-and-what.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FQuFvc+%28Genealogy%27s+Star%29&utm_content=Yahoo%21+Mail

Genealogy's Star, 2014; What Genealogy Records Are and Are Not Online:

<http://genealogysstar.blogspot.com/2014/01/what-genealogy-records-are-and-are-not.html>

Ohio Archives and Libraries: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ohio_Archives_and_Libraries

United States Archives and Libraries:

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Archives_and_Libraries

United States Societies: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Societies

USGenWeb: <http://usgenweb.org/>

2. Five Ways to Facebook Your Family History

by: Sunny Morton

How to Create a Facebook Account <https://www.facebook.com/help/345121355559712/>

1. Connect meaningfully with living relatives.

3 Ways to Find Friends on Facebook

1. Type their names in the main Facebook search box.
2. Click the Friends icon at the top of the page.



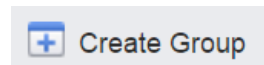
view friend suggestions from your current friends; friend requests from others on Facebook and suggestions from Facebook based on your friends' friends.

- a. Click *Find friends* to see an advanced search screen. Import personal contacts from your email or search from friends with a particular hometown, current city, high school, mutual friend, college/grad school, or employer.
3. Click on a Friend's Facebook page. Search among his or her Friends for yours.

Participate in or create a family Facebook group.

To participate: Search for existing groups in the main Facebook search box. Search for the desired surname + family (*Warden family*). Look for results with members who are already Friends, who have familiar names or hometowns, etc. OR ask around whether relatives have already created a family Facebook group and ask to be invited.

How to Create a Facebook Group



1. From your Facebook home page, click *Create Group*.
2. Enter a name for your group. Enter Facebook names or email addresses for invitees.
3. Choose a Privacy setting, then click *Create*.
 - a. Public: anyone can see group, members and posts
 - b. Closed: anyone can find the group but must be a member to see members or posts
 - c. Secret: only those invited can find or become part of the group
4. Fill in your profile information, like a cover photo, description, icon.
5. If you have a formal group (like a family reunion), consider creating a page instead. (How to create a Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/create/>.)

How to Get Members Involved in Your Group <https://www.facebook.com/groupadmins/tips.pdf/>

Basics for Facebook Group Administrators (that's you, if you created the group)

<https://www.facebook.com/help/418065968237061/>

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Share events from daily life and build relationships with relatives.

- Tag relatives in your posts to start a conversation or say you're thinking of them.
- Like or comment on their posts. (But don't "stalk" them.)
- Keep track of what's going on in the lives/minds of young people and faraway relatives.

How to See Your Favorite People First on Facebook

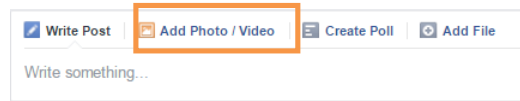
<http://lisalouisecooke.com/2015/08/how-to-see-your-favorite-people-first-on-facebook/>

2. Share discoveries.

Share old family photos, memories, images of heirlooms or family artifacts.

How to share a picture and tag it on Facebook

- Go to the place you want to share the image:
from your home page or within a group
- Where it says Write Something, write whatever caption you want (including questions about it) and click *Add Photo/Video*. Choose an image file from your computer.
- Tag anyone you want to receive a notice about your post. Click on the silhouette outline with the plus sign next to it. Type Facebook Friends' names in the box that pops up that says, "Who were you with?"



To tag a Facebook Friend in an existing photo, click on the photo. Then click *Tag Photo*. Start typing your Friend's name and select the right option when it appears.



Link to content about your family history on other websites.

- From a blog post: Some blogs have built-in buttons to share posts on Facebook. If not, copy and paste the link into a Facebook status. Add comments; tag friends and post.
- From YouTube video: Click *Share* (below the video). Select Facebook.
- From a Find a Grave memorial, click *Share*. Select Facebook.
- From Ancestry.com:
 - On a record page (before saving it to an ancestor), click *Share* and select Facebook. Type a message (optional). Use selectively: don't "overshare."
 - From AncestryDNA results page, click *Share* and select Facebook. ONLY ethnicity results are shared: no raw DNA, no matches.
- From MyHeritage.com: Create a family website (free options available). Share the link to the site or to individual pages with your relatives in a Facebook post. Invite them to visit the site, add to your tree, upload photos, calendar family events, etc. (it's free for them).

3. Ask research questions

Post items like these and ask for more information:

- Unidentified family photos, or photos you want to know more about
- A summary of a family story you don't know well or want to confirm
- General questions from your research such as, "Does anyone know when and why the family left Georgia for Chicago? Did any other relatives come to Chicago, too?"
- News clippings or obituaries you find, along with any questions they raise

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- Genealogical documents, plus any questions they raise: “Does anyone recognize the name of the informant on this death certificate?” (Do not share documents that include personal information about living relatives)
- Images of a family heirloom, such as artwork, military uniform, sports trophy, etc., along with questions you have about them (be cautious about sharing images of valuables online or items possibly coveted by other relatives)
- Images of old places, churches, schools, neighborhoods, etc., you find online, along with questions about them (to prompt memories from those who knew them)

Ask whether anyone knows what happened to an old album, family Bible, yearbook, etc.

Tips for gathering and sharing information on Facebook:

- Posts with photos or videos get the most attention.
- Tag the relatives you most hope will answer. If a relative isn't on Facebook, tag someone who talks with that person regularly and request that they share the post/question.
- Along with images, type one or more questions: “What’s the story behind this picture?” or “Does anyone know when this was taken?” or “Who’s the guy in the hat?”
- Share one fact you’ve learned and ask for more. Example: “I understand Grandpa served in WWII. Navy? Does anyone know anything about his time in the military?” Whenever possible, include an image to generate more interest.
- Try not to ask questions that may fuel disputes, reveal secrets that aren't yours to tell, hurt or embarrass someone (or that person's living relatives). You can't always predict this, but do your best.

How to Send a Private Message on Facebook

1. Go to that friend's page.
2. Click Message.
3. Type your message and hit Enter.



4. Honor deceased loved ones.

Use the tips already given to post short memorial tributes to deceased loved ones on their birthdays, anniversaries, etc.

- Even if nobody else comments, your post may still be meaningful to others.
- Encourage but don't pressure others to make comments.
- If your group has its own Facebook page, you can preschedule posts there. Write the post and click the dropdown menu under *Publish*. Click *Schedule* and set a date.

Control how Facebook memorializes you and loved ones after death.

Users can give “advanced directives” for Facebook profiles after death. Profiles can be permanently deleted or converted to memorial pages. For the latter, the user designates a “legacy contact who may add a final message, respond to friend requests, download a copy of page, etc.

- How to report a Facebook account that should be memorialized:

<https://www.facebook.com/help/150486848354038>

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- How to tell Facebook to delete your account after your death
<https://www.facebook.com/help/103897939701143>
- How to tell Facebook to memorialize your account and assign a legacy contact
<https://www.facebook.com/help/1568013990080948>

Another memorial option: create a group where memories of a deceased person can be shared.

5. Organize a family reunion or gathering.

Post details on your family Facebook page, but only if everyone in the group is invited. OR Create an Event invitation. You control the guest list, include all event information, take RSVPs and create a separate, private page where those who are invited can ask questions, post more information, share photos of the event, etc.

- a. From your home page, select *Create Event*.
- b. From the drop-down menu at the top, select whether to create a Private or Public event.
- c. Enter the event name, location, date/time, a description and check/uncheck box that allows people you invite to invite other people.
- d. Follow up with RSVPs, questions and more on the Event page.

BONUS!

6. Seek advice, tips or local assistance from non-relatives with common interests.

Using techniques you've already learned, seek out Facebook groups with genealogical and historical interests related to your research.

- Use main search box to find groups. Sample searches: name of city, county or state plus genealogy or history, name of library, name of cemetery/church/institution, etc.
- If the groups are public, post your question. If they are private, ask to join.
- Share what you know and ask for their best tips.

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3. Finding Your German Ancestor's Place of Origin Using Auswanderungen Records

by: Dana Palmer^{CG}
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You want to find the town where your German ancestor was born in Germany so how do you get started? First find records in the United States that give clues to the town or state they came from in Germany.

Some question you should ask include:

- Did they come by themselves or with their family?
- Why did they leave?
- What port did they leave from – Bremen or Wuerttemberg?
- Did they stop in Holland, Le Havre or Liverpool or did they come directly to the USA?
- Where did they arrived in the USA (NY, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc.)
- When did they arrive?
- What was the name of the ship they came on?
- Did others from their town or neighboring towns come on the same ship?
- Where did they go once they arrived in the USA?
- Did they have family in the USA already?
- What was their occupation in their home country?
- What was their occupation in the USA? Did it change?
- What was their religious affiliation? Did it change?
- Did they serve in the military?
- Were they naturalized? If their children emigrated with them, were they naturalized?

Obtain copies of the following U.S. records for your German ancestor

- Obituary
- Naturalization record
- Ship passenger arrival list
- Vital records
- Tombstones
- Census records

What do I do if there are no records in the United States that provide the name of the town in Germany? Obtain a copy of the auswanderungen record.

- An auswanderungen record is a record of Germans who left Germany and traveled to other states within the country or other countries such as the United States and Brazil.
- Emigrants were required to file their intent with the government. This allowed those with claims against to have the debts resolved before they left. If they left illegally, it was noted.
- The auswanderungen record was indexed and published by each state in Germany. Most of these are not online, especially those in what was once East Germany.

Why do I want to use the auswanderungen record?

- It provides details of the emigrants' residence at the time of departure. Many times the emigrant was born in this same town or in a town nearby.
- Auswanderungen records often provide the following details:
 - residence at the time of departure
 - age (and sometimes the birth date and town)
 - occupation (and sometimes marital status)
 - notes if family is traveling with them
 - records where they are going and sometimes their final destination
 - records the year of departure

How do I find the auswanderungen index and record?

- You MUST know the state in Germany where they came from
 - You need to have a good idea of when they arrived in the USA
 - Did others come with them on the ship? If you can't find your ancestor, look for the town where others traveling with them came from and see if your ancestor came from the same area.
- Once you know the state in Germany then
 - Use Google to search for an auswanderungen record for that German state
 - Determine if any indexes or books have been published
 - Determine if any of the auswanderungen records been microfilmed
- If it's not online, in book format or on microfilm, you will need to find someone in Germany to search at the German state archives for it. (Linked-In is helpful to find local researchers)

Now that I have the auswanderungen and found the residence- what do I do?

- Obtain a copy of the book, *Map Guide to German Parish Registers*, for this area
- Determine if your ancestors Lutheran or Catholic
- Use the book to find your town in the ecclesiastical district
 - Check to see if there are other microfilms on FamilySearch
 - Check to see if this area is included on Archion
- If it is not available as a microfilm on FamilySearch or digitally on Archion, you will need to find a local research to go make copies of the records for you.

Helpful German Websites

- Family Search
www.familysearch.org (use the catalog and Wiki and well as the resource tabs)
- Ancestry.com (Some emigrations indexes such as Wuerttemberg online)
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=40>
- Deutsche Auswanderer- Datenbank
<http://www.dad-recherche.de/hmb/Deutsche%20Auswanderer-Datenbank%20English.htm>
- Deutsches Auswanderer- Haus
<http://dah-bremerhaven.de/>
- Die Maus
<http://www.die-maus-bremen.de/> (click on Datensammlung)
- Google Translate
<http://translate.google.com>

Helpful German Books

- *The German Research Companion* by Shirley Riemer (Lorelei Press)
- *Ancestors in German Archives* by Raymond Wright (Gen. Publishing Company)
- *Deciphering Handwriting in German Documents* by Roger Minert (GRT Publications)
- *German-English Genealogical Dictionary* by Ernest Thode (GPC)
- *If I Can You Can Decipher Germanic Records* by Edna Bentz
- *Reverse Alphabetical Indexes* (many of these books, arranged by location, author varies- GRT Publications)
- *Atlantic Bridge to Germany* – various provinces and authors (available on Amazon.com)
- *Map Guide to German Parish Registers* by various authors (Family Roots Publishing Company)

German Genealogy Relationships and Vital Event Words

| English Word | German word / variant |
|---------------|---|
| Birth | Geburten, Geborene, geboren, Geburts |
| Burial | Beerdigung, begraben, Begrabnisse, vergraben |
| Child | Kind, Kinder |
| Christening | Taufen, Getaufte |
| Confirmation | Konfirmationen, Firmungen |
| Death | Tote, Tod, sterben, starb, verstorben, gestorben |
| Father | Vater |
| Husband | Mann, Ehemann, Gatte |
| Index | Verzeichniss, Register |
| Marriage | Heiraten, verheiratet, Trauungen, Gertraute, Kopulation, Ehe, kopulieren, Verehelichungen, Eheschliessungen |
| Marriage bans | Proklamationen, Aufgebote, Verkundigungen |
| Mother | Mutter |
| Wife | Frau, Ehegattin, Weib, Ehefrau, Hausfrau, Gattin |
| Given Name | Vorname, Name |
| Surname | Zuname, Familienname, Getschlechtsname |
| Parents | Eltern |
| Son | Sohn |
| Daughter | Tochter |
| Brother | Bruder |
| Sister | Schwester |
| Grandfather | Großvater |
| Grandmother | Großmutter |
| Aunt | Tante |
| Uncle | Onkel |
| Niece | Nichte |
| Nephew | Neffe |
| Cousin | Kusine |

Common German Record Types

| German Word | English |
|--|--|
| Adressbücher | City Directories |
| Auswandererlisten, Auswandererakten | Emigration lists / records |
| Begräbnisse | Burials (church) |
| Bürgerbücher, Bürgerbücherlisten | Burger rolls, citizenship registrations |
| Dorfspinnenbücher, Ortssippenbücher | Local Histories |
| Familienbücher | Family registers (church) |
| Geburtsregister | Birth register (church) |
| Gildenbücher, Zunftbücher, Innungsbücher | Apprentice and guild books |
| Grundbücher | Land books |
| Hausbücher | House books |
| Kirchenbücher | Church books |
| Kirchenbücher Zweitschriften | Parish register transcripts |
| Konfirmationsregister | Confirmation registers (church) |
| Kriegslisten, Militärakten | Military records |
| Leichenpredigten | Funeral sermons |
| Passagierlisten | Passenger lists |
| Polizeiregister, Einwohnermeldelisten | Police registers, citizen registration lists |
| Sterberegister | Death register (church) |
| Steuerlisten, Steuerbücher | Tax lists, tax books |
| Taufregister | Christening / baptism registers (church) |
| Testamente, Testamentsakten | Wills |
| Trauregister | Marriage register (church) |
| Volkzählungslisten, Bauernverzeichnisse, Einwohnerlisten | Census records (originally called Tax & Tithing Records) |

4. Rooting Out Your Native American History

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

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www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com www.GenealogyGems.com

Introduction: Many families have a Native American tradition in their family history. Is it true, or not? That is a question that will take some digging. In this lecture, we will explore in detail the record sets for the Southeastern American tribes, but also those that would apply to any of the NA tribes throughout the U.S. We will also talk briefly about the DNA component to proving Native American ancestry.

- I. The Five Civilized Tribes include:
 - a. Cherokee
 - b. Choctaw
 - c. Creek
 - d. Chickasaw
 - e. Seminole
- II. These Five Civilized Tribes were called such because they assimilated to White culture norms.
- III. Beginning Your Native American Research:
 - a. Begin with census records. Collect them all and pay special attention to the race column.
 - b. Also note *WHERE* your ancestors were living in a given time period. Does it match with where a Native American tribe was living at the time?
- IV. Timeline of the Removal:
 - a. 1831 – Choctaw Nation was removed
 - b. 1836 – Creek Nation was removed
 - c. 1838 – First of the Cherokee to leave “voluntarily”
 - d. 1839 – The remainder of the Cherokee forcibly removed
- V. Finding Native Ancestors Who Left the Tribe prior to being removed by force:
 - a. Dawes Rolls – Began with the 1887 Dawes Act providing land allotments for those who qualified. Records can be found at NARA or on Ancestry.com. Enrollment cards, enrollment packets, enrollment applications, and final rolls should be checked. Be sure to check the rejected categories as well.
 - b. Applications to the Five Civilized Tribes – These are packets and can be several pages long. Includes valuable genealogical data, affidavits, and more. Can be found at NARA and on Ancestry.com. When using Ancestry.com to locate these packets, remember to use the tribe affiliation and the application number to then go back and search for the documents. The index is searchable by name, but the packets are browse-only at this time.
 - c. Guion Miller Rolls – 1906. Created for the purpose of determining who was eligible for funds under the treaties of 1835-36 and 1845. Found at NARA and online at Ancestry.com. Even if your ancestor was rejected, there could be valuable genealogical data found in these rolls.
- VI. Indian Schedules:
 - a. Indian Schedules are similar to general population schedules. These were to record those Native Americans not living on a reservation.

- b. For the years of 1900 and 1910, these Indian Schedules are found at the end of any given enumeration district or census area. Information is only as accurate as the person giving the information. Name, tribe affiliation of person and parents, as well as their blood quantity or “percentage” are listed in these schedules. You can find them online at Ancestry.com and of course at the National Archives and Records Administration.
- VII. Finding Native Ancestors Who Lived on the Reservation:
- a. Cherokee Emigration Rolls, 1817-1838 will be found at NARA and Ancestry.com. The records document Indians who were emigrating, Indians who intended to emigrate, and Indians who were capable of removing themselves or who were owed funds in reimbursement for removal.
 - b. Cherokee Census rolls, 1835-1884. The 1835 census roll is also known as the Henderson Roll. The Henderson Roll and other censuses can be found at NARA, microfilm from the Family History Library, and Ancestry.com.
 - c. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940. These census rolls were meant to be taken annually of those Native Americans living on the reservations. This database includes many Indians of NUMEROUS TRIBES (not just the Cherokee) that were FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED. You will need to know your ancestors name and tribe affiliation to find them in these records. Again, the census rolls can be viewed online at Ancestry.com.
- VIII. The DNA component:
- a. Three types of DNA tests exist:
 - i. Autosomal DNA- good for 5 or 6 generations across your tree
 - ii. Y-DNA – Only the paternal line
 - iii. mDNA – Only the maternal line
 - b. DNA results cannot determine the tribe of your Native American ancestry.
 - c. DNA results should be carefully reviewed with a professional genetic genealogist.

Bibliography

Janice Schultz, MLS, “Cherokee Genealogy,” 2011, video format, Midwest Genealogy Center, *FamilySearch Learning Center* (<https://familysearch.org/learningcenter/lesson/chokeee-genealogy/249> : accessed 7 July 2016).

Edward E. Hill, “Guide to Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to American Indians,” 1981, Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Service.

Thomas G. Mooney, “Exploring Your Cherokee Ancestry: A Basic Genealogical Research Guide,” 1996, Cherokee National Historical Society, Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

United States National Park Service, “Trail of Tears (The Cherokee Removal Route 1838-39,” online map, 1986, U.S. Dept. of Interior, Washington D.C.

“Pocahontas marries John Rolfe,” online article, 2009, History (www.history.com : accessed 9 Aug 2016).

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5. Military Research

by: Jim Phillabaum

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 WWI 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.

| Branch of Service | Dates |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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 |

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

THE FIRE

On July 12, 1973, a disastrous fire at the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) destroyed approximately 16-18 million Official Military Personnel Files (OMPF). 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% |

No duplicate copies of these records were ever maintained, nor were microfilm copies produced. Neither were any indexes created prior to the fire. In addition, millions of documents had been lent to the Department of Veterans Affairs before the fire occurred. Therefore, a complete listing of the records that were lost is not available. However, in the years following the fire, the NPRC collected numerous series of records (referred to as Auxiliary Records) that are used to reconstruct basic service information

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)

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20006-5392
www.dar.org

Sons of the American Revolution
1000 S. 4th St.
Louisville, KY 40203-3208
www.sar.org

Confederate Research Center
P.O. Box 619
Hillsboro, TX 76645-0619
www.hillcollege.edu/museum/research-center.html

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box
Columbia, TN 38401-0059
www.scv.org

National Personnel Record Center
(Military Records)
1 Archives Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63138-1002
www.archives.gov/st-louis/

National Archives & Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Rd.
College Park, MD 20740-6001
www.archives.gov/research

General Society of the War of 1812
P.O. Box 106
Mendenhall, PA 19357-0106
www.gsw1812.org

United States Daughters of 1812
1461 Rhode Island Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20005-5402
www.usdaughters1812.org

American Battle Monuments Commission
Court House Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22201-3367
<https://www.abmc.gov/>

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420-0001
www.va.gov

Fold3
<https://www.fold3.com>

FindMyPast
www.findmypast.com

Naval Resource Guide
www.navalsource.org/Naval/guide.htm

OTHER USEFUL WEBSITES

www.archives.gov/index.html - National Archives Home Page

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 - Information on ordering copies of Military Service Records, Military Pension Records, and Bounty Lands Warrants for pre-WWI service.

6. The FamilySearch Wiki: A Great Tool When You Need Some Help

by: Peggy Lauritzen^{AG}
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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.

Find the Wiki in the drop-down box under "Search".

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch Wiki homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Family Tree, Memories, Search, and Indexing. A blue arrow points from the text box above to the 'Search' link. Below the navigation bar, there is a search input field with a 'Main page' dropdown menu. A blue arrow points from the text box above to this dropdown menu. To the right of the search field, there is a text box that reads: 'Research Wiki articles contain articles on records, localities, subjects, and research methods. Wiki is a Hawaiian word for "quick"'. Below the search field, there is a red notification message: 'If you are unable to edit the wiki after logging in, you will need to request editing rights using this form. You will be notified when editing rights are granted.' Below the notification, the main heading is 'Family History Research Wiki' with a sub-heading: 'Get genealogical research advice, or learn where to find record collections in our 84,673 articles'. A blue arrow points from this sub-heading to the right. Below the heading, there is a search box with the text 'Search by place or topic (or click on the map)' and a 'GO' button. To the right of the search box is a world map with labels for North America, Central America, Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia. A blue arrow points from the left side of the page to the search box. On the far left, there is a vertical sidebar with various links. A blue arrow points from the left side of the page to the 'Volunteer and Helper' link in the sidebar.

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

Family History Library Classes & Webinars:

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Family_History_Library_Classes_and_Webinars

Germany, Letter Writing Guide https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Germany_Letter_Writing_Guide

(There are other languages available too!)

Ohio Genealogy: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Genealogy

Ohio Land and Property: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Land_and_Property

Ohio Taxation: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ohio_Taxation

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

Probate Records, Beginning Research:

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

Tracing Immigrant Origins: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Tracing_Immigrant_Origins

(This is one you really want!)

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

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

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

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

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

7. Comparing the Big 4: Ancestry, FamilySearch, FindmyPast & My Heritage

by: Sunny Morton

Core content on major genealogy websites: historical records, user-submitted trees/documentation and DNA profiles

Why you should know about all of the “Big 4” sites (even if you use one most often):

- All share overlapping content and some similar tools, but each site also offers unique content and tools.
- All continue to add new records, develop new tools and collect more user-submitted data.
- No single website has everything you’ll need or want as you build your tree over time.
- You may use as many sites as you can access and learn about. Free access may be available.

| “The Big 4” At a Glance ¹ | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Ancestry | FamilySearch | Findmypast | MyHeritage |
| Total records* | 19 billion (estimated to include historical records, names in trees and other user-submitted material, DNA profiles) | 5.5 billion indexed names + 1.2 billion browse-only records + over 300,000 digital books + 1.1 billion names in trees | About 8 billion names in historical records and newspaper pages | Over 7 billion, including historical records, newspapers, and names in trees |
| Indexed historical records | About 11 billion (unconfirmed estimate) | About 5.5 billion | About 8 billion | Nearly 4 billion |
| Trees and names in trees | 80 million trees with 8 billion names | One global family tree with 1.1 billion names from 3.4 million contributors | Not searchable | 28 million trees with 2.1 billion names in MyHeritage trees + 3.2 billion from other sites |
| User-submitted photos, stories and other items | 200 million+ | 14.2 million photos, 1.1 million stories, 690 million sources | Not searchable | 316 million, 76 million of which are publicly searchable |
| DNA profiles | Over 3 million from over 30 markets ² | None | None | Unknown; DNA hosting and testing now available |
| Registered site users | 2.4 million paying subscribers | 7.2 million | 18 million | 86 million |
| Annual subscriptions | \$198-298 USD | FREE | \$34.95-\$239.50 USD | \$82.56-179.40 USD |

*All figures in this table except the subscription rates and DNA figures are approximate as of mid-Dec 2016.

Explore current geographic content (location, time period, record type) without paid subscription:

- Ancestry: Search > Card Catalog.
- FamilySearch: Search > Records > Browse All Published Collections
- Findmypast: Search > A-Z of Record Sets.
- MyHeritage: Research > Categories OR Records by Location

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¹ Sources: www.ancestry.com/corporate/about-ancestry/company-facts, media.familysearch.org/company-facts, www.findmypast.com/content/company-information, blog.myheritage.com/media-kit. Additional information (including more updated and detailed data) was obtained from each company.

² See full list at <http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2016/02/23/ancestrydna-now-offered-in-29-new-countries/>.

Google specific record types for a global search (search terms: locale, record type, date range (format: 1840..1860). Learn more at <http://lisa-louis-cooke.com/genealogy-gems-videos/google-search-family-history-genealogy/>.

Automated hinting: All sites offer automated hints for possible records and/or tree matches. Must have a tree on site.

Site highlights: Features and collections available to top-tier subscribers

Comparisons are among these four sites only.

Ancestry

- Records for 80+ countries. Localized sites for U.S., Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Australia, Mexico, U.K.
- Strongest for U.S. content, claiming over 15 billion records. Unique U.S. collections: city directories, wills and probate, Social Security Applications and Claims Index, most complete collection of federal special census schedules and state/territorial censuses; church records (Quaker, Methodist, ELCA, Dutch Reformed and more).
- Flexible, powerful search interface allows nameless searches, wildcard characters, results with similar parameters (including name variants), and searches with exact dates, specific life events and relatives' names.
- Automated record hinting for 90% of records and for all tree profiles.
- Biggest site for DNA matching: over 2.5 million DNA profiles that are often linked to tree data, allowing genetic relatives to more easily identify common ancestors.
- Search results include records from 300+ offsite collections, among them Find A Grave and RootsWeb
- Member Connect feature: exchange messages with other members; receive alerts regarding changes on trees connected to yours; learn about other members interested in records featuring your ancestors.
- How-tos: Ancestry Support for getting started on the site (support.ancestry.com/s/gettingstarted); Community and Message Boards for chatting with users and accessing message boards specific to surname, location, etc. (www.ancestry.com/cs/community); Blog for reading expert tips blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/; YouTube channel with educational videos: www.youtube.com/user/AncestryCom; Ancestry Academy for in-depth expert tips and online classes—requires an additional subscription (www.ancestry.com/academy/).
- Downsides: most expensive site, relatively few newspapers, companion desktop software Family Tree Maker not supported by Ancestry.
- Subscriptions: Monthly and 6-month packages for country-only OR world access. For U.S. customers: U.S.-only access: \$19.99/month or \$99 for 6 months; world access: \$34.99/month or \$149/6 months. “All access” multisite membership adds Newspapers.com, Fold3 and Ancestry Academy (educational classes): \$44.99/month or \$199 for six months. Subscribe at www.ancestry.com/cs/offers/subscribe.

FamilySearch

- EVERYTHING IS FREE.
- Global records content: strongest for U.S., Canada, U.K., Australia/N.Z. and Europe with unique and growing collections across South America, Asia, Africa. Content outside U.S./Canada is mostly unique.
- Prioritizes vital records, censuses and other traditionally strong genealogical records in online collections.
- Languages: Local home page and FamilySearch Wiki (see below) in Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish.³ Wiki also available in Swedish.
- Search interface allows nameless searches, results with similar parameters (including name variants), wildcard characters, searches with life events and relatives' names. Doesn't search on exact dates.
- Automated record hinting draws from all indexed historical records and user-submitted materials.

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³ See links to non-English language versions of the FamilySearch Wiki at https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/FamilySearch_Wiki:Non-English_versions_of_the_wiki.

- Search results include historical records and user-submitted tree records included under Search > Genealogies. Search digitized books separately (under Search > Books). Potential tree profile matches in the global Family Tree appear when you upload a tree, add a new relative in Family Tree or search for duplicates of individual profiles.
- The tree-building system is different: users contribute to a single unified world tree rather than build individual trees. Uploading a tree requires the user to compare each ancestral profile to potentially matching profiles already in the system. All users may add to or change information on their ancestors, facilitating collaboration but also the ability for others to change what you submit. Privacy protections necessitate creation of placeholder records for living individuals by each user, which are merged and published upon that person's death. You can't download a GED of your family tree.
- FamilySearch Wiki: nearly 85,000 how-to and where-to-find articles with genealogical research education, advice and information about where to find records for 244 countries (familysearch.org/wiki). Uniquely links to collections on other sites and provides education for global regions outside current major commercial markets.
- Some search results point to online record content at partner sites, including Ancestry, BillionGraves, EllisIsland.org, Find A Grave, Findmypast, Fold3, MyHeritage.
- Online catalog points to offline content at the Family History Library.
- Downsides: Lack of digitized newspapers, inability to download a tree file. Some consider the world tree format to be a downside.
- Subscription options: Free. Create free user ID at www.familysearch.org.

Findmypast

- Strongest for U.K. and Ireland records; also offers country sites specific to Australia/N.Z., U.S.
- About 810 million indexed records and 150 million record images for England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales. Enormous collections of U.K. BMD to 1837 and parish records to 1500s; millions of newspaper pages dating to early 1700s; over 200 million names in England/Wales electoral registers, 1939 Register, unique Irish pre-1840s famine records.
- Growing coverage for U.S., Australia/N.Z. Hosts about 850 million U.S. records: unique strengths in Catholic parish records (Ireland, US), county marriage records, PERSI (Periodical Source Index) with some digitized articles, newspaper collections back to 1600s (includes access to NewspaperArchive), immigration/naturalization records.
- Search results include records from BillionGraves.
- Search interface allows nameless searches, results with similar parameters (including name variants) and wildcard characters. Can search exact dates in some records collections and add relatives' names as keywords.
- Automated hinting currently taps BMD and most census records, matching on full names and birthdates.
- Users can build a family tree, make it public and share with others individually. Not currently possible to search others' trees or identify/connect with fellow researchers who have trees with common ancestors.
- How-tos: Findmypast Blog includes free how-to guides and webinars on beginner and major research topics; a Discoveries section with illustrative success stories; and descriptions of newest records (blog.findmypast.com/).
- Downsides: Fewer search features; no publicly searchable trees or member communication. Some would consider its deep geographic focus a strength and others a weakness.
- Subscription options: Starter package for U.S.: \$34.95 for a full year or \$9.95/month. Premium subscriptions: full access to all records for \$19.95 for one month or \$19.96/month for 12 months (charged as one payment of \$239.40); the latter includes access to the 1939 Register. Pay-per-view credits: \$10.95 for 60; \$37.95 for 300, or \$82.95 for 900. Credits expire after 90 days; each record view costs 5-60 credits. See all options at (www.findmypast.com/pay).

MyHeritage

- Global scope: claims geographic presence in all countries and most globally diverse trees⁴. Site in 42 languages; blog in Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish.

⁴ See a global map of membership at <http://www.myheritage.com/FP/Company/myheritage-member-map2.php> .

- Strong in Scandinavian records: Swedish household examination rolls (46 million); 1930 Denmark census; church records for Denmark and Finland. Has basic census and national-level BMD indexes for many countries.
- Search results include records from offsite sources, including BillionGraves, Chronicling America, Trove, and results from 3 billion+ tree profiles at MyHeritage, Geni.com, FamilySearch Family Tree, Wikitree and other tree sites.
- Powerful, flexible search technologies with claimed accuracy >95%. Searches automatically translate names across languages. This is the only site that includes unindexed digitized newspapers in automated hinting.
- Autosomal DNA testing and hosting: Upload your results from other sites or test here. This launched end of 2016; tools and database are still in early development.
- Communicate with other tree creators; use SearchConnect to see other users' past searches for rare surnames.
- Each user has a family website with tree and other social networking tools: a customizable greeting; family calendar with custom events plus living relatives' birthdays/anniversaries and the ability to upload photos and tag them to people on your tree. Invite non-subscribing relatives to view and contribute content.
- MyHeritage supports free desktop software, Family Tree Builder, which lets you fully sync with trees on site
- How tos: Blog includes webinars, hints and tips, DNA, historical records, history categories (blog.myheritage.com)
- Downsides: Historical record content not as strong or unique as on other sites.
- Subscription options: Premium family website: \$83/year; enhanced tree-building and access to public user-submitted tree data. Data plan: \$119/year: access to historical records and record-matching technologies. Complete plan: Data + Premium Plus family website for \$179/year provides full access to site. Learn more at helpcenter.myheritage.com/Account-and-Subscriptions.

Free options for using subscription websites (Ancestry, Findmypast, MyHeritage)

1. Create a free guest account, with which you may:
 - Build, edit and share family tree(s). (MyHeritage limits tree size to 250 people and 500 MB of uploaded data.)
 - Access free record collections (search, view and attach to tree profiles). Find free records at:
 - Ancestry: search.ancestry.com/search/group/freeindexacom
 - Findmypast: www.findmypast.com/free
 - MyHeritage: www.myheritage.com/page/free-family-history
 - View DNA matches, when you have taken a DNA test there, at Ancestry and MyHeritage.
 - Learn from each site's free how-to tutorials (see descriptions under each website)
 - See automatically-generated hints for possible record/tree matches on the site, when you have a tree there. An appropriate subscription is generally required to view potentially matching records.
2. Use Library Editions for free at participating libraries
 - Free at Family History Centers around the world (find one at <https://familysearch.org/locations/>)
 - Some public libraries also subscribe to Library Editions
 - Library Edition services may be limited, including certain databases, tree-building functions and tools (including some member communication functions).
3. LDS partner access: Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints may obtain free access to Ancestry, Findmypast and MyHeritage by using their LDS FamilySearch login at www.familysearch.org/partneraccess. (Create an LDS FamilySearch login with your membership record number at www.familysearch.org.) Some limitations may apply to access at each site. Access to some collections or features of the site may be limited.

Researching across multiple websites

- A .GED ("GEDCOM") is the universal family tree file type you can upload or download from genealogy websites and/or software to share elsewhere. (FamilySearch doesn't allow downloads of family tree files.)
- Building and maintaining a master family tree on your own software and computer keeps your intact tree in one location: organized, complete, secure and private. Build or upload working "branches" on genealogy websites. Learn more about creating a master family tree at <http://lislouisecooke.com/family-tree/>.

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8. Locating Newspapers Using Chronicling America

by: Dana Palmer^{CG}
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ChroniclingAmerica is a free website containing newspapers that have been digitized as part of the Library of Congress's collection. These can be viewed at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>

Not all newspapers nor issues of each paper are included in the digital collection. The current collection starts about 1789 and goes to 1924. If you can't find the name you want there is a good chance that newspaper is not part of the digital collection. The website can be tricky to use when searching for common surnames or words with dual meaning.

There are four ways to search the collection:

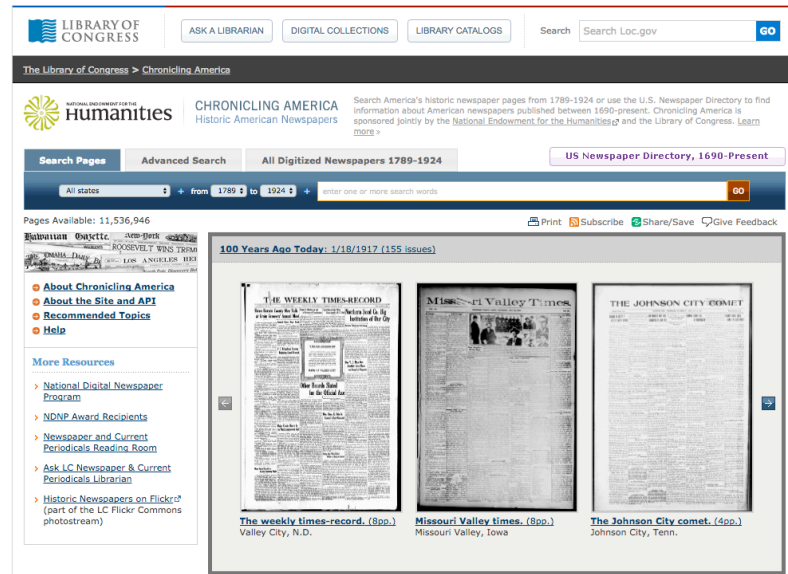
- Basic Search
- Advanced Search
- All Digital Newspapers
- U.S. Newspaper Directory

Basic Search

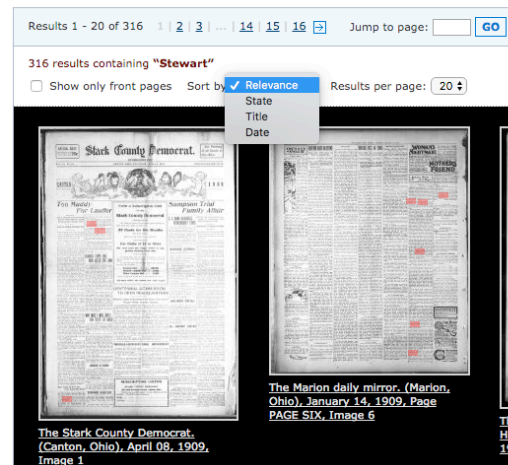
The basic search allows searched by state, year range and keyword terms. The results will appear as red highlighted areas on the newspaper page, which can be turned off if you want to download or capture the screen image.

The search results can be organized by (1) relevance, (2) state, (3) newspaper title, and (4) date. Sorting by date then scroll down to the issues that are relevant for the area you want, then browse just those issues for the surname.

Tips: Many times given names are initials or the words "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss". Searches by surname only will give better results but more quantity, so sorting by issue date is crucial. Try searching for your surname with phrases like marriage, licenses, birth, death, funeral, burial and illness.



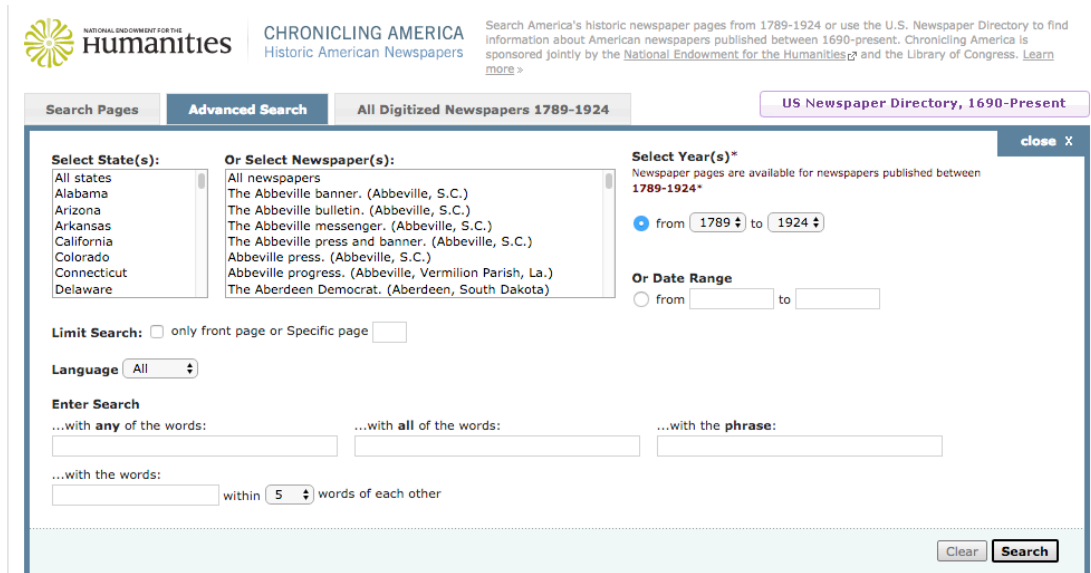
Basic Search



Sorting newspaper issues to search by date

Advanced Search

Advanced searches allow you more options to filter down your searches. You can specify the state or specific newspaper title. Years or date ranges can be added. Newspaper language can be chosen in case you want one that isn't in English. You can also use multiple keywords using "Any", "All", or "phrases" of words.



Advanced Search

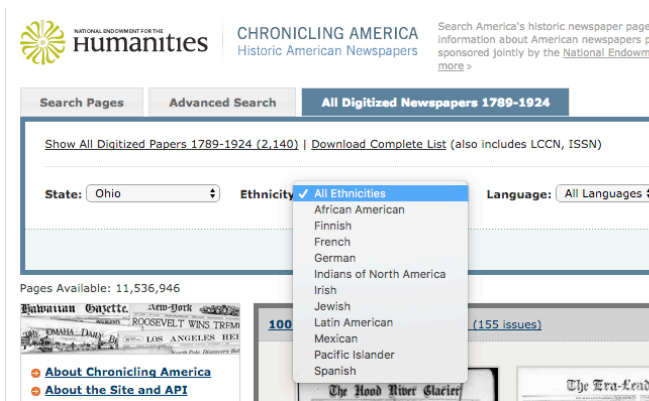
All Digital Newspapers

Searching by all using all digital newspapers is useful when you know the name of the newspaper title but you can't find the entry you want. In this tab you can select a specific newspaper title by state, ethnicity or language. Once the newspapers are displayed browsing the issues will show the start and end date of the paper for the digital collection. Keep in mind that the start and end date may have issues within that time that have been lost and are not digital.

Once you select your newspaper title, you will be directed to an "About" page for the newspaper where the newspaper history, name changes, geographic coverage and publisher are shown. The dates of publication, frequency and language are also usually listed.

By clicking on "Libraries that Have It" you can see which repositories have a copy of the newspaper in either its original form or on microfilm.

Browsing the issues lets you select a specific year then the issue within that year. This is a helpful way to find articles when the basic search has too many search results.



All Digital Newspapers- Search by State & Ethnicity



The About Page for the *Tägliches Cincinnati volksblatt*
Twenty-first Annual Family History Jamboree

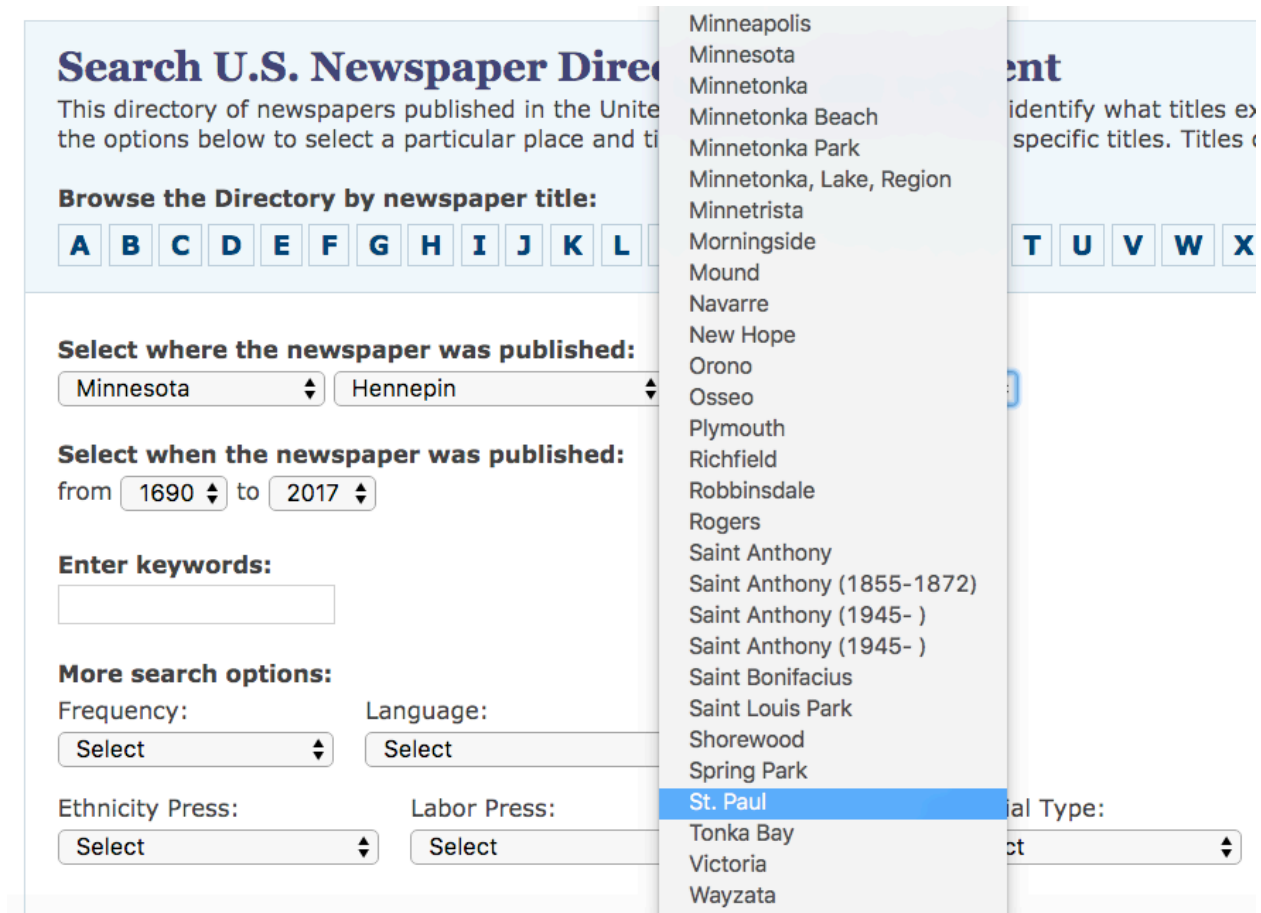
U.S. Newspaper Directory

The U.S. Newspaper Directory is the purplish-pink button to the far top upper right corner of the page. It allows users too see what newspapers exist for an area regardless of whether or not they are included digitally on ChroniclingAmerica. There are many ways to sort the newspaper to find the title you want and many possible combinations of using the following filters:

- Browsing the alphabetical titles by the starting letter of the newspaper
- By state, county or city
- By date range
- By keywords
- By frequency
- By language

Alphabetical searches will provide you with a listing of all the titles in the collection for a specific surname. This is a very time consuming way to find the newspaper you want.

Searches can be made by state, state and town, state and county, or state, county and town. Searches by state and county will allow you to view all the newspapers available for that specific county. This is helpful if you don't know which paper your ancestor might be listed in and you need to narrow down the choices. Searching by state and town will allow you to find newspapers in areas where the county boundary may have changed over time.



Searches using the U.S. Newspaper Directory

Does the newspaper exist and how can I get a copy?

What if you can't find the article you want by keyword searches. How can you find if the issue you want is in the digital collection, and if it is not, how do you find where a copy is stored? The U.S. Newspaper Directory can help with both of these questions.

- First use the filters to narrow down your region and time frame.
- Select the newspaper title you want
- The About page for that paper will appear when you click the title
 - If there is no newspaper image on the About page on the right hand side, then no issues have been digitized
 - If the image is visible, then click on either "Browse Issues" at the top or "Calendar View" on the right.
 - This will allow you to select the year to view.
 - Bolded issue dates for that newspaper show which papers are included in the digital collection.
 - If the date isn't bold, either there was no newspaper on that date or it has not been digitized.
 - Sometimes it isn't digitized because it didn't survive. Not all issues within the year might be digital.

To view what newspapers exist regardless of whether or not the paper is digital, click on either "Libraries that Have It" at the top of the page or "View Complete Holding Information" at the bottom of the page. Carefully search each holding to see if the dates for that repository match the date you need. Once you determine who holds the issues you want, you need to contact them. Use Google to do a search to find their website or contact information. Send an email or call them about making a copy for you. Most libraries will not search newspapers to make copies so you will have to find someone local to do this for you. If a library is willing to search for your article and make a copy, make sure to send a donation to thank them for their help and time if they don't charge for research and copy costs. If you show your appreciation for their help, they are more likely to help others in the future.

Browse Issues: The chieftain.
 Socorro, N.M. (1890-1901) [Click here to see which repositories hold copies of the originals or microfilms](#)

[Browse Issues](#) | [About](#) | [Libraries that Have It](#) | [MARC Record](#)

Issues for: 1899

[Show all front pages](#)

Single edition:
 dates in **bold**.

Multiple editions:
 dates in **bold italics**.

| January, 1899 | | | | | | | February, 1899 | | | | | | | March, 1899 | | | | | | | April, 1899 | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | |

| May, 1899 | | | | | | | June, 1899 | | | | | | | July, 1899 | | | | | | | August, 1899 | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| September, 1899 | | | | | | | October, 1899 | | | | | | | November, 1899 | | | | | | | December, 1899 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | | | |

Browsing a specific newspaper by year. Bolded numbers are the only issues that are digital

9. “Deeds” You Hear About These Underutilized Records

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

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www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com www.GenealogyGems.com

Intro: Deed records are just one of many underutilized record sets that genealogists should be using. Warranty deeds and quit-claim deeds may hold valuable genealogical information. We will also discuss what you might find in estate packets, guardianship records, and minute books.

- I. What are deed records typically used for?
 - a. Deeds are part of land records.
 - b. Deeds are legal documents that transfer land from the Grantor to the Grantee.
 - c. Grantor = the seller
 - d. Grantee = the buyer
 - e. Deeds could do many things: transfer property rights as security for debts, sell property, include a dower waiver, transfer land or other asset as a deed of gift.
- II. What is the difference between warranty deeds and quit-claim deeds?
 - a. Warranty deeds can be *proved*. In other words, the Grantor *knows* and can *prove* they own the land they are releasing.
 - b. A quit-claim deed cannot be *assured* by the Grantor. In other words, the Grantor is releasing or selling land they *think* they own.
- III. Where will you find deeds?
 - a. Recorder’s Office, local library, FHL microfilm
 - b. First use the index. Remember to look for your ancestor as both a Grantor and Grantee.
 - c. Use Google to find records online. Try typing in something like *Miami County Ohio genealogy*.
 - d. Use FamilySearch or other database sites to find deeds.
- IV. What is the difference between a will and an estate packet?
 - a. Estate packets are also sometimes called probate packets.
 - b. They are different than the will. If you find a will, you will likely find an estate packet.
 - c. If you don’t find a will, you may yet find an estate packet!
 - d. They are found in the county level Probate Court.
 - e. They may contain: Names of heirs and residences, copy of the will, bills, receipts, death record, and other important pieces of information.
- V. Guardianship records
 - a. If the father died and even if the mother was still living, there would likely be a guardianship record for unmarried children under the age of 21. (Laws were different depending on the time frame and location. Be sure to check the specifics of your designated area.)

- b. Purpose of having a guardian was not only to care for the child physically, but to be in charge of their moneys and assets until they were of legal age (usually 21).
- c. Guardianship records are typically found in the Probate Court and may be found in their own ledger or books.
- d. Guardianship records can be found online at FamilySearch.org.
- e. Guardianship records may be 2-parts. The first part designates the guardian and the 2nd part may happen when the child turns 21 years of age and the guardianship is dissolved.

VI. Minute Books

- a. Minute Books can be similar to a journal or diary of a group of people, organization, or church.
- b. Church minute books are particularly great finds with many neat details.
- c. Minute books may be found for local clubs. Check your targeted area library.
- d. Minute Books on the county level can mention your ancestors by name...and crime!
Reader beware!

VII. Civil Case Files

- a. This is likely where you would find divorce proceedings. Typically, a record found in a ledger will lead you to a “box” or “file” of additional holdings.
- b. You may find your ancestor took someone to court or was taken to court over some sort of loan or dispute. If so, this record found in a ledger would direct you to possible box or file holdings that may be full of genealogical data.

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10. Cemetery Research

by: James Phillabaum

1. What can I expect to find at a cemetery
 - a. Dates
 - i. Birth
 - ii. Death
 - iii. Marriage
 - b. Places
 - i. Birth
 - ii. Death
 - c. Relatives
 - i. Parents
 - ii. Children
 - iii. Siblings
 - iv. Spouse
 - d. Miscellaneous
 - i. Occupation
 - ii. Military Service
 - iii. Fraternal Orders
 - iv. Religious Affiliation
 - v. Wealth Indicator

2. Types of Cemeteries
 - a. Churchyard
 - i. Near an existing or previous church
 - ii. Records usually at church
 - b. Government Owned
 - i. Town – Records on site – usually
 - ii. County
 1. Records onsite
 2. Records at courthouse
 3. Records non-existent
 - iii. State or National
 1. Records usually on-site
 2. National Cemetery records are usually very good
 - iv. Privately Owned
 1. Usually well maintained
 2. Records almost always on-site
 - v. Family
 - a. Small Plots
 - b. Sometimes very remote
 - c. Records may be non-existent

3. Finding Cemeteries

- a. Local Inquiry
 - i. Courthouse
 - ii. Local residents
 - iii. Fire & police stations
 - iv. Local funeral homes
- b. Maps
 - i. County & city maps
 - ii. Topographic maps
- c. Computer programs
 - i. <https://www.findagrave.com/>
 - ii. <https://billiongraves.com/>
 - iii. <https://www.abmc.gov/>

4. Plan Your Visit

- i. Dress appropriately
 1. City cemetery – casual clothing is okay
 2. Remote cemetery
 - a. Boots
 - b. Jeans – no shorts
 - c. Long sleeves
 3. Take “Cemetery Kit”

5. Follow-Up

- a. Transfer information to appropriate files
- b. Save & back-up or up-load photographs
- c. Investigate other sources



CEMETERY KIT

1. Box, bucket, or other carrier
2. Digital Camera with extra batteries
3. Gloves
4. Notebook and/or clipboard
5. Pen or pencil (have extras)
6. Local maps
7. Small spade or garden trowel
8. Garden shears
9. Small rake
10. Mace (for un-friendly dogs, etc.)
11. Marker enhancer
12. Water
13. Compass
14. Tape measure
15. Bottled white vinegar & sponge (for removing moss & lichen)
16. Towel
17. Medium stiff brush (not wire)
18. Extra-long screwdriver or probe
19. Protective boots or shoes

For Remote “Over-Grown Cemeteries

20. Machete
21. Gas powered trimmer

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11. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records



Helpful Resources Before Records Were Mandated

Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG
MissPeggy55@gmail.com

Locating vital records in any state prior to state-wide registration laws is usually a difficult task. There were many differences in custom and practice even within the same state. Some places kept records very early; others kept no records at all until required to do so by state statute.

Val Greenwood

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy

Searching for birth, marriage and death records before 1900 will take you beyond official state records and into other kinds of records at the local level. In terms of marriages, local civil governments have been in charge of recording marriage information in marriage registers since the beginnings of the county or town. Some marriage records began in the early 1600's in New England and the early 1700's in the South.

Unfortunately, most state vital records weren't mandated until the early 20th century. So what should you do when a certain official vital record cannot be found? Search for the next best thing, a substitute. Something that while not official perhaps, is likely a trustworthy source of information.

If you learn that a courthouse burned in a certain year, that may be completely accurate. But, you might want to consider the following:

- a. Which records were burned?
- b. Which records were saved, and where are they stored?
- c. When asking about these records, be sure to mention the years you are looking for. They may have been reconstructed.
- d. Courthouse space is usually at a premium. Records may be scattered throughout many offices and locations. Many will be within walking distance.
- e. Visit the section handling the recording and registration of deeds. Many of these have survived, and if not, were among the first to be reconstructed. Land ownership was precious to our ancestors.

This chart represents when statewide registration began, which doesn't always represent the earliest dates of when Vital Records were available. It also doesn't represent when states began compliance with the mandate.

| STATE | Birth | Marriage | Death | STATE | Birth | Marriage | Death |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 1908 | 1936 | 1908 | Montana | 1907 | 1943 | 1907 |
| Alaska | 1913 | 1913 | 1913 | Nebraska | 1905 | 1909 | 1905 |
| Arizona | 1909 | 1909 | 1909 | Nevada | 1911 | 1968 | 1911 |
| Arkansas | 1914 | 1917 | 1914 | New Hampshire | 1901 | 1901 | 1901 |
| California | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | New Jersey | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 |
| Colorado | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | New Mexico | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 |
| Connecticut | 1897 | 1897 | 1897 | New York | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 |
| Delaware | 1861 | 1847 | 1881 | North Carolina | 1913 | 1868 | 1913 |
| D.C. | 1874 | 1811 | 1874 | North Dakota | 1907 | 1925 | 1907 |
| Florida | 1899 | 1927 | 1899 | Ohio | 1908 | 1949 | 1908 |
| Georgia | 1919 | 1952 | 1919 | Oklahoma | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 |
| Hawaii | 1842 | 1842 | 1859 | Oregon | 1903 | 1906 | 1903 |
| Idaho | 1911 | 1947 | 1911 | Pennsylvania | 1906 | 1885 | 1906 |
| Illinois | 1916 | 1962 | 1916 | Puerto Rico | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 |
| Indiana | 1907 | 1958 | 1899 | Rhode Island | 1853 | 1853 | 1853 |
| Iowa | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | South Carolina | 1915 | 1950 | 1915 |
| Kansas | 1911 | 1913 | 1911 | South Dakota | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 |
| Kentucky | 1911 | 1958 | 1911 | Tennessee | 1908 | 1945 | 1908 |
| Louisiana | 1911 | None | 1911 | Texas | 1903 | 1966 | 1903 |
| Maine | 1892 | 1892 | 1892 | Utah | 1905 | 1887 | 1905 |
| Maryland | 1898 | 1950 | 1898 | Vermont | 1955 | 1955 | 1955 |
| Massachusetts | 1841 | 1841 | 1841 | Virginia | 1912 | 1912 | 1912 |
| Michigan | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | Washington | 1907 | 1968 | 1907 |
| Minnesota | 1900 | 1958 | 1908 | West Virginia | 1917 | 1964 | 1917 |
| Mississippi | 1912 | 1926 | 1912 | Wisconsin | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 |
| Missouri | 1910 | 1881 | 1910 | Wyoming | 1909 | 1941 | 1909 |

Information compiled from FamilySearch Wiki:
https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Vital_Records

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>The US Federal Census</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every one your family appeared in.• Can lead to other records. <p>Mortality Schedules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The year before 1850-1880 census. <p>Local Church or Religious Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often began before civil registration. <p>Christening and Baptismal Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be the only record of a child's birth.• These events may take place through adulthood. <p>Cemetery Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check local funeral homes to find the owners of local cemeteries.• Towns, cities, churches, and privately owned. <p>Tax Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the most underused records.• Shows location and financial status.• Check every year.• May see when they reached taxable age, moved, or died. <p>Newspapers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many are online, many more are not.• Small-town newspapers are especially "newsy". <p>Town Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common in New England. <p>Journals, Letters, and Diaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look for entries near monumental events, i.e. birthdays, New Year's Day, beginning of war.• May be housed in manuscript collections or vertical files – Libraries and Archives. | <p>Obituaries and Funeral Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dissect every bit of information found.• Keep a blank family group record nearby. <p>City and Rural Directories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at each one your ancestor may have appeared in.• May help to determine death.• Earliest date to 1700's – Boston. <p>Military Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pension records are rich!• Obtain the entire file. <p>Draft Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Began during the Civil War. <p>Land Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow the money!• Look at all neighbors.• In conjunction with probate packets, look at estate inventory and sale.• May include names of slaves. <p>Maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begin a collection of maps for your research areas. <p>Naturalization Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at 1900-1940 for abbreviations. <p>Probate Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not just wills – the whole packet. <p>County Histories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commonly called "Mug Books".• Don't rely wholly on the information, but use as a springboard to other records. <p>School Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many include birth date of students.• Most include names of parents. |
|---|--|

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12. Which Way Did They Go?!

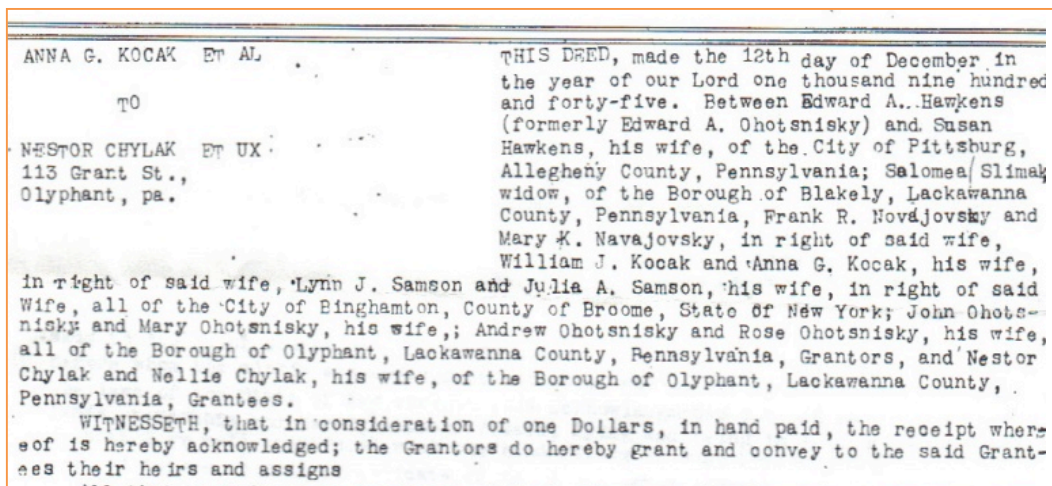
by: Sunny Morton

Learn all you can about ancestors in known locations

- Where did they come from?
- Why did they leave their last home?
- When did they arrive?
- What did they do while they were here?
- When and why did they leave?
- Who did they leave behind?
- How do I know this is really my ancestor?

Sources:

Family stories
Oral histories
Diaries
Vital records
Church records
Land records
Probate records
Censuses
Tax records*
City directories*
Voter registrations*



*May be annual: track residency year-by-year

Census tips

Look for all family members in every census
Look for older/single relatives living with other relatives
Watch for birthplace and prior residence clues
Browse census pages online to look for missing relatives
Note whether neighbors also moved: look for them in other censuses
Take advantage of uncommon names, occupations or other attributes
Perform nameless searches with identifying attributes
Look for collateral relatives and living descendants (residence, family trees)

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Learn regional history and travel routes

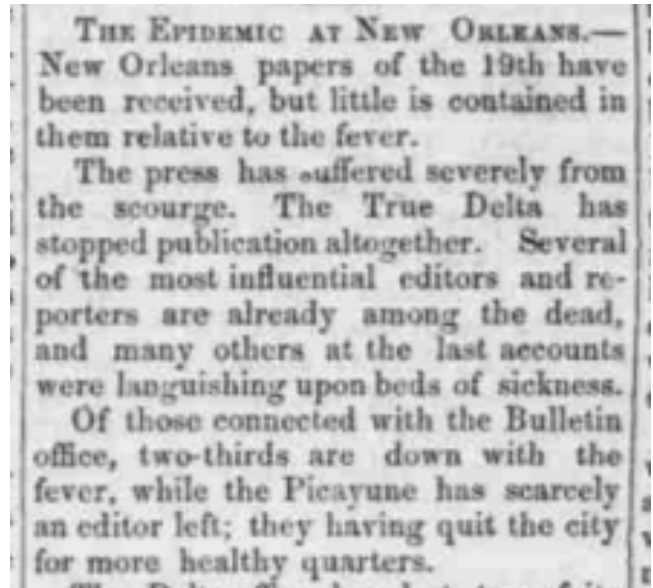
What were the “push” factors from home?
What were the “pull” factors to a new home?
How would they have traveled?

Sources

Newspapers and histories (local, industrial, social, ethnic)
Browse newspapers at time of arrival/departure

Passenger lists from foreign ports

- Each port kept separate records. Major historical ports: Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia. Records not centralized, except on genealogy websites.
- Arrivals before 1820 limited and published (compiled from newspapers, naturalization oaths, indentures, headright grants, etc.); search for by state and county in FamilySearch catalog or in *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* by P William Filby and Mary Keysor Meyer (1981). National Archives has arrivals from foreign ports 1820-1982; on microfilm up to 1955; most are indexed.
- Ancestry has lists for NY (1820-1957), Baltimore (1820-1948 and 1954-1957), Philadelphia (1800-1850), Boston (1821-1850), New Orleans (1813-1945) and more as well as compiled dataset, US & Canada, Passenger & Immigration Index, 1500s-1900s and more.
- See FamilySearch Wiki for links (US Immigration: Passenger Arrival Records)
- EllisIsland.org and CastleGarden.org have indexed arrival lists. Use Steve Morse One-Step pages <http://stevemorse.org/> to search them more efficiently.



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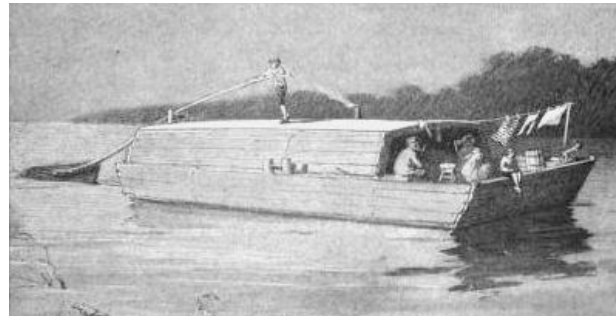
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- David Rumsey Maps www.davidrumsey.com

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- Directory of rail archive www.railroads.uconn.edu/links.htm
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- Oregon Trail Center Diaries <http://www.oregontrailcenter.org/HistoricalTrails/PioneersTalk.htm>
- Emigrant Diaries and Journals <http://www.oregonpioneers.com/diaries.htm>
- Paper Trail: A Guide to Overland Pioneer Names and Documents <http://www.paper-trail.org/>
- Links to trail diaries and related resources at <http://www.over-land.com/diaries.html>

Transportation Timeline

- Sea routes and waterways earliest and easiest way to travel until railroad era.
- Navigable waterways: Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Great Lakes
- Canals dug in the 1820s-1830s used until replaced by rail travel.
- Early roads terrible and only gradually improved. King's Highway (colonial road, N-S).
- Overland trails and roads eventually linked waterways and major cities.
- Rail transport in eastern states 1840s and east of Mississippi River by 1860. Transcontinental service to Sacramento by 1869; to LA and Oregon by 1885.
- Travelers continued to use older transportation routes in many regions.
- Federal interstate highway system after World War II.



G. R. McGee, *A History of Tennessee From 1663 to 1914: For Use In Schools* (NY: American Book Co, 1914), p. 135.

Correlate findings into a single timeline or narrative

- Put life story in order
- Vital events (birth, marriage(s)/divorce(s), death)
- Censuses, tax records, other periodic historical records
- Births of children
- Residences of nearby relatives
- Land purchases
- Occupation
- Transportation routes
- Land availability acts and more!
- Watch for triggering events, patterns and inconsistencies in the timeline
- Narrow timeframes for migration
- See what travel routes make sense during that time
- Confirm identities of possible ancestors in different places

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13. Creating & Publishing a Cherished Family Book

by: Dana Palmer^{CG}
dana@treasuredlineage.com

Publishing a Family Book

At some point you will want to share your family history research or other projects with family members or others. Creating a memorable family book results from careful consideration of your intended audience and what type of book you want to share. Is it a book about a specific person or event in history, an index to a collection of records, or a family history book of your ancestry or descent? By using MS Word and a photo editing software you can create beautiful and cherished family books.

Well written genealogy books generally include: an introduction (why you spent the time and money to put the book together); an acknowledgments page (this is where you thank all those who helped you including people, societies, libraries, etc.); a table of contents; and an index. Each page within your book should also have a page number, the name of the book, and the author's name in the headers and footers. Other interesting items that can be added depending on your topic and target audience include: DNA results, a pedigree chart, family group records, narratives, and photos. If the book is an abstract or an index to a record collection and it is arranged alphabetically, an every name index should be included.

You will need to determine how you want to arrange the chapters before you start creating a MS Word book template. It is much easier to create the template with sections before adding narrative text than to add new sections once you've started. Once you have the template set up you can add content. RootsMagic genealogy software has narratives, family group records and pedigrees that can be added to the text portion of your book. If you save the file as a rich text file it can be converted to MS Word and added to your book. It even has hidden text to create an index that can be used in MS Word with just a few changes.

If you are writing a family history, make sure to include biographical details as well as sources found in genealogy records as footnotes. Newspapers are great for juicy details about people's lives! Fill in the gaps with stories handed down among your relatives. Include details on places they lived, major events in their life and in the world, and if they served in the military. Did they live on a farm or in the city? Did they have indoor plumbing or use an outhouse? Did they live through the great depression or a major war? Life experiences in earlier times are much different than today. Describe what life was like at that time so that future generations can relate to the circumstances.

Do you want to print it yourself, print on demand, or should you go with a traditional publisher? This largely depends on the number of pages in the book, how much you are willing to spend up front, and how many people want copies. Make sure to shop around not just for the best price, but also **good quality**. The price of your book is usually determined by the following factors: number of black and white pages vs. color pages; type of binding; type of book cover style and embossing; embossing on the spine; and the number of books you want to print. Color pages look nice but are much more expensive. Hard-bound books that will get a lot of wear such as indices might be better if they are stitched and glued instead of just glued. For soft-bound indices consider spiral binding the book with plastic covers to prevent wear and tear. Start looking for a publisher once you have a good idea of how many pages your book will be once completed.

Make a list of those who want to purchase a copy of your book. I type this list into an Excel spreadsheet and include their name, phone number, mailing address and email. Once the book is in the final stages of editing, I send out an email about pre-ordering. It is a lot less expensive to print a few extra books than do a second printing. Most traditional publishers will make you pay half when you place your order, then the other half when they finish printing. They won't mail your books until the full payment is made. When you set the price of your book, divide the total cost you paid to the publisher by the total number of books you have printed and are offering for sale (minus any you keep for yourself for a copyright or as donations to societies and libraries). Make sure you have a separate line on your order form for charging tax and shipping to anyone who orders. Pre-orders help reduce the amount you pay out of pocket to the publisher.

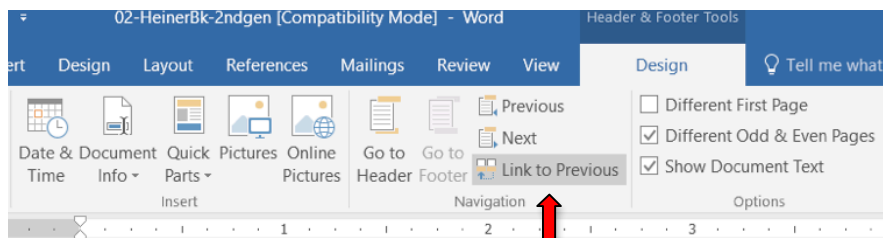
Consider filing for a copyright. This is easy to do and inexpensive if you do it yourself. Copyrights can be filed online using the ECO online system at www.copyright.gov/eco/ or by printing a copy of the Literary Form TX for traditional paper submissions. For both methods you need to complete the form, pay the fee and send a copy of your book to the copyright office. The cost to file online using the ECO system is \$35 per literary work while the traditional paper filing is about \$85.

MS Word Tips

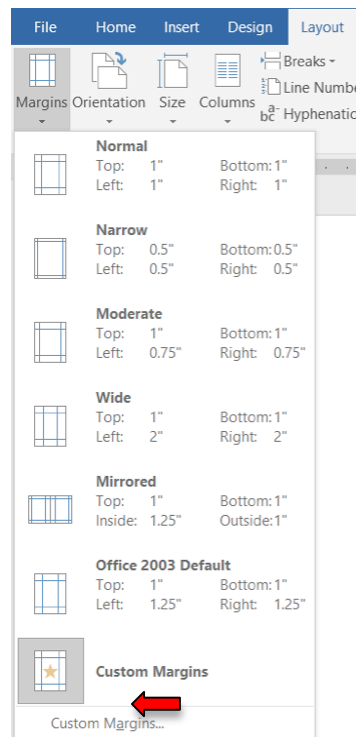
MS Word is a great tool for publishing a family book, but it does have a size limitation of 512 MB. If your file exceeds this size it will not open. Adding lots of images and text boxes will increase the size of your book quickly. DO NOT add TIFF files to your book. They are too large and will quickly cause you to go over the size limitation.

When you initially set up your book template, you need to format your margins, sections within your book, and the style headings for your table of contents. The margins can be adjusted by clicking on page layout and then customize. I prefer to have my margins mirrored and the page numbers to the outside bottom corner of the page. If you make a change to the margins make sure to have it apply the change to the whole document not just that section. Always start chapters on odd pages. If it doesn't start on an odd page add a page so it does.

To create chapters within your book, go to INSERT and choose SECTION BREAK. These sections will be linked so it will be important for you to UNLINK them before changing the text. Page breaks will not allow different sections to have changes in the headers and footers.



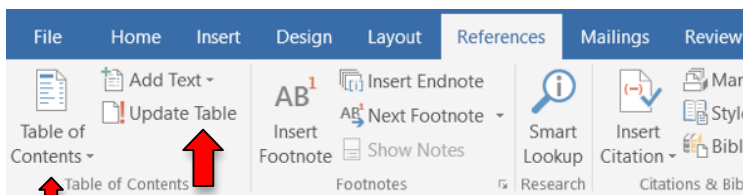
Double click in your header or footer area to make changes to your text. If the LINK TO PREVIOUS is highlighted click it once to unlink it BEFORE you change any text



Click Custom Margins if you don't want to use the templates

To create a Table of Contents, go to the HOME tab to the STYLES. For the chapter titles choose Heading 1. Use Heading 2 for subsections within heading 1 of each chapter.

Create a page for the Table of Contents by selecting the choice under the REFERENCES tab. Click the box if you want your table of contents to be right aligned. After creating your table of contents, if you have extra lines with strange text or lines in it then one of the lines was accidentally formatted that style. Find the line with the incorrect style and select the "Normal" style. Click on the REFERENCES tab and then select update the Table of Content and it should be fixed.



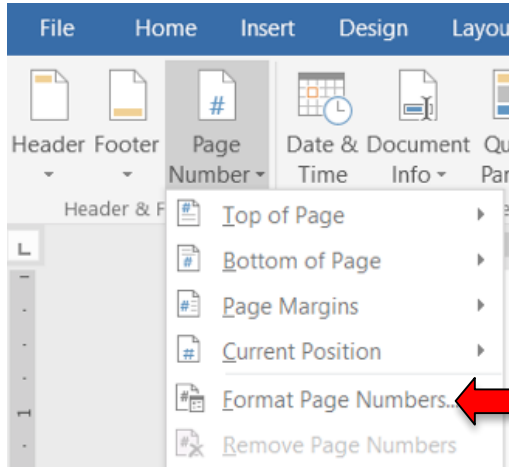
Click here to update the Table of Contents

This will create your Table of Contents

If you plan on having a lot of family photos in your book you may need to split the file. This is not hard but will cause you a little more work to fix the Table of Contents and index. Copy your file and rename the duplicate copy to a new name. Keep the index in both versions and create a file that just has the index. Word has a feature for creating an index using hidden text (non print characters). This is a useful feature because you can tag each person throughout the document and those tagged will be included in the index. If page numbers change, you can click the update index button it will adjust all the pages numbers for people indexed in your book. This is a huge time saver! If you split your book into two, the new book won't be linked to any of the names from the first one, so you have to hand enter the names or pages numbers to the second index. If you split your book

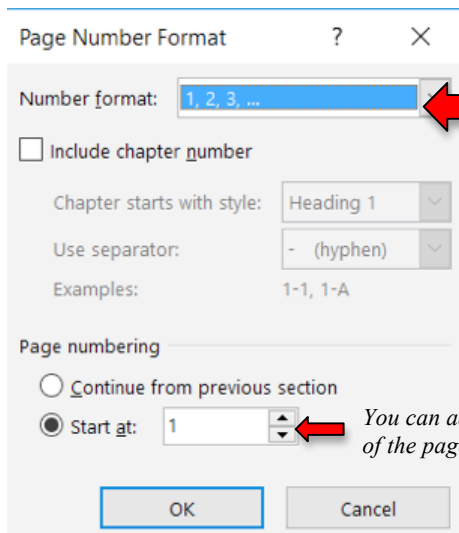
into more than two files, it is easier to create a separate MS Word document just for the combined index and add them all to it. This is one of the very last steps. Do not combine the index if your pages will change because you will have to fix all the entries to reflect the changes in page numbers. It's not hard, just time consuming.

If you split your MS Word book file the subsequent book files will need to have their page numbers and footnote numbers forced to start at the number after the previous MS Word document.



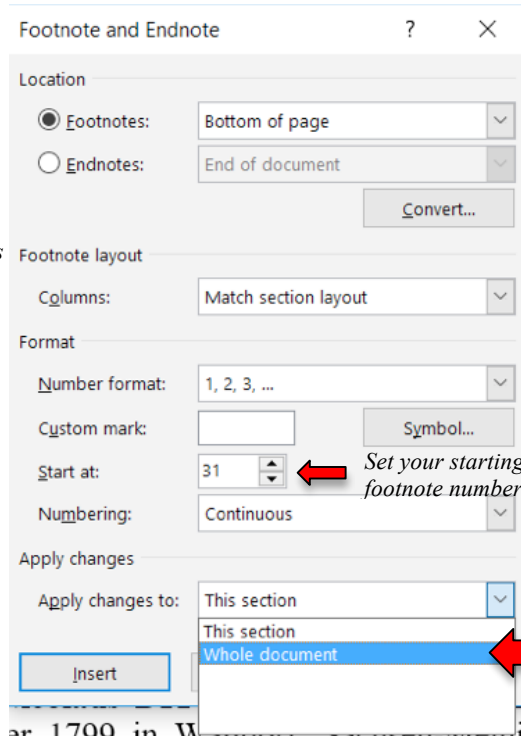
If my first book ended at page 60, then the second book would need to be formatted to start at page 61. If the pages or footnote numbers change in the first book, then the pages or footnote numbers will need to be adjusted in the second book accordingly. Make sure to apply the changes for the footnotes or forced pages numbers for the whole document not just the section.

Click here to format your page numbers



You can select the traditional numbers here or force Roman numerals for the preface pages

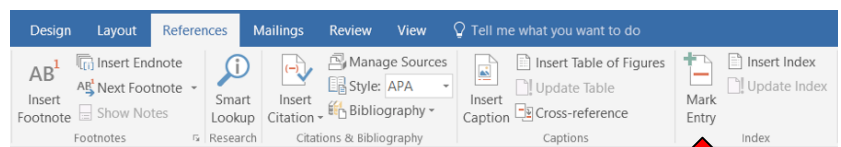
You can adjust the start of the page number here



Set your starting footnote number here

If your file is split into more than one MS Word document and you have footnotes in both documents make sure to select the start of the footnotes to be continuous for the whole document or it will force a page break where the footnote is located.

To create the index you will need to MARK AN ENTRY using the REFERENCES tab. In order to see your marked entry you will need to turn the hidden text on using the ¶ symbol in the HOME tab. Make sure to turn this hidden text off when you update your index or print a draft of your book. Indexes can be created based on name within the text or by topic.



{ XE "BRADFIELD: John (b. 1790)."

This is what the hidden text for the index looks like when you have the ¶ symbol turned on

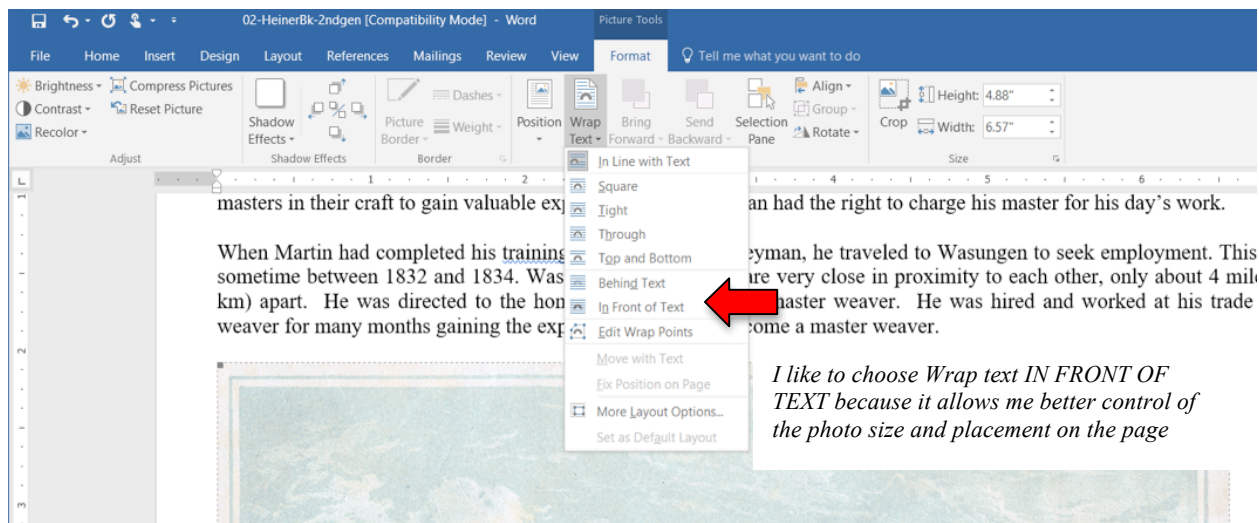
If it is an every name index, set the surname in the main entry field and the given name and birth year in the subentry field. To update the index click anywhere within the index and under the REFERENCES tab select UPDATE INDEX.

ADDING PHOTOS

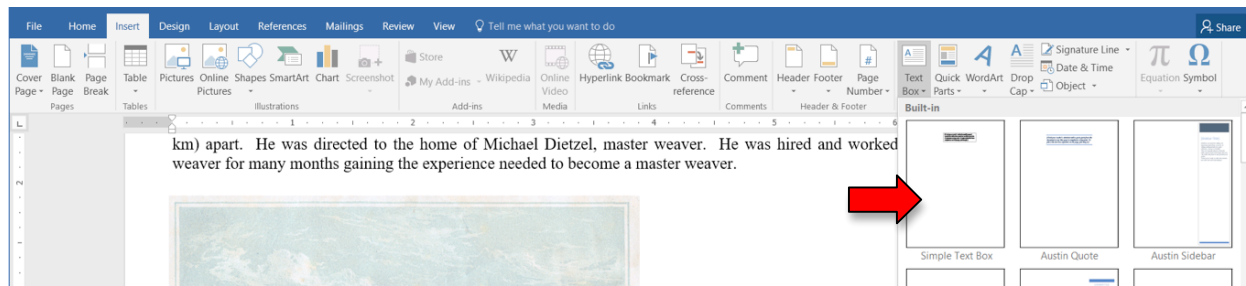
Before you add a photo to MS Word make sure you have edited it in a photo editing software. Remove the dust and scratches and fix any holes, creases, tears and mold spots using the clone stamp or heal tool. If the image is dark use the brighten feature to lighten it. Photos print darker than they appear on the computer screen. Adjust color as needed to remove discoloration or fading in your photo. Once your photo is edited place a duplicate copy of the photo on your desktop and file your edited image in a folder on your hard drive.

Open up your MS Word file and go to the page you want to add a photo. Adjust the margins as necessary or add extra lines if you want your photo below the text. Click somewhere within the text on the page preferably where you want to add the photo. Go to the INSERT tab and select insert image. Select the image you placed on the desktop and click OK.

Once the photo is visible on the page double click on it and a screen will appear in the menu bar called FORMAT PICTURE. Select WRAP TEXT and then choose either behind text or in front of text. This will allow you to move the image and adjust the size on the page without messing up your formatting. The image can be cropped as needed. Adjusting the transparency will allow text or other details to show through your image. This is a nice feature for the cover of your book.



To label who is in the photo, where the photo was taken and when, you need to add a text box. Select ADD TEXT BOX from the format picture tab or home tab. Type your text. Make sure it is centered and a little smaller in size than the font on the page. When you are done click somewhere in the text on the page then double click again on the text box and select wrap text in front of text. The formatting tab will also let you chose to add a border or fill the text. I usually choose no fill and no border so it hides my text box.



Simple text boxes work well to add captions under images on your page. Make sure to double click the text box to wrap the text just like when the image was added. Also make sure to set fill style to NO FILL and line style to NO LINE.

Captions can also be used instead of text boxes. These are found under the REFERENCES tab.

14. Finding Answers in Naturalization Records

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

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www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com www.GenealogyGems.com

Intro: Following immigrant ancestors ‘across the pond’ can be a difficult task. In many cases, naturalization records can help you in that process. So don’t jump the pond too soon. Take your time and understand the wealth of information in naturalization records.

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

- b. Look for “how many years in the U.S.”, immigration year, and status
- VII. Citizenship abbreviations:
 - a. Al – Alien (not naturalized)
 - b. Pa – First papers filed (Declaration of Intent)
 - c. Na – Naturalized
- VIII. Databases I used to locate Joe Nimety/Nimeth:
 - a. Ancestry.com, U.S. Federal Censuses
 - b. Ancestry.com, U.S. Naturalization Records, Original Documents, 1795-1972
 - c. Ancestry.com, U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 (also available online at www.familysearch.org for free)
 - d. Ancestry.com, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1945
 - e. Familysearch.org, Virginia Marriages
 - f. www.google.com
 - g. Familysearch.org, Continental Europe, Hungary, Hungary, Civil Registrations, 1895-1980
- IX. Keep a chronological log or a timeline of your ancestor’s whereabouts, the years they were in any given location, and their age.
- X. Note that when using the “Immigration and Travel” button on Ancestry.com, you may not be getting Philadelphia passenger lists. Be sure to use the “Card Catalog” option instead.
- XI. Knoop Family Case Study: Naturalization in the 1800s
 - a. Michael Knoop, born in Canada about 1808, lived in Brown Twp., Miami County, Ohio
 - b. Questions to be answered: Where in Canada was Michael born, when did he come to the US, was he a naturalized citizen?
 - c. Create a timeline for your targeted ancestor
 - d. Find him in every federal census
 - e. Determine if he was naturalized and determine where he may have filed for naturalization
 - f. Ask a knowledgeable person where (which court) naturalization records are kept
 - g. Remember that these naturalization records may hold very little information. You may get a name, a place of prior allegiance, and an approximate year of immigration
- XII. Finding someone you *think* is your ancestor on a passenger list is not enough; you must be able to prove directly or indirectly that it *is* your ancestor.

Thank you for coming to my lecture today!
Amie Bowser Tennant © 2015, All rights reserved

15. Introduction to Genealogy: Tips and Tools to Get You Started

by: Cheryl McClellan

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Genealogy 101 Introduction to Genealogy

Suggestions for getting organized:

- **Start out** with paper genealogy charts (versus subscription to Ancestry.com or other site)
- Blank ancestor or pedigree charts and family group charts can be downloaded from Ancestry.com at <http://www.ancestry.com/trees/charts/familysheet.aspx>.
- 3-Ring Binder for researching on site: pedigree chart, a section for each surname includes family group charts with documentation, research plans
- When you have data for your first three or four generations and understand how genealogy charts work, switch to personal genealogy software and always have your own private tree on your computer.
- Online trees at Ancestry.com, Familysearch.org, MyHeritage and other sites can be very helpful when you understand how they work and use with caution.

Why use standard genealogy charts?

- You can easily see relationships
- You can see at a glance what information is missing
- Anyone working with you can see at a glance who you are, what you have, what you need
- You can easily see where to research next
- Charts keep you organized!!

How to record information on an ancestor chart:

- Begin with yourself
- Print legibly, use pencil
- You are No. 1, fathers are even numbers (on top line): mothers are odd numbers (on bottom line)
- Use person's full name – first, middle, last
- Capitalize last name (example: Wesley JOHN or, is it John WESLEY?)
- Use woman's maiden name
- Use this form for dates: 5 Jan 1863
- Use this form for location: city or town/county/state/ country

Use of personal genealogy software to create your ancestor and family group charts:

- Ease in sharing, creating, duplicating, documenting, creating charts; extra features (write books, add photos, audio and video clips, make scrapbooks, etc.)
- Free software: Legacy from www.legacyfamilytree.com and Roots Magic Essentials

Types of records to use in genealogy

Birth, marriage and death (aka "vital records")

Census, cemetery, funeral, probate/will/guardianship records, obituaries, Social Security Death Index, military records (draft registration, enlistment, pension applications), land and tax records, church records (baptismal, marriage, death, membership), immigration (ship passenger lists, border crossings), naturalization, school records, etc.

When vital records don't exist

- For birth and death dates: try Bible records, obituaries, cemetery inscriptions, census records, probate records, death records, military, Social Sec Death Index
- Check family photos for names, dates and places
- Diaries, letters, family histories, birth announcements, funeral programs
- Online family trees, family websites

DOCUMENT EVERYTHING!!! List the source for every piece of information:

- Author and title of book, document, photo, website, etc.
- Where did you get the information? Courthouse, Historical Society, online database, name of relative or person and contact info, archive, etc.

Gather information – home and family:

- Your memory: start with yourself and fill out first three or four generations on your ancestor chart with whatever you know. Target the line you want to research. Fill out Family Group Records for the line you are researching. Highlight missing information on both charts.
- Search your home archives: birth and wedding announcements, obituaries, letters, diaries, funeral programs, yearbooks, passports, newspaper clippings, school records, baby books, photos, etc.
- Consult relatives and their documents: interview relatives, especially the oldest. Ask permission to take photos of their documents

Gather information – research databases online (a few examples listed below):

1. Familysearch.org: world's largest free database (use at home or library) <www.familysearch.org>
2. Ancestry.com: largest subscription database (Ancestry Library Version free at library).
3. See if your library subscribes to Heritage Quest.com, America's Genealogy Bank, World Vital Records, etc.
4. findagrave.com and billiongraves.com
5. Your local Family Search Center (see familysearch.org for locations): free use of subscription databases
6. loc.gov//chroniclingamerica/ (digitized newspapers)
7. castlegarden.org and ellisland.org

A few pitfalls of online databases and trees:

1. Poor documentation
2. Poor research leads to copying others' mistakes
3. Handwriting misinterpretation leads to errors in online indexing
4. Other indexing issues: spelling, omissions, wrong citation, typos, filling out a field incorrectly, etc
5. Not everything is online! Not everything online is correct!

Genealogy Helps, Articles, Tips, Shortcuts, Tutorials, Blogs (a few examples)

- *Family Tree Magazine*: (September issue always has "101 Best Genealogy Websites")
- Familysearch.org: Wiki, catalog, Help, free tutorials, classes, articles
- Rootstech.org: webinars from the world's largest annual genealogy conference
- Ancestry.com: free tutorials, charts, articles, how-to videos
- www.cyndislist.com: a mind-boggling array of genealogy websites
- Genealogy blogs and podcasts: (examples) Steve Morse at www.stevemorse.org; Dick Eastman at <https://blog.eogn.com>; Genealogy Gems Podcast at <http://genealogygemspodcast.com/>
- Google the name of your ancestor
- "How-To" books: Check library catalog for genealogy books and magazines on various countries and topics: (examples) "The Family Tree Resource Book for Genealogists: Your Essential Guide to American County and Town Records (ed. Carmack and Nevius)"; "Family Tree State Research Guides"; "The Research Guide to American Genealogy(Greenwood)"; "The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy (ed. Szucs and Luebking)"
- Check WorldCat, Library of Congress, state and local historical societies; university and public libraries for inter-library loans.
- Family Search Centers: see familysearch.org for location, contact information

16. Finding Military & Unit Histories

by: Robert Young

Military records are useful tools and can provide insights and details about your veteran ancestors not available anywhere else. It will take a little time and background work but it is definitely worth the effort to find these records.

How do I find out if my ancestor served in the military and which unit? First determine the time frame and what conflict happened during the life span of your ancestor. Next check the **regiment indexes** for a military service report for your ancestor. See if there are any **unit histories** that provide more details on what happened during the skirmishes and battles. You might find some tidbits in the unit histories not found in the military service records. Once you determine which conflict your ancestor served in and the specific unit, **then you should order a copy of the military service record** from the National Archives or hire a reputable professional genealogist to dig deeper and search for more information on your veteran ancestor.

For veteran ancestor who served in conflicts that have lineage societies, contact the lineage societies to see if anyone has joined under that ancestor. If so, then order a copy of that record. In order for you to join a lineage society, you have to prove your veteran ancestors military service as well as your kinship to them. Ordering a copy of the lineage society file might save you money if they have a copy of the veteran ancestor's records in their file.

Two popular lineage society databases can be found at the following websites:

- http://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search/?Tab_ID=1
- <http://patriot.sar.org/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Grave%20Registry&-loadframes>
- <http://www.usdaughters1812.org/dbLaunch.html>
- <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>
- http://www.suvcw.org/?page_id=272

Your research path will be depend on details such as what branch of service your ancestor served in, which conflict it was, the dates of service, whether they were in Regular Service or a volunteer unit, whether your ancestor was an officer or enlisted personnel, and whether there is bounty land or a pension application. For more details refer to the following websites:

- General Military Records: <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/military/>
- Ordering Military Service Files <http://www.archives.gov/research/order/vets-records.html#nara>

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

- **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)

Finding Military Histories

To find a military history first determine the veteran ancestor then what type of record you want. Do you want a personnel record or a military history?

Personnel Records: <http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel>

For more recent veterans make sure to obtain a copy of their DD214. This document lists all the pertinent service record information about the veteran including conflicts and medals earned. For more details on military records and unit histories and reports refer to the following websites:

- Air Force <http://afhra.maxwell.af.mil/>
- Navy <http://history.navy.mil/>
- Army <http://army.mil/cmh/>
- Marines <http://hqinet001.hqmc.usmc.mil/HD>
- National Archives www.archives.gov/research/formats/textual.html

Department of Defense Federal History & Archival Offices

- **Army**
 - US Army Center of Military History, Building 35, 103rd Third Avenue, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5308
 - Chief of Military History
 - Chief Historian
 - Histories Division
 - Field Programs & Historical Services
 - Army NMUSA
- **Missile Defense Agency**, MDA-HS7100 Defense Pentagon, Arlington VA 22202
- **Central Intelligence Agency**, CIA History Staff, 1G03 IP, Washington DC 20505
- **Coast Guard**, US Coast Guard History Office, 2100 Second St. SW, Washington DC 20593-0001
- **Defense Intelligence Agency**, DIA/HST, Bolling AFB, Washington DC 20340-5485
- **Dept of Energy**, History & Records Group, HR-7, 7E-054, 1000 Independence Ave SW, Washington DC 20585
- **Dept of State**, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Historian, SA-1, Room L-409, Washington DC 20522-0104
- **Institute of Heraldry**, Attn: TPC-PDH, 9325 Gunston Rd., Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6679
- **National Reconnaissance Office**, NRO Historian, 14675 Lee Rd., Chantilly, VA 20151-1715
- **National Aeronautics & Space Administration**, NASA Office of External Relations, 300 E Street SW, Washington DC 20546-0001
- **Navy**, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 805 Kidder Breese St. SE, Washington DC 20374-5060
- **Navy**, NRL/HO, 5204 Naval Research Laboratory, Washington DC 20375
- **National Archives & Records Administration**, NARA – Archives I, Textual Reference Division, 700 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20408-0001
- **National Archives & Records Administration**, NARA Archives II, Textual Records Branch, 8601 Adelphia Rd. College Park, MD 20740-6001
- **National Archives & Records Administration**, Washington National Records Center, 4205 Suitland Rd., Washington DC 20409-7000
- **National Archives & Records Administration**, National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records (NCPMO), 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5100
- **Office of the Secretary of Defense**, OSD Historian, Suit 5000, 1777 North Kent St., Rosslyn Plaza North, Arlington, VA 22209
- **Defense Threat Reduction Agency**, DTRA/PAH, 8725 John J Kingman Rd MSC 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6201
- **Air Force Historical Foundation**, Command Drive, Suite A-122, Andrews AFB, MD 20331-7002
- **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency**, OCRNH, 111, 4600 Sangamore Rd, Bethesda, MD 20816-5003

17. Library Genealogy Databases

by: Anne Wachs

Ancestry Library Edition Results Page for Ranked Records

February 2017 Search Result

The screenshot shows the search results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs. The main heading is "All results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs". On the left, there are search filters for name, birth date, location, and collection. The main content area shows a profile for Samuel Whittemore Boggs with a silhouette image and biographical details: Birth: 03 Mar 1889 (3 Mar 1889) - Hamilton; Marriage: 16 Aug 1916 - Westhampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; Death: 14 Sep 1954 - Washington, District of Columbia; Parents: Charles Fairman Boggs, Lillian Louise Whittemore; Spouse: Amy Burt Bridgman. Below the profile is a list of "Matching Records" with four entries, each showing a document title, date range, and key details like name, birth, and residence.

All results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs

Search Filters: Broad Exact

Samuel whittem...

boggs

BORN: 1889

IN: Coolidge, H...

LIVED IN: New Jers...

COLLECTION: All Collections

Edit Search | New Search | UPDATE


All Categories

- > Census & Voter Lists 1,640
- > Birth, Marriage & Death 4,010
- > Military 1,743
- > Immigration & Travel 919
- > Newspapers & Publications 53
- Pictures 50
- > Stories, Memories & Histories 54
- Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers 60
- > Schools, Directories & Church Histories +5,000
- > Wills, Probates, Land, Tax & Criminal 1,003
- > Reference, Dictionaries & Almanacs 7
- Family Trees 2,203

Results 1-20 of 19,577





RECORDS | CATEGORIES

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

 Birth: 03 Mar 1889 (3 Mar 1889) - Hamilton
Marriage: 16 Aug 1916 - Westhampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts
Death: 14 Sep 1954 - Washington, District of Columbia
Parents: Charles Fairman Boggs, Lillian Louise Whittemore
Spouse: Amy Burt Bridgman

Samuel Whittemore Boggs
Ancestry of Koether - Bowerman - Jones - Gedney

Matching Records

-  U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 IMMIGRATION & TRAVEL NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs BIRTH: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas RESIDENCE: Montclair, New Jersey [View Image](#)
-  U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 IMMIGRATION & TRAVEL NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs BIRTH: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas RESIDENCE: Montclair, New Jersey [View Image](#)
-  U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 MILITARY NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs BIRTH: 3 Mar 1889 - Coolidge, Kansas, USA RESIDENCE: 1942 - Montgomery, Maryland, USA [View Image](#)
-  New Orleans, Passenger Lists, 1813-1963 IMMIGRATION & TRAVEL NAME: Samuel Whittemore Boggs BIRTH: abt 1889 - Kansas, Coolidge DEPARTURE: Puerto Barrios, Guatemala [View Image](#)

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
- The most relevant results will be first

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 website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Ancestry logo and links for HOME, SEARCH, MESSAGE BOARDS, LEARNING CENTER, CHARTS AND FORMS, NEW COLLECTIONS, and WASHINGTON. The main heading reads "All results for Samuel Whittemore Boggs".

On the left side, there are search filters for "samuel whitte...", "boggs", "BORN: 1889", and "ANY: New Jersey, ...". Below these are buttons for "Edit Search", "New Search", and "UPDATE". A section titled "All Categories" lists various record types with their respective counts, such as "Census & Voter Lists" (1,399), "Birth, Marriage & Death" (2,822), "Military" (1,719), etc.

On the right side, the search results are displayed in a table format. The table has two tabs: "RECORDS" and "CATEGORIES", with "CATEGORIES" being the active tab. The results are grouped into three 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 counts, such as "1920 United States Federal Census" (192), "U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current" (147), and "U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958" (750).

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 2980

STATE: New Jersey COUNTY: Essex TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY: Montclair NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE: Montclair WARD OF CITY: 2nd Ward SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. 2 SHEET No. 118 ENumeration District No. 20 DAY of January, 1920. ENumerated by ME ON THE 25 DAY of January, 1920.

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

PLACED OF BIRTH, RELATION, SEX, COLOR, CITIZENSHIP, EDUCATION, NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE, OCCUPATION.

| Street | House Number | Family Number | Surname | Given Name | Relationship | Home Owned or | Home Free or | Sex | Race | Age | Estimated Birth Year | Marital Status | Immigrati 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:

The screenshot shows a search result for 'Nehemiah Bacon' in the 'United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900' database. The search filters are set to 'DECEASED ANCESTOR'S NAME' with first names 'nehemiah' and last names 'bacon'. The search results table shows three entries for Nehemiah Bacon, all with the relationship 'other: Betsey Bacon'. The first entry is selected, and its details are shown in a pop-up window. The details include: Veteran's Name: Nehemiah Bacon; State: Connecticut; Veteran's Military Service Branch: Conn.; Pension Number: S. 45239; and Affiliate Identifier: 11404643. A red arrow points to the Pension Number field. The pop-up also includes a 'CITING THIS RECORD' section with a citation for the record and a 'Visit Partner Site' button. The search interface includes various filters and options like 'Refine your search', 'SEARCH WITH A LIFE EVENT', 'SEARCH WITH A RELATIONSHIP', and 'RESTRICT RECORDS BY'.

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. By clicking here you will be leaving FamilySearch.org. (fees and other terms may apply)

~~Visit Original 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

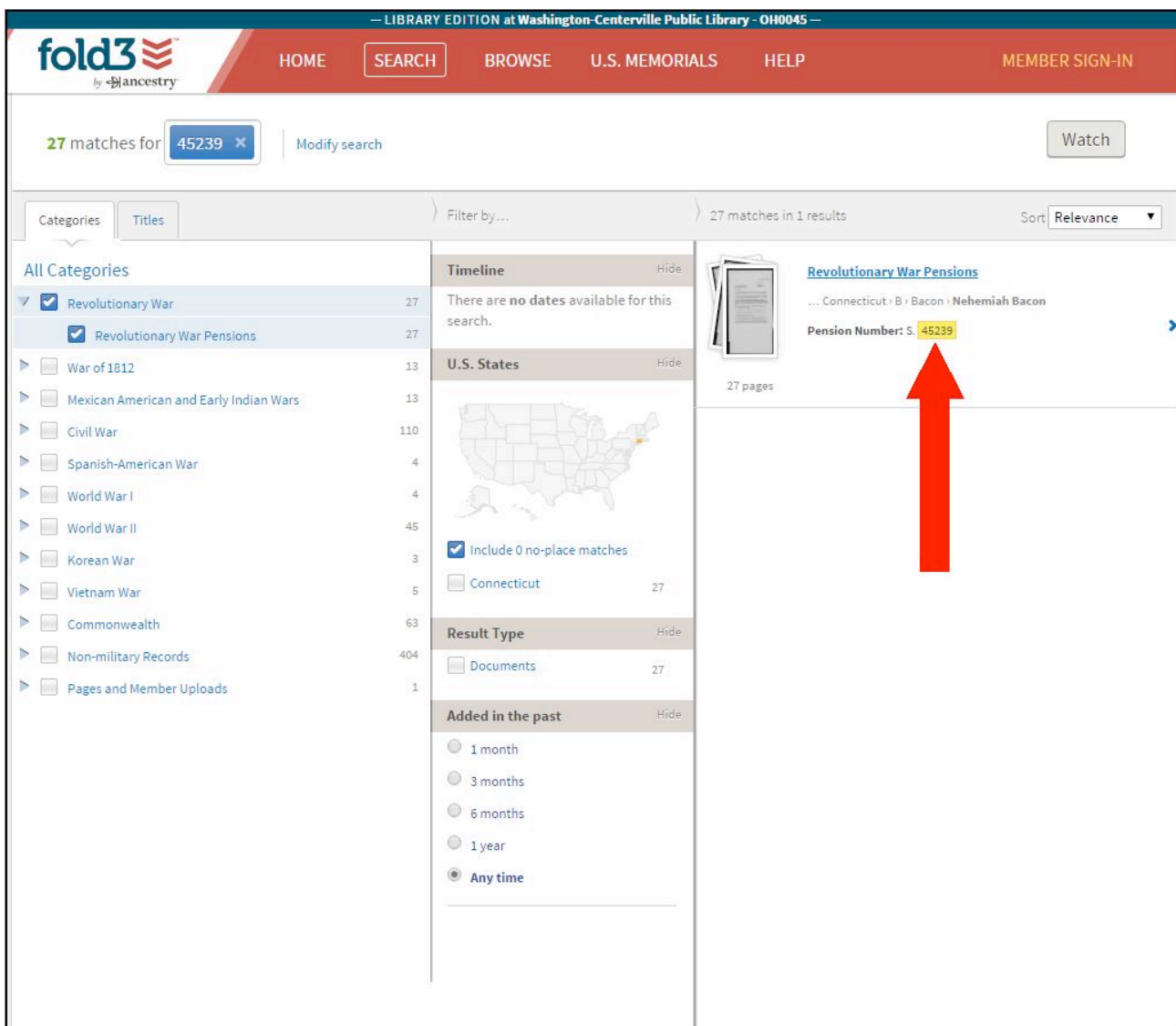
"United States Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, 1800-1900," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N9S4-JMR> : accessed 10 February 2016), Nehemiah Bacon, pension number S. 45239, service Conn.; from "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land 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 a search results page for '45239' with 27 matches. The document viewer shows a page from 'Revolutionary War Pensions' for Nehemiah Bacon, with a pension number of 45239. The document text is visible, and there are controls for 'View Larger', 'Save to...', 'Share', and 'Bookmark'. A page navigation bar at the bottom shows pages 1 through 11, with 25 of 27 pages containing matches. Source information is provided at the bottom, including 'The National Archives' and 'Publication Number: M804'.

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

Akron-Summit County Public Library

Online Application

- Fold3
- Heritage Quest
- Historic Map Works
- Local History Database
- MyHeritage – World Vital Records
- Newspaper Archive – Academic Library Edition
- Summit Memory
- World War II Database – Summit County

<https://catalog.akronlibrary.org/selfreg>

Cleveland Public Library

Online Application

- 19th Century U.S. Newspapers
- African American Biographical Database
- Biography & Genealogy Master Index
- Call and Post (1934-1991)
- Cleveland Necrology File (local cemetery records & newspaper death notices for years: 1833, 1847-1848, 1850-1975.)
- Genealogy Connect
- Heritage Quest

<https://onlinereg.cpl.org>

Columbus Metro

Online Library Application

- African American Heritage
- America's Obituaries and Death Notices Heritage Quest
- Chronicling America
- Columbus News Index: 1932-1997
- Fold3
- Heritage Quest

<http://www.columbuslibrary.org/card-application>

Cuyahoga County Public Library

Online Library Application

- America's Obituaries & Death Notices
- Fold3
- Heritage Quest
- Cleveland News Index
- Cuyahoga County Historical Marriage License Index 1810-1998

<https://sciron.cuyahoga.lib.oh.us/selfreg>

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

Online Library Application

- Accessible Archives
- 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
- Greene County Naturalization Records, 1826 – 1958
- Fold3
- Heritage Quest
- Ohio Death Certificate Index, 1913 – 1944
- Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home
- Images of America: A History of American Life
- Newspaper Archive

<https://library.gcpl.lib.oh.us/selfreg>

Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton Co.

Apply Online

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

<http://www.cincinnatiilibrary.org/account/application.aspx>

Washington-Centerville Public Library

Apply Online

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

<http://wclibrary.info>

18. Creating Your Personal Tree Using RootsMagic

by: Leland Cole
lcole@ceiworld.org

The presentation will include:

Use of Roots Magic to store family history data vs. the alternatives. Roots Magic is a large program with many options. I will cover only a few. Much of this presentation will be on-line. I will give a few of the Key factors in its use.

1. Why use Roots Magic/some features
 - a. Create a detailed family tree on your own computer
 - b. Share your genealogical research with others
 - c. Properly document your entire family history for future generations
 - d. Help to find your ancestors online
 - e. Publish your family history
 - f. Add photos, recordings and videos to bring your history to life
 - g. Unicode so can enter other language names, places, etc.
 - h. Fast and Easy ways to speed-up data entry
 - c. Select many customized and useful reports
 - d. Share your family history online
 - e. Software used by many Professional Genealogists

2. Description and capabilities of major sections of main screen
 - a. Navigation section (at top center/many options)
 - i. Enter individuals, parents, spouses, children
 - ii. Import data (GEDCOM, FTM, Legacy, PAF, Ancestry soon)
 - iii. Print many different reports: 21 different reports, Pedigree charts, Family group sheets, etc.
 - iv. Merge records
 - v. Create your own website: [http://myrootsmagic.com/\(your tree name\)](http://myrootsmagic.com/(your tree name))
 - b. Pedigree view (display' ancestors); (red arrows on left and right to navigate between generations); vital records, photo, shown in panel, 5 or 6 generation color code lines, Relationship with you at bottom left
 - i. Color code lines
 - ii. "Icon" display data from: Family Search, Find-my Past, My Heritage, Ancestry (soon)
 - iii. Double click to edit person
 - c. Family view show the children, dates, etc.
 - d. Descendants view to see multi-generational ancestors
 - e. Time-line view

3. Pedigree View Details (in center of screen)
 - a. Double click to display Facts: e.g. name, birth, marriage, census, death, burial, occupation, much more
 - b. Adding: Notes, Sources, Media (photos, audio, video)
 - c. Editing Person add, update, delete facts
Add/edit facts, addresses (birth, death, marriage, activities, etc.)
 - d. Charts/Reports (Pedigree Chart, Family Group Sheet, Many others)
 - e. Links to display other genealogical program info (Family Search, Find My Past, Ancestry)
 - f. Time-line view: show family events in chronological sequence.
4. Roots Magic Explorer (left box), used to find people in the data-base
 - a. Type surname, comma, select the desired person to display details
5. Support
 - a. Currently Version 7 - for Windows 7, 8, 10, others, and Mac OS. (versions are released periodically (next one is expected shortly)
 - b. Cost:
 - i. Essentials (trial version) FREE
 - ii. Full Version: currently \$30 per version (no annual fee).
 - c. Technical Support (at no additional cost):
 - i. Webinars – on-line instruction – currently 50 long and many short sessions available
 - ii. Telephone support
 - d. User's Groups
 - i. Nationally - many
 - ii. Cincinnati-Dayton Area. Meets about 8 times/year in Monroe, OH; 100 members, typically 30+ attend per meeting
 - iii. Contact: Carol Cole, carolccole4@gmail.com

19. Lineage Society Applications

by: Jean Muetzel

- WHAT IS A LINEAGE OR A HEREDITARY SOCIETY?
- WHAT IS A GENEALOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SOCIETY?
- WHY WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN A LINEAGE SOCIETY?
 - Honor a specific ancestor
 - Leave a lasting history of your family
 - Ensure some of your research is preserved
 - Recognize military service or specific achievement
 - Meet new people, make new friends
- WHAT KIND OF LINEAGE SOCIETY WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN?
 - First Families – early settlers in a state or county
 - Military, Civil or Patriotic Service Patriots
 - Ancestors of a certain occupation or activity
 - Descendants of Royalty
 - Mayflower and early ship arrivals in America
- HOW TO FIND LINEAGE SOCIETIES:
 - Cyndi's List <http://www.cyndislist.com/societies>
 - Hereditary Blue Book <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cahtgs/society.htm>
 - The Hereditary Society Community http://www.hereditary.us/list_a.htm
 - Lineage Society of America.com
- ITEMS TO CONSIDER BEFORE JOINING A LINEAGE SOCIETY:
 - Need to be patient- applications may take several weeks to several years to be approved
 - Costs vary with each group
 - Can you join just by applying or must you be invited to become a member?
 - Do you want to become active with the group?
 - Do you want to be able to attend meetings or is it OK to be far away?
 - Check ancestral requirements- dates of service, year of settlement, etc.
 - Check eligibility requirements:
 - Direct Descendants or collateral relatives?
 - Only male descendants or male line? Only female applicants?
 - Biological line only?

- HOW TO GET STARTED :
 - Have you started your genealogy?
 - You will need birth, death and marriage certificates for yourself, your parents and your grandparents
 - Make a list of your ancestors-include the ladies, too (with maiden names)
 - When did they arrive in America?
 - Where did they live
 - Was your Ancestor old enough for a specific service?

- GETTING READY TO JOIN:
 - READ the instructions!
 - Get a copy of the membership application
 - Are you missing information- dates, names or locations?
 - What documents do you need to find?
 - Some groups may have deadlines MAKE SURE your application arrives in time
 - Will you need to mail in the application or will you file electronically?
 - What documentation is allowed or not allowed?
 - Most societies require copies of birth, death and marriage records for first three generations
 - Are derivative sources allowed? For instance, tombstone photos, Bible records

- AS YOU WORK ON YOUR APPLICATION:
 - Please ask for assistance if you need it. Many societies have registrars or volunteers that may help you. They may guide you to locations to find documents and vital records.
 - Ask questions anytime
 - ****Re-Read the instructions:**
 - Does your application need to be submitted on acid-free paper? Legal size paper?
 - Single-sided copies of documents?
 - Does your name and info go on the back of each document?
 - Most societies do not want you to use highlighters, staples
 - You may be asked to underline in red pen or pencil essential info on a document
 - ORGANIZE your documents by generation (perhaps keep them in file folders) as you work
 - KEEP track of where you found your documents (Health Dept., website, etc.)

HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME! YOUR FAMILY WILL BE PROUD OF YOU!

20. Kids Doing Genealogy? The Earlier, the Better!

by: Cheryl McClellan



Cheryl Felix McClellan (cheryl.mcclellan@geaugalibrary.net, cj@e-mcclellan.com) is the genealogist for the Geauga County (Ohio) Public Library system. A favorite duty is family history programming for young library patrons. She grew up on genealogy and surrounds her six kids and 14 grandkids with family history. Daughter, Sunny McClellan Morton, is a nationally known genealogy author and lecturer.

Genealogy is not just for “old people”. Kids love family, good stories, learning new skills and fun activities as much as adults. Capitalize on these traits to give the next generation an early start on family history.

We’ll review kid-friendly principles, and then tap in to a child’s “inner genealogist” through family stories, photographs, family history activities and projects involving basic research skills. Children from babies to teen-agers can learn aspects of family history, when exposed early, frequently and in a variety of age appropriate, kid-friendly ways. They will quickly gravitate to what suits them.

1. Real-live kids doing genealogy:

- Morena, at age 2 recognized extended family, identifying them or their photos.
- Sean, Lorelei, Blake, Abi and Bryce, ages 8-10, successfully filled in several blanks on a 3-generation ancestor chart in about 15 minutes, given a few simple guidelines.
- Isaac, age 11, indexes for Family Search.org (over 19,700 records in 2016).
- Meghan, age 12, interviewed her grandmother and wrote a short biography, which was later used at her grandmother’s funeral.
- Danielle, age 15, qualified for state fair with her fourth year 4-H genealogy project.
- Megan, age 14, writes simplified versions of family stories for her younger siblings.
- Sarah, age 19, and Jeremy, age 15, planned “Cousin Con”, a two-day cousin reunion.
- A group of cousins, Alex, Stormy, Rory and Felicity, ages 9 to 14, helped each other compose “Where I’m From” poems

2. “American Family Strengths Inventory, University of Nebraska” by John D. DeFrain and Nick Stinnett identifies the following traits of successful families:

- Fun and comfortable relationships, laughter
- Try new things together
- Enjoy hearing grandparents’ stories about the past
- Simple, inexpensive family activities
- Observe family rituals and customs
- Sharing memories
- Unplanned, spontaneous times

3. Successful family history “bonding” is based on good relationships and happy family experiences.
 - Foster positive family interaction based on the American Family Strengths Inventory
 - Teach kids by example and your verbal expectations to avoid bickering, cliques, criticizing, gossiping, selfishness or bullying
 - Age/ability/interest-appropriate interaction
 - Plan and prioritize family history time: if you don’t plan it, it won’t happen!
 - Unplanned “Carpe Diem” moments. Tell family stories while working together. Play “fill in the pedigree chart” on a scrap of paper while waiting. Respond to unexpected negative experiences with a sense of humor. If a child has a bad experience, if appropriate, share your own or an ancestor’s similar situation and lessons learned.

4. Family history stories:
 - Simple words: “My grandmother was a sheriff.”
 - Family photos: “Here’s the little cabin where I lived as a child.”
 - Journals: “Your great-great-grandfather wrote that he learned to use a treadle sewing machine to make clothing, since he had several older brothers and no sisters.”
 - Favorite family objects: “This foot warmer and this coverlet kept your Pennsylvania ancestors’ feet warm on sleigh rides.”
 - Good smells: “The smell of hamburger stew reminds me of my dad.”
 - Reading together: “Fiona’s Lace” by Patricia Polacco can prompt a discussion of your own ancestors’ immigration experiences

5. Family history activities:
 - Create and share coloring pages of ancestors’ portraits, homes or artwork, using free or commercial software to make line drawings (see syllabus for link to software)
 - Create a “Where I’m From” poem (original by George Ella Lyon), using a template (see syllabus)
 - Use “old technology”: typewriter, quill pen, scrub board, vinyl record, treadle sewing machine, brace and bit
 - Visit museums, historic sites or re-enactments to learn about our ancestors’ technology: water-powered mill, maple sugaring, hand-dipping candles, general store with displays of vintage merchandise
 - Use microfilm reader to look at 100 year-old newspapers, noting ads, fashions, cars, etc.

6. Research skills:
 - Identify, label and organize old family photos
 - Decorate ancestors’ graves, photograph with a smart phone, and share stories about them
 - Upload the stories and photos from above to Billion Graves, Find A Grave or your online family tree
 - Fill out a simple or more complex family tree chart, based on the child’s abilities
 - Interview and record an older relative’s life stories
 - Find an ancestor in the 1940 Census, noting age, occupation and other family members
 - Find an ancestor’s WWI or WWII draft registration card or marriage record online (free on Familysearch.org)
 - Use the information found in above activities to add to an online family tree or paper genealogy chart

Resources:

Billion Graves (www.billiongraves.com)

Find A Grave (<https://www.findagrave.com/>)

Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/>)

“American Family Strengths Inventory, University of Nebraska” by John D. DeFrain and Nick Stinnett
(<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1052&context=extensionhist>)

“Fiona’s Lace” by Patricia Polacco (<http://www.simonandschuster.com/books/Fionas-Lace/Patricia-Polacco/9781442487246>)

Read Together Online (<http://readstoryonline.website/read-online/17586992-fiona-s-lace.html>)

Software to make line drawings (<http://fotosketcher.com/about-fotosketcher/>)

“Where I’m From” poem by George Ella Lyon: poem, video, author comments, versions by children
(<http://www.georgeellalyon.com/where.html>)

“Where I’m From” template
(http://www.scholastic.com/content/collateral_resources/pdf/t/Target_I_am_from%20poem.pdf)

21. Using DNA in Family History: Fundamentals, Fables, Frustration and Fun

by: Dr. Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP, FACE

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 one's 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 discussed.

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 genetics into your genealogy.

Glossary of Terms

Extracted from "Trace Your Roots with DNA by Megan Smolenyak

Allele – one of the alternative versions of a gene or genetic marker that can exist in a particular location on a chromosome; in genealogy, most often used to refer to the number of repeats in a given STR (e.g., 14-15-16 etc.); the variation in the number of these repeats is used to differentiate people; see also bi-allelic polymorphisms

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.

Haplogroup – a large cluster of people who share the same UEP and whose ancestry converges in the person who was the founding father or founding mother; used to define genetic populations; in Y-DNA testing, mostly defined by SNPs; more loosely, a cluster of similar haplotypes

Haplotype – the complete set of results from multiple sites tested on a chromosome inherited from one parent (e.g., the Y or mtDNA); in Y-DNA testing, expressed as a series of numbers (each one representing the allele at a specific STR marker), which are compared to others' haplotypes for indications of relationship; in mtDNA testing, expressed as differences from the Cambridge Reference Sequence

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;

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

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

Some useful Websites:

- ◆ Cyndi's List: Genetics, DNA and Family Health www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm
- ◆ National Geographic/IBM Genographic project <https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/>
- ◆ International Society of Genetic Genealogy isogg.org
- ◆ The Genetic Genealogist www.thegeneticgenealogist.com

Genetic Testing Companies

- ◆ African Ancestry 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
- ◆ 23andme www.23andme.com Focused on Health Risk Factors as well as ancestry
- ◆ DNA Consulting www.dnaconsultants.com (Autosomal test called DNA Fingerprint)
- ◆ DNA Tribes www.dnatribes.com
- ◆ Family Tree DNA www.familytreedna.com
- ◆ GeneTree www.genetree.com **CLOSED. Can download previous information through AncestryDNA**
- ◆ Oxford Ancestors <http://www.oxfordancestors.com/>
- ◆ Pathway Genomics www.pathway.com **More Clinically Oriented**

The Big 3 – Ancestry; Family Tree DNA; 23andme

Online DNA Databases

- ◆ Ancestry DNA www.dna.ancestry.com Extensive submitted family trees
- ◆ GeneTree www.genetree.com **CLOSED Now owned by Ancestry**
- ◆ Mitosearch www.mitosearch.org
- ◆ [My Heritage.com](http://MyHeritage.com) New to the field but links to submitted family trees world wide
- ◆ Ysearch 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.
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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

22. Deciphering Old Penmanship

by: Cheryl McClellan

English/ Colonial American scripts, or “hands” from 1500 – 1800. (General classifications, with innumerable variations/combinations):

1. **Round Hand/Copperplate:** in use since the early 1800s
2. **Italic:** 1500s to early 1800s
3. **Secretary:** 1400s to mid-1800s (though mostly obsolete by 1750)
4. **Court:** late middle ages to early 1700s

American Scripts from 1800 to present:

1. **Jenkins :** 1790's to 1840s. Jenkins published the first penmanship manual (<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/>) 19th Century Schoolbooks Collection.
2. **Palmer:** 1880 through 1960s. Plain, legible script taught in public schools.
3. **Zaner-Bloser:** 1950s

Abbreviations: shortened form of a word – some are fairly standard, such as Geo for George. Others are unique to the writer. Contractions, superior letters, suspensions, signs/symbols, and flourishes were common techniques indicating an abbreviation.

1. Contractions: words shortened or abbreviated, usually by leaving out middle letters. The omitted letters are generally indicated by superior letters or a sign or symbol at the end of the word. See Superior Letters below for examples of common name contractions

Common contractions in documents:

acct = account

admr = administrator

bapt or bp =baptized

ca = circa or about

decd/deced = deceased

Esqr = Esquire

exec /execr = executor

Jr = Junior

md = married

pson= person

2. Superior Letters or superscript: a letter or symbol written above the line of writing, indicating an abbreviation. The letter is often the last letter of the word.

Superiors were commonly used for given and sometimes surnames:

- Tho^s = Thomas
- Dan^l = Daniel
- W^m = William
- Rich^d = Richard
- Sam^l = Samuel

Common superiors used in documents:

- admin^r = administrator
- exec^x = executrix
- Esq^r = Esquire
- dau^r = daughter

3. Suspensions: words abbreviated by leaving out letters at the end of the word. There may or may not be an indication that it is an abbreviation, but word might end with a period, colon, short stroke or horizontal line.

Examples of suspensions in names:

Jun = Junior

Abr = Abraham

Jaco/Jaco: = Jacob

Geo/Geo: = George

Jona: = Jonathan or Jonah

Jno=Jonathan or Jon

Common suspensions in documents:

b = born

bur = buried

dec = deceased

div = divorced

Gent. = Gentleman

Jun = Junior

lic. = license

per = person

4. Signs/Symbols: using a sign or symbol such as a colon, period, flourish, wavy or straight line generally to indicate abbreviated words, but also as a form of shorthand

Examples of given names indicated with a symbol or sign: Hen = Henry; Ab = Abraham

Hen: = HENRY *Ab:* = ABRAHAM

Common words indicated by a sign: Atto = Attorney; ch = Church

Atto = ATTORNEY *ch* = CHURCH

5. Flourish: a curved or decorative stroke in penmanship that may or may not indicate an abbreviation.
Example: An abbreviation for Northumberland, North.d, ending in a flourish over the period.



The long s and ss:

Common in American documents from 17th to mid-18th centuries. Looks like a backward, lower case “f” or “p” when appearing as a single s. Pennsylvania: Wm Paterson:



Double s: “ss” resembles “fs” or “ps” or “ff”: (examples are from Kip Sperry “Reading Early American Handwriting”)



Difficult-to-decipher letters found in old writing:

1. A capital S can look like a capital L or a capital G
2. Leading ff as in ffebruary = capital F
3. ye, y^e is the “thorn” and is pronounced “the”
4. I, J, U, V used interchangeably: so David can be Daudid and Benjamin can be Beniamin, Upon can be Vpon
5. For other difficult letters, see Kip Sperry’s “Reading Early American Handwriting” pp. 43 - 46

Tools and Resources:

“Reading Early American Handwriting” by Kip Sperry

Interactive tutorials, charts and articles for learning to read old documents written in English:

<https://script.byu.edu/Pages/English/en/interactive-exercises/easy.aspx>

[https://familysearch.org/indexing/help/handwriting#/lang=en&title=Alphabet%20\(Secretary%20Hand\)](https://familysearch.org/indexing/help/handwriting#/lang=en&title=Alphabet%20(Secretary%20Hand))

Tips for Deciphering Old Handwriting

1. **COMPARE:** compare words/letter to others within the same document or written by the same scribe in another document. This is the quickest technique, especially when indexing. Also, keep a chart of letters next to you for the time period you are researching and compare the letter to the chart.
2. **ENLARGE and/or DARKEN THE TEXT**
3. **CONTEXT:** What kind of document are you reading? What is the time period? Is this a love letter from a soldier during World War I? Is this a land record? A bill of sale? The context will clue you in on what words you would expect to find in the document. After you have read even a few deeds or other legal documents, you will soon be able to guess the “legaleze”. Most land records have certain phrases and words in every document.
4. **LEARN THE DIFFERENCES IN LETTER FORMATION OF THE VARIOUS SCRIPTS**
5. **BECOME FAMILIAR WITH EARLY ABBREVIATIONS**
6. **DON'T LET (MIS)SPELLINGS CONFUSE YOU**
7. **PRACTICE! (Use the tutorials at byu.edu above)**

23. Tech Savvy Journaling & Scrapbooking for Genealogists

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

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www.mykithnkin.blogspot.com www.GenealogyGems.com

Introduction: Journaling and scrapbooking was once a popular hobby. We often printed our film and rushed home to insert them into a scrapbook, complete with stickers, borders, and glitter! Now, we are snapping pictures daily and most of us don't have the time, money, or patience to scrapbook or journal like we used to. No need to frown, there's an app for that! Let me show you how to make the most of journaling and scrapbooking in the most tech savvy way possible.

- I. Why is journaling and scrapbooking so important to family historians and genealogists?
 - a. A record of our personal history
 - b. To save special memories
 - c. Introduce ourselves to future generations
 - d. Fun hobby

- II. Digital apps and software are the answer to journaling and scrapbooking of the future. Pair these sites and apps together for success
 - a. Facebook and MySocialBook
 - b. Instagram, Rhonna Designs and Rhonna Collage, and Chatbooks
 - c. Blogger and Blog2Print

- III. Pairing Facebook and MySocialBook
 - a. MySocialBook can be found at www.mysocialbook.com
 - b. This service slurps your Facebook posts into book form
 - c. You are able to edit and personalize your book
 - d. You can choose a soft or hardcover book in a variety of colors and styles
 - e. Price varies depending on the number of pages
 - f. They also offer books for special occasions
 - g. You could use this type of book to print from a family surname Facebook page

- IV. Pairing Instagram, Rhonna Designs/Rhonna Collage, and Chatbooks – Get the trio
 - a. Instagram is a free app and platform for sharing photos and videos. It also allows journaling with plenty of characters
 - b. Rhonna Designs and Rhonna Collage are apps. Rhonna Designs is available to both Android and Apple users. Rhonna Collage is only available to Apple users. The cost for each is \$1.99, but includes hundreds of one-of-a-kind stickers, borders, fonts, and more
 - c. The Chatbooks app can be downloaded for free to your mobile device or you can use it online at www.chatbooks.com

- V. Using Instagram
 - a. You will need to create a free Instagram account

- b. Snap a picture and change the look with a fun filter
- c. Add a detailed caption, which becomes like a journal entry for the day or for the event
- d. Don't forget to use your hashtags

VI. Using Chatbooks

- a. Once you have downloaded Chatbooks to your mobile device, you can sign in with your Instagram account
- b. Slurps your content from Instagram into a pre-designed template with one picture and caption per page
- c. When you have reached 60 pages, Chatbooks will notify you and you can order a small 6 inch by 6 inch soft or hardcover book for only \$8.00. No shipping and handling
- d. Some nice features include: Easy to edit what pictures you want and don't want and you can journal with as many as 2200 characters

VII. What's a hashtag and why do we use it?

- a. A hashtag is that pound sign (#) you see all over social media
- b. It is used to cache images and information together
- c. Follow hashtags like: #genealogy #familyhistory #OGS #RootsTech
- d. Create your own hashtags remembering to use the sign and then type the word or words with **no spaces**. Try hashtags like #RossFamilyReunion2017 or #DunlevyOhio

VIII. Using a blog to share your family history story – Why do we blog?

- a. To write and share with people anywhere in the world
- b. Sharing stories in small pieces help accomplish the big task of writing a family history
- c. It's free to use and free to view

IX. Using *Blogger* from Google

- a. *Blogger* is a free way to create a blog of your very own
- b. The prompts and pre-made templates make it super easy
- c. Still need more help? You will find many how-to videos online at YouTube. Just go to YouTube and type in "How to use Blogger"

X. Printing your blog into book form with Blog2Print

- a. Blog2Print is just one of many online sites that will slurp your blog content into book form
- b. Blog2Print can be found at www.blog2print.com
- c. There is a small learning curve, but well worth the effort
- d. You can order more than one book at a time making this a great idea for Christmas presents
- e. My 25 page book cost about \$12, plus shipping and handling

24. Intro to Temple Work

Lecture by: James Phillabaum
Handout by: Dana Palmer^{CG}

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
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.

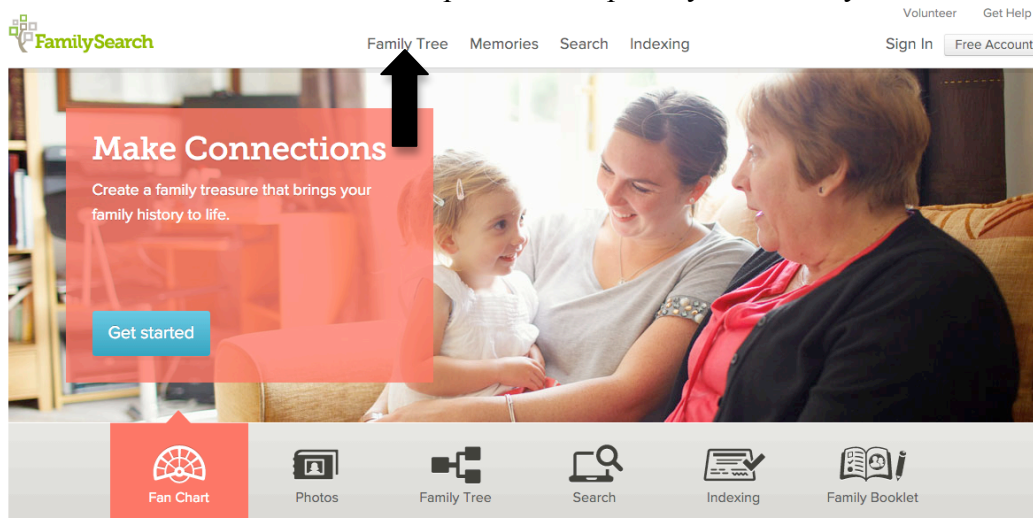
How do I check the progress of my temple work submissions

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.

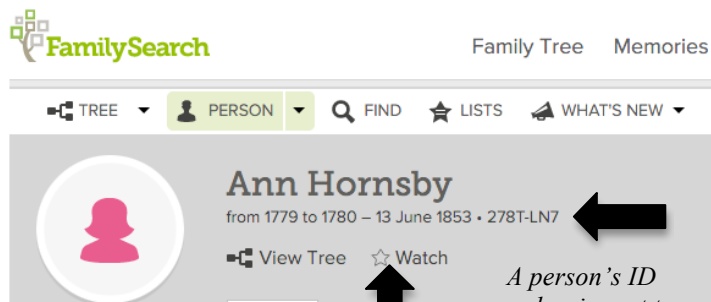
25. Become a Pro Using Family Tree on FamilySearch

by: Dana Palmer^{CG}
dana@treasuredlineage.com

One of the best resources at www.familysearch.org is the FamilyTree. You will need to create a free account to use this feature. Once you are logged in click on FAMILY TREE. This will take you to a page to start your own tree. Make sure to update the information for yourself, your spouse (if you are married), and any descendants you have. Any living people you add will not be visible to others until a death date is added for them. This is done to protect their privacy as well as yours.



You can add your own family tree to this site as well as sources, photos, documents and research notes. The more documentation you add, the less likely someone else will change the information. This is a fluid tree, which means others can make changes to it too. This can be helpful or frustrating depending on whether or not the person making the change has good documentation to back up their change.



Click here to put a watch on someone

A person's ID number is next to their vital record dates under their

Clicking on the star button at the top will put a watch on that specific person. This is helpful because if someone makes a change to them you will be sent an email notifying you that a change has been made. I recommend putting watches on your direct line ancestors or anyone of your relatives with controversial information.

Before you upload a gedcom to FamilySearch, check to see if any of your relatives on your pedigree chart are already in the Family Tree database. If your relatives are already in the system, you can easily connect everyone using their assigned ID. Print out a pedigree chart from your personal genealogy database, then search for each individual in the Family Tree on FamilySearch. Write down their assigned number above their name on the pedigree chart. Link those unconnected by first linking the spouses to each other, then add each child by their assigned ID number as children of their parents. After you link and merge the individuals, then add any family members that are missing.

Searches can be done by an individual's name or by their ID number

Elizabeth Herberger
1827 - 23 September 1898 • LRJH-4MQ

View Tree | Watch | View My Relationship

Details | Memories 0 | Ordinances 11

Vitals | Other | Family | Sources 2 | Discussions 0 | Notes 0

Life Sketch
+ Add

Vital Information
Open Details

Name
Elizabeth Herberger

Sex
Female

Birth
1827
Kandel, Pfalz, Bavaria, Germany

Christening
25 SEP 1827
Katholisch, Kandel, Pfalz, Bavaria

Death
23 September 1898
Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio, United States

Once birth, death or marriage details are added, you might see record hints to sources found in the historical collections. These can be easily be attached.

Research Help

Record Hints
Elizabeth Herberger
Ohio Deaths, 1908-1953

Research Suggestions
Possible Missing Child
Show Details

Search Records
FamilySearch
ancestry
findmypast

Clicking any blue link will allow you to make corrections to a fact.

Burial
 25 September 1898
 Calvary Cemetery, Kettering, Montgomery, Ohio

Other Information
[Open Details](#) | [+ Add](#)

Family Members

Spouses and Children

Show All [+ Add Spouse](#)

Charles Burg
 1821-1865 • L433-HK6
 Marriage: 22 July 1851
 Old St. Mary's Catholic Church, ...

Elizabeth Herberger
 1827-1898 • LRJH-4MQ

Preferred

Children (4)

- Philomina Burg**
1852-1923 • L433-H1S
- Charlotte Burg**
1855-1934 • L43M-JXG
- Magdalena Helena "Lena" Bu...**
1857-1920 • L433-5G7
- Catherine Burg**
1858-1932 • L433-ZBH

[+ Add Child](#)

Michael H Schaef...
 1826-1889 • LRJH-Q4Z
 Marriage: 1 April 1866
 Emanuel Church, Dayton, Mont...

Elizabeth Herberger
 1827-1898 • LRJH-4MQ

Preferred

Children

[+ Add or Find Spouse](#)

Elizabeth Herberger
 1827-1898 • LRJH-4MQ

Preferred

Children

[+ Add Child with an Unknown Father](#)

Parents and Siblings

Hide All [+ Add Parent](#)

Johann Friedrich "Fredrich" Her...
 1797-1858 • M98Y-8HR
 Marriage: 27 January 1817
 Kandel, Palatinate, Bavaria, Ger...

Maria Barbara "Barbara" Seiler
 1796-1833 • LRV7-L9G

Children (7)

- Catharina Margaretha Herbe...**
1818-Deceased • MYB6-LCP
- Franciscus Michael "Francis" ..**
1819-Deceased • MYBX-1QN
- Joannes Georgius Herrberger**
1821-1822 • MYBV-W9F
- Maria Magdalena Herberger**
1823-Deceased • MYBC-8VN
- Georgi Michael Herberger**
1826-1826 • MYB6-M5G
- Elizabeth Herberger**
1827-1898 • LRJH-4MQ
- Infant Herberger**
1831-1831 • LRV1-HZ2

[+ Add Sibling](#)

MyHeritage

Print

- [Pedigree](#)
- [Portrait Pedigree](#)
- [Fan Chart](#)
- [Family](#)
- [Family with Sources](#)

Latest Changes

- [Birth Changed](#)
22 February 2017
by Dana Palmer
- [Merge Completed](#)
22 February 2017
by Dana Palmer
- [Source Attached](#)
22 February 2017
by Dana Palmer

[Show all](#)

Tools

- [Possible Duplicates](#)
- [Report Abuse](#)
- [Delete Person](#)

Add Child Template: [Standard](#)

Child of Charles Burg and Elizabeth Herberger

| Title | First Names | Last Names | Suffix |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Sex: Male Female Unknown

Status: Living Deceased

Date of Birth: Birthplace:

Date of Death: Place of Death:

Additional Find Options [▼](#)

[Next](#) [Cancel](#) [Find by ID Number](#)

Sources
[Open Details](#) | [+ Add Source](#) | [Attach from Source Box](#)

- [Elisabetha Herrberger, "Germany Births and Baptisms, 1558-1898"](#)
- [Elizabeth Burk, "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013"](#)

Click here to check for duplications. Sometime you will need to click to FIND button for a better search since names in other countries might be misspelled and the duplicate search doesn't always catch them.

These sources are from the historical record collection

Click here to add by ID number

Elizabeth Burk, "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013" Close

[View](#) | [Edit](#) | [Review Attachments](#) | [Detach](#) | [Report Abuse](#) | [Tag](#) 2

url

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XZBW-QYQ>

Indexed Information

[Hide](#)



[View the original document.](#) The original may contain more information than was indexed.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Name | Michael Schaefer |
| Event Type | Marriage |
| Event Date | 01 Apr 1866 |
| Event Place | Montgomery, Ohio, United States |
| Age | Over 21 |
| Spouse's Name | Elizabeth Burk |
| Spouse's Age | Over 18 |

Citation

"Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XZBW-QYQ> : 8 December 2014), Michael Schaefer and Elizabeth Burk, 01 Apr 1866; citing Montgomery, Ohio, United States, reference G 433 4209; county courthouses, Ohi...

Sources can be attached by searching directly in the historical records or by adding an URL address from another website such as Fold3 or Ancestry.com. Clicking on the blue URL's attached in the sources will redirect you to the page with the record.

If you find a record while searching in the historical record collection, it can be saved in your Source Box and attached later.

Click here to attach a record to a person in your tree. A list will appear with some of your recent searches or you can add them by source ID.



This record comes from Historical Records on FamilySearch. To view this record, you have to sign in first.

COPY PRINT SOURCE BOX SHARE
Attach to Family Tree

Elizabeth Schaefer
Ohio, County Death Records

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name | Elizabeth Schaefer |
| Event Type | Death |
| Event Date | 12 Jun 1899 |
| Event Place | Montgomery, Ohio, United States |
| Residence Place | DAYTON, OHIO |
| Gender | Female |
| Age | 69 |
| Marital Status | Widowed |
| Race | W |
| Race (Original) | W |
| Occupation | HOUSEWORK |
| Birth Year (Estimated) | 1830 |
| Birthplace | GERMANY |
| Burial Place | MONTGOMERY CO., OHIO |

View the free image by signing in.

Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Reference ID | v 4 p 248 |
| GS Film Number | 1030827 |
| Digital Folder Number | 004260577 |
| Image Number | 957 |

26. School Daze: Searching for the School Records of our Ancestors

by: Peggy Clemens Lauritzen^{AG}
MissPeggy55@gmail.com

"The whole people must take upon themselves the education of the whole people and be willing to bear the expenses of it. There should not be a district of one mile square, without a school in it, not founded by a charitable individual, but maintained at the public expense of the people themselves." [John Adams](#), U.S. President, 1785

Colonial America

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Education varied depending on location, race, gender, and social class.➤ First school opened in 1635; Boston Latin School. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ All New England colonies were to establish schools. Early schools were all male schools.➤ Basic schools began to appear in the Chesapeake area. |
|---|--|

The Rural South

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Opportunities were sparse.➤ More of a rural lifestyle, so fewer schools until after the Revolution.➤ Wealthy children were taught by private tutors. Some sent their sons to England. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ A middling family may have taught reading, writing, and ciphering at home.➤ Freedmen's Bureau began to establish schools for freed blacks.➤ By 1865, 90,000 blacks were enrolled. |
|---|---|

New England

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Puritans valued education and felt it was a religious duty.➤ Felt it was vital to economic success.➤ In 1647, Massachusetts issued a mandate stating every town of 50 or more persons would support a grammar school.➤ Every town of 100 or more would support a grammar school, where boys could learn Latin in preparation for college. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Nearly all New England towns made the effort to provide education for their children.➤ Nearly all New England towns made the effort to provide education for their children.➤ Both boys and girls attended the elementary school, though maybe at different times and seasons. |
|--|--|

Ohio and the Northwest Territory

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Education has been an integral part of Ohio since its statehood.➤ The average salary for male teachers was \$25/month. For females, \$12.50/month.➤ McGuffey Readers, which began in Ohio, were used here and throughout the country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ohio's education history began with the Northwest Ordinance of 1785.➤ Land was divided up into townships, 36 sections, 6 miles square.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ One section in each township was designated for a school. |
|---|--|

Begin Now to Look for Mementoes

- Class rings, class keys, commencement booklets, scrapbooks, class pictures

Don't forget yearbooks, newsletters, alumni records, reunion records, directories, fraternity and sorority records.

- These are the most common records you will find.
- Children between certain ages were required to be enumerated.

Usual ages were between 5-21 years old.

Information that may be included:

Names of parents or guardians

Post office address

Names/birthdates of children

Disability

Number of weeks in school

White/colored

Distance of school from home

Parents' signature

- Enumeration determined state allocation of funds for the schools.

But...where do you find them?

1. *The superintendent of schools*

Records will go back several years – on the county level.

2. *The state archives*

County records may have been sent on to state archives.

Begin with an online search of the state archives.

<http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/state-archives.html>

When phoning, ask to speak to an archivist.

3. *Genealogy societies, historical societies and museums*

School records may have been passed on for viewing and preservation.

4. *The school*

Many schools keep a copy of their records.

You might find them right where they were created.

5. The internet

A list of some favorite websites is at the end of the syllabus.

Check the later censuses under the "occupation" column.

| Name | Sex | Age | Year | Roll | Page | Enumeration District | Occupation | Other |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|----------------------|------------|-------|
| Stephens, John A. | M | 20 | 1870 | 518 | 33 | 0021 | Teacher | |
| Stephens, Eddie | F | 18 | 1870 | 518 | 33 | 0021 | Teacher | |
| Stephens, Corbett | M | 20 | 1870 | 518 | 33 | 0021 | Teacher | |
| Stephens, Harry | M | 18 | 1870 | 518 | 33 | 0021 | Teacher | |
| Stephens, John | M | 18 | 1870 | 518 | 33 | 0021 | Teacher | |

Year: 1900; Census Place: Sinking, Elliott, Kentucky; Roll: 518; Page: 8A; Enumeration District: 0021; FHL microfilm: 1240518.

| Name | Birth Date | Age | Other |
|----------------|---------------|-----|-------|
| Lena Clines | Oct. 27 1890 | 11 | |
| Olaf Clines | May 27 1895 | 8 | |
| Wm. Clines | Jan. 3 1892 | 10 | |
| William Clines | May 27 1890 | 12 | |
| John Clines | Jan. 4 1892 | 11 | |
| William Benton | April 28 1895 | 7 | |
| John Benton | June 2 1890 | 10 | |
| John Waller | July 9 1885 | | |

Elliott Co., KY School Census, 1902-1932, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1970, microfilm #839947.

Selected Bibliography

Baldwin, Yvonne Honeycutt, Cora Wilson Stewart and Kentucky's Moonlight Schools: Fighting for Literacy in America, The University Press of Kentucky, 2006.

George G. Morgan, A Primer in School Records, "Along Those Lines", June 2000, Ancestry.com.

George G. Morgan, How To Do Everything Genealogy, McGraw-Hill Osborne Publishing, 3 edition, 2012.

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

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

Leiland K. Meitzler, It's Amazing What You Can Learn From School Censuses!, Family Chronicle Magazine, November/December 2011, p. 46-48.

Stewart, C. Wilson. (1915). Country life readers: first book. Atlanta: B.F. Johnson Publ. Co.

Szucs, Loretto Dennis., and Sandra Hargreaves. Luebking. "Business, Institution, and Organization Records." The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy. Provo, UT: Ancestry, 2006.

Helpful Web Sites

American Antiquarian Society: <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/Inventories/schools.htm>

Arline Mills Schools: <http://www.genealogyblog.com/?cat=240>

_____, “By the Light of the Moon, Shy Kentuckians Were Taught to Read; Cora Stewart Carried Lamp of Learning Over the Hills and Far Away”, *Kentucky Explorer*, Oct 2001. <http://www.kentuckystewarts.com/WilliamG/CoraStory.htm>

Chi Rho: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chi_Rho

Cyndislist: <http://www.cyndislist.com/schools/us/?page=1>

Education in Ohio: <http://www.ohiohistoryhost.org/ohiomemory/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/education.pdf>

Education in the Thirteen Colonies: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_the_Thirteen_Colonies

Freedmen’s Bureau Field Office Records:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Virginia_Freedmen%27s_Bureau_Field_Office_Records_\(FamilySearch_Historical_Records\)](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Virginia_Freedmen%27s_Bureau_Field_Office_Records_(FamilySearch_Historical_Records))

AND

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Records_of_the_Superintendent_of_Education_and_of_the_Division_of_Education_\(FamilySearch_Historical_Records\)](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Records_of_the_Superintendent_of_Education_and_of_the_Division_of_Education_(FamilySearch_Historical_Records))

Historical Marker Database: <http://www.hmdb.org/>

History of Education in the United States: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_education_in_the_United_States

Journal storage: www.jstor.org

Mississippi, Enumeration of Educable Children, 1850-1892; 1908-1957: <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1856425>

National School Admission Registers & Logbooks, 1870-1914: <http://search.findmypast.com/search-world-records/national-school-admission-registers-and-log-books-1870-1914>

Ohio Name Index: <http://morgan.mwa.org/ohionames/index.php>

Old Yearbooks: <http://www.old-yearbooks.com/>

School Records and Yearbooks: http://data.genealogytoday.com/contents/School_Records_and_Yearbooks.html

Tri-Counties Genealogy and History, by Joyce M. Tice: <http://www.joycetice.com/schools/souvtoc.htm>

United States School Records, Annual Reports, Newspapers, Sunday Schools, Teachers Records, School Censuses:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_School_Records,_Annual_Reports,_Newspapers,_Sunday_Schools,_Teachers_Records,_School_Censuses_\(National_Institute\)](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_School_Records,_Annual_Reports,_Newspapers,_Sunday_Schools,_Teachers_Records,_School_Censuses_(National_Institute))

United States School Records, Class Registers, Admission Registers:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_School_Records,_Class_Registers,_Admission_Registers_\(National_Institute\)](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_School_Records,_Class_Registers,_Admission_Registers_(National_Institute))

USGenWeb Project: www.usgenweb.com (check all of the different states and counties your families lived in)

27. Freedmen's Bank 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.
- 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 Bureau's 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 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

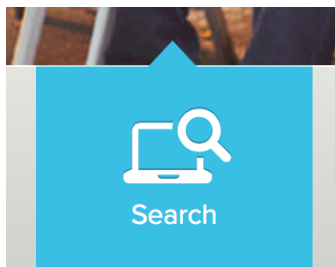
Freedmen names and other personal data and information can be found in records such as:

- **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:

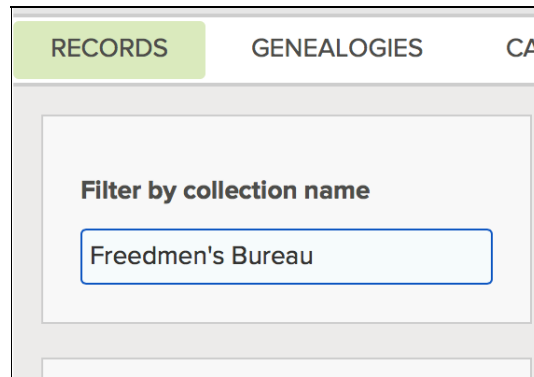
- Go to [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)
- Select the **SEARCH** icon from the menu



- 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 | | 29 collections |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | * = Recently added or updated |
| Title ^ | Records | Last Updated |
|  Alabama, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872 | Browse Images | 07 Jul 2014 |
|  Arkansas, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1864-1872 | Browse Images | 18 Jun 2014 |
|  District of Columbia, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1863-1872 | 90,597 | 03 Aug 2016 |
|  Georgia, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872 | Browse Images | 09 Dec 2014 |
|  Kentucky, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872 | Browse Images | 09 Dec 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

La Fleur Paysour

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

Sherri Camp

Afro-American Historical & Genealogical Society
(785) 969-9144
president@aahgs.org

Additional Freedmen's Bureau Project resources are available at 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.aaggmv.org>

African American Genealogical Society (Cleveland)

P.O. Box 201476
Cleveland, Ohio 44120-1476
dstallworth@aagsclev.org
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@afriogeneas.net
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
(614) 469-1300

BEVERLY GRAY

Coordinator, Southern region, Ohio Underground Railroad Association

Chillicothe, Ohio
Email: bjgray@horizonview.net

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

P.O. Box 360661, Columbus, Ohio 43236
Info@OhioUndergroundRailroad.org

INDIANA

Indiana African American Genealogy Group

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

AAGS of Fort Wayne

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

Indiana African American Genealogy Group

PO Box 1811
Indianapolis, IN 46206
www.indyafriamgen.org/

KENTUCKY

African-American Genealogy Group of Kentucky

P.O. Box 1211
Frankfort, KY 40602
Email: aaggky@yahoo.com
Website: 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

AAHGS - Northern Illinois/Southern Wisconsin

PO Box 1732
Rockford, IL 61110-1732
(815) 246-2053
www.aahgsnisw.org
info@aaahgsnisw.org

AAHGS - Patricia Liddell Researchers

Carrie McMorris, President
P. O. Box 438652
Chicago, IL 60643-8652
comcmorris@yahoo.com

AAGHS of Chicago

PO Box 37-7651
Chicago, IL 60637
(312) 458-0837
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

Tony Burroughs

PO Box 53091
Chicago, IL 60653-0091
www.tonyburroughs.com/

TENNESSEE

AAHGS - Nashville

Chajuan Fitzgerald, President
3415 West End Avenue #511
Nashville, TN 37203-1060
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/
aagg@avenue.org

AAHGS - Burke, Brown and Stepp

PO Box 7492
Charlottesville, VA 22906
avenue.org/aagg

AAHGS - Central Virginia

Shelley Murphy, President
265 Turkeysag Trail, Ste. 102 #140
Palmyra, VA 22963
aahgscva@gmail.com
keli1@aol.com

AAHGS - Greater Richmond

Mureen Elgersman-Lee, President
P.O. Box 27833
Richmond, VA 23261
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

AAHGS - Hampton Roads

Selma Steward, President
P. O. Box 2448
Newport News, VA 23609-2448
selinva@aol.com

AAHGS of Portsmouth, VA

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

Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County

4249 Loudoun Ave
The Plains, VA 20198-2237
(540) 253-7488
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

Orange County AAHS

130 Caroline Street
Orange, VA 22960
www.oacaahs.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
afharri@comcast.net

AAHGS - Prince George's County Maryland

PO Box 44252

Fort Washington, MD 20744-4252
pgcm.aahgs.org/

Toussaint L'ouverture Historical Society

PO Box 4115
Silver Spring, MD 20904-4115
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
aahgsfamilyquest@yahoo.com

AAGG of Philadelphia

PO Box 27356
Philadelphia, PA 19118-0356
www.aagg.org

AAHGS - Pittsburgh

Marlene Garrett-Bransom, President
P. O. Box 99893
Pittsburgh, PA 15233-4893
aahgspgh08@aol.com

AAHCS of Bucks County

PO Box 1532
Bristol, PA 19007
Sidney L. Taylor, President Emeritus
(609) 758-3160
www.aahcsbc.org
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

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

Afro-American Historical Association of the Niagara Frontier

PO Box 63
Buffalo, NY 14207-0061
www.aahanf.org

MICHIGAN

Fred Hart Williams Genealogical Society

5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, MI 48202-4007
(313) 438-3233
www.fhwgs.org

Southwest Michigan Black Heritage Society

471 W South Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
(269) 381-9775
www.smbhs.org
heritagesociety@charter.net

Lansing Area African American Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 22203
Lansing, MI 48909-2203
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
(414) 263-3618

Nevis Historical and Conservation Society
PO Box 563
Charlestown, Nevis, WI
www.nevis-nhcs.org

Wisconsin Black Historical Society
2620 W. Center Street
Milwaukee, WI 53206
(414) 372-7677
www.wbhsm.org

OTHER STATES

AAHGS - New England
42 Laurelwood Drive
Stroughton, MA 02072-4961
www.aahgs-ne.org

AAHGS - New Jersey
PO Box 83
Middletown, NJ 07748
www.aahgsnj.org
afroamnjc@aol.com

Rhode Island Black Heritage Society
101 Dyer Street
Providence, RI 02903-2827
www.providenceri.com/RI_BlackHeritage
ribhsl@gmail.com

AAHGS - North Carolina Piedmont-Triad
PO Box 36254
Greensboro, NC 27416-6254
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
aahgsatlanta@gmail.com

AfriGeneas
c/o Valencia King Nelson
1496 Soaring Pointe NE
Marietta, GA 30062-3268
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

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

Lecture # 27
Freedman's Bank Records

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Dayton Ohio & Dayton Ohio (East) Stakes

Black Belt African American Genealogical and Historical Society

PO Box 971
Selma, AL 36702-0971
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

AAHGS - Tampa Florida

27418 Sugar Loaf Drive
Wesley Chapel, FL 33544-8639
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

Lee County Black History Society

1936 Henderson Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33916
lcbhs.ebmnet.com

Louisiana Creole Research Association

PO Box 791845
New Orleans, LA 70179-1845
lacreole.org

AAHGS - Arkansas

PO Box 4294
Little Rock, AR 72214-4294
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

AAHGS - Willie Lee Gay - H Town

1807 Waterside Drive
Missouri City, TX 77459
charmon47@hotmail.com
htown.aahgs.org

Red River Sankofa Historical Society

3323 Candleway Drive
Spring, TX 77388
info@redriversankofa.com
www.redriversankofa.org

Tarrant County Black Historical & Genealogical Society

PO Boc 50483
Fort Worth, TX 76105-0483
blog.tarrantcoblackhistorical.com

AAHGS - Landon Creek

PO Box 18754
St. Louis, MO 63118-9998
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

St. Louis Genealogical Society African-American Special Interest Group

PO Box 43010
St. Louis, MO 63143-0010
www.stlgs.org

Midwest Afro-American Genealogical Interest Coalition

PO Box 300972
Kansas City, MO 64130-0972
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.bsgden.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

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

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

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

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
(206) 784-0337

Black Heritage Society of Washington State
PO Box 22961
Seattle, WA 98122-0961
(206) 551-3278
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

Choctaw Chickasaw Freedmen Association of Oklahoma
16358 Lock and Dam Road
Spiro, OK 74959-4922
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

28. Temple Work Session

by: James Phillabaum & 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.

29. Youth Q & A Session

by: Dayton Ohio YM & YW Leaders

This question and answer session will allow the youth to ask questions about family history research, effective Eagle Scout projects, YW projects and family history service that can be done. The format is informal. There is no handout for this session.