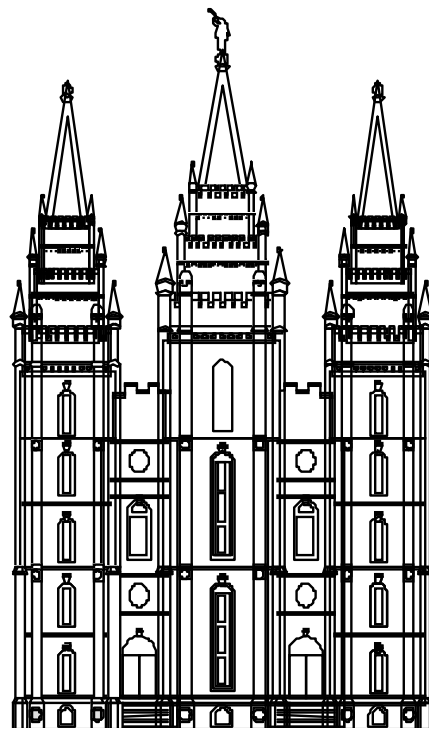# Twenty-Second Annual
Dayton Ohio Stake
Dayton Ohio (East) Stake
Family History Jamboree

Student Materials

Families are Forever

901 East Whipp Road

Centerville, Ohio

April 28, 2018

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

Centerville
(937) 369-5158

Dayton 1st
(937) 304-3978
]
Dayton (Spanish)
(937) 304-2557

Eaton
(937) 733-9242

Englewood
(937) 248-5537

Cincinnati Ohio Mission
(513) 947-9863

Greenville
(937) 548-2140

Fairborn
(937) 304-6576

Fairfield
(937) 578-2158

Huber Heights
(937) 304-3688

Kettering
(937) 304-3229

Miamisburg
(937) 204-8413

Middletown
(937) 571-4301

Piqua
(937) 524-1753

Springboro
(937) 360-3216

Springfield
(937) 360-3281

Xenia
(937) 532-3286

Columbus Ohio Mission
(614) 776-6357

Family History Centers

Centerville Family History Center
901 East Whipp Road
Centerville, Ohio
937-435-5690

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2018 Family History Jamboree a success. As you meet these people during the day, let them know you appreciate their efforts.

Instructor	Class Title(s)
Leland Cole	5. Using RootsMagic
	16. DNA
Michael Garrambone	9. Fundamental Mysteries 1: Simple Ideas in Performing Research
	12. Fundamental Mysteries 2: More Tricks to Discovering Ancestors
	17. Latin Records in Your Genealogical Research
	21. Fundamental Mysteries 3: The Case of the Voodoo Aunt
Alden & Linda Hilton	7. Training for Temple and Family History Consultants
	13. Claim the Blessings: Youth and Family History
	23. Priesthood Leadership Training
Peggy Lauritzen	1. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records
	14. German Migration into the Ohio
	19. Scots-Irish in America
Stephen McDonald	10. Using DNA in Family History: Fundamentals, Fables, Frustration and Fun
	22. Temple Work Session
Jean Muetzel	8. Tips on Joining a Lineage Society
Dana Palmer	3. Finding Records on FamilySearch
James Phillabaum	4. Beginning Family History
	15. Military Records
	18. Intro to Temple Work
Amie Tennant	6. Google Your Way to Genealogy Success
	11. Crowdsourcing with Social Media to Break Through Brick Walls
	20. Have You Seen Me? Missing Persons & Proof of Parentage
Anne Wachs	2. Genealogy Library Databases

Organizing Committee

Name	**Responsibility**
Alden Hilton Sr.	Stake Presidency Representative
Thad Hill Craig Funk Dennis Brown Russell Kofoed	High Council Coordinator(s)
Dana Palmer	Administrative Organizer Curriculum / Teacher Assignments
Linda Hilton	Stake Lead Temple & Family History Consultant
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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Room 2	-2- Library Genealogy Databases	-7- Training for Temple and Family History Consultants	-2- Library Genealogy Databases	-15- Military Records	-11- Social Media	-20- Missing Persons
Room 3	-3- Finding Records on FamilySearch	-8- Lineage Societies	-3- Finding Records on FamilySearch	-8- Lineage Societies	-16- DNA 2	-3- Finding Records on FamilySearch
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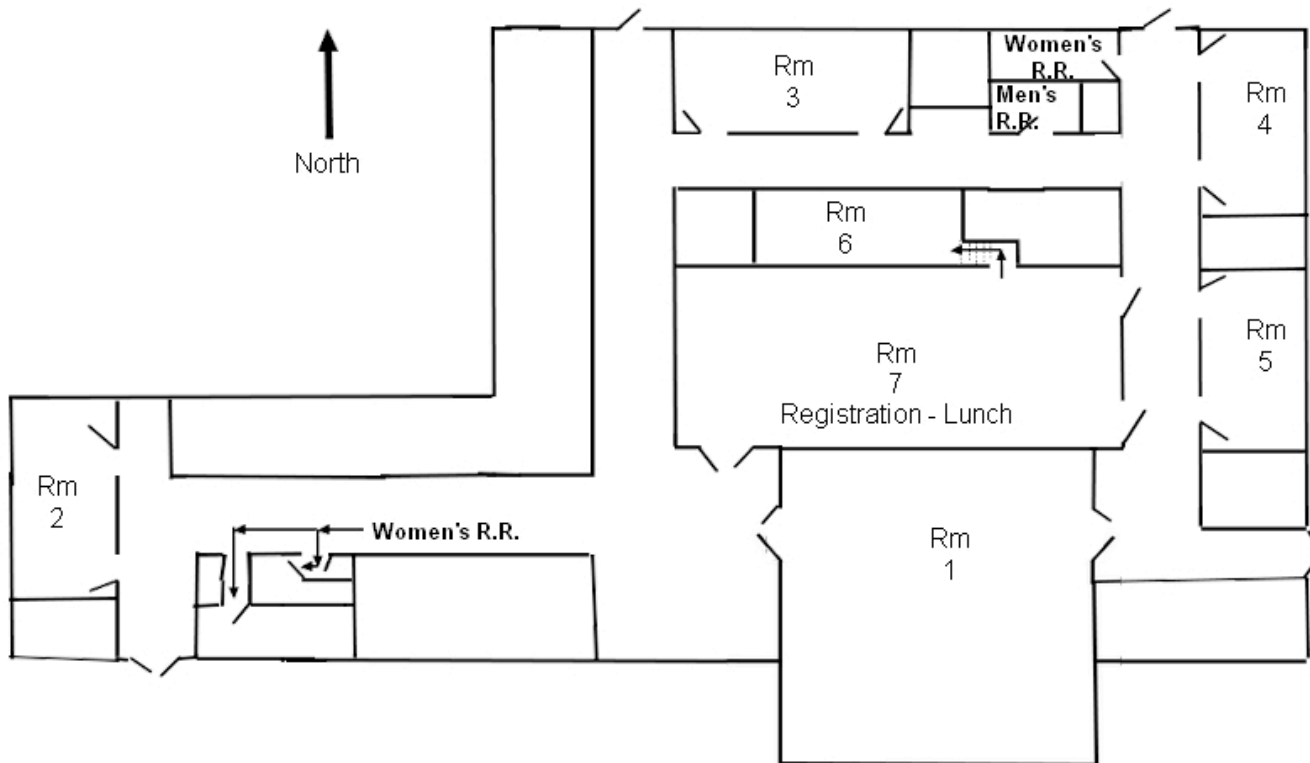
Teachers Bios

Leland (Lee) Cole has been doing genealogy actively for over 10 years based on his long-term family interests and research. He lectures on genealogy, DNA and Roots Magic. He has tracked his family back to the Plantagenet's and has tested with four DNA companies. He is the past Governor of the Ohio Chapter of Colonial Wars, is a member of the Mayflower Society and belongs to several local area genealogical societies. He has used DNA to identify cousins and trace his lineage to a time before written records were generally available.

Michael Garrambone is a retired Army Officer and Military Operations Research Analyst for InfoSciTex Corporation in Dayton, Ohio. He graduated from the University of Florida in Engineering Science and Mechanics and earned master degrees in operations research, business, and education. He is a staff librarian at the Dayton East Family History Center in Fairborn, Ohio with interests are in Italian genealogy, historical research, computer graphics, and teaching. He has been researching family history since 1980, tracking Italians, African Americans, and Native Americans from Italy to the Virginias and South Central States. He is a web browser, database keeper, map user, and faithful correspondent. He enjoys scanning and editing and researching sources at the local, state, and national levels. He is working on several oral histories and organizing family photograph books.

Alden & Linda Hilton – President Alden Hilton is the second councilor in the Dayton Ohio Stake Presidency and is responsible for coordinating stake family history activities. Linda Hilton is the Lead Stake Temple and Family History Consultant and coordinates temple and family history training and activities for the Dayton Ohio Stake.

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, and is a well-known webinar presenter. She is also an instructor at Ancestry Academy, Family Tree University and a columnist for *Reminisce* magazine.

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.

Jean Halls Muetzel - a native of Cleveland, Ohio, received her B. A. degree from the University of Mount Union, and a Master's in Library Science from Kent State University. She enjoyed working in public and school libraries in Ohio and Texas. Currently she is the Registrar for Cincinnati Chapter DAR and Ralph Dayton Chapter, Colonial Dames Seventeenth Century. She is a member of several other lineage societies including General Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughter of American Colonists, Daughters of 1812 and Daughter of the Union. She enjoys genealogy and reading as her favorite hobbies. Contac her at: jean.cincyDAR@gmail.com

Dana Palmer, CG, has a background in education and received her BA in Math Education to teach high school mathematics. With a love of family history and background in teaching, she began teaching beginning genealogy classes in 1996 and joined her first lineage society in 1997. She became a certified genealogist in 2009 and was hired as a genealogy instructor at Sinclair Community College in 2010. She has published over 30 books for her genealogical society, clients and family. She focuses her research in the Midwest, specifically Ohio, but is familiar with many areas since she has lived all over the United States. She has received numerous awards for her books and volunteer efforts. She loves problem solving and tracking down those elusive ancestors. 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 is **The Genealogy Reporter** bringing you genealogy news and more. She is a professional genealogist, nationally known speaker, and internationally known blogger. Amie provides blog and written content for many top companies and societies in the genealogy field. Some of her recent publications can be found in the *NGS Magazine,* the *Ohio Genealogical Society News* and the *OGS Quarterly,* and at *Legacy News,* just to name a few! You can also see her webinars at Legacy Family Tree Webinars and visit her blog for additional learning at www.TheGenealogyReporter.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.

Lectures

No.   Class Title

1. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records – *As valuable as vital records are to us, there are many times when they just aren't available. Some states began recording official vital records later than others. Others have suffered record destruction through burned courthouses, war, rodents and mildew. What can be used as a substitute?*
(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen[AG])

2. 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)

3. Finding Records on FamilySearch – *Learn how to find records on FamilySearch using the historical record collection, catalog, books and Wiki.*
(Inst. Dana Palmer[CG])

4. Beginning Family History – *This class will aid the beginner in answering the 'Where Do I Start' question. We will explore types of records and where to find them.*
(Inst. James Phillabaum)

5. 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)

6. Google Your Way to Genealogy Success – *You'll never believe how many wonderful tools exist on Google these days! From successful keyword searches, mapping, books, translating documents, and much, much, more! Googling your way to genealogy success is simple once you know a few key points. You will be a Google guru in no time!.*
(Inst. Amie Tennant)

7. Training for Temple and Family History Consultants – *Training for all ward temple and family history consultants by stake leaders on their role in assisting members with a personalized one-on-one family history experience.*
(Inst. Pres. Alden & Linda Hilton)

8. Tips on Joining a Lineage Society – *Learn tips to successful lineage society application submission from one of the local registrars.*
(Inst. Jean Muetzel, Cincinnati NSDAR Registrar)

9. Fundamental Mysteries 1: Simple Ideas in Performing Research – *All genealogists know that there are some fundamental pieces of research knowledge that they learned along the way to help them make their most wonderful finds. These ideas are so simple that they are almost always over looked, but in fact were the very thoughts that made tremendous contributions to their ancestor's searches. This presentation is about those wonderful yet very simple ideas.*
(Inst. Michael Garrambone)

10. 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)

11. Crowdsourcing with Social Media to Break Through Brick Walls – *Facebook, Twitter and Pinterest are not just for teenagers anymore. These are just three of the many social media apps and websites that you need to utilize for your family history. Answers to brick walls are waiting! Using social media as a type of crowdsourcing will amaze you, so join us for this fun and informative topic.*
(Inst. Amie Tennant)

12. Fundamental Mysteries 2: More Tricks to Discovering Ancestors – *If you caught the first fundamental mysteries, then you are clearly ready for more. If you didn't, no problem, since this one is brand new, is a complete standalone, but…. just as mysterious. This presentation continues in a storyteller fashion to describe how to make those discoveries.*
(Inst. Michael Garrambone)

13. Claim the Blessings: Youth and Family History – *Hands-on training by stake leaders for the youth to do indexing as well as find names of their ancestors and prepare them for temple work -- that the youth might claim the blessings promised them by church leaders.*
(Inst. Pres. Alden & Linda Hilton)

14. German Migration into the Ohio – *Ohio was a melting pot of many ethnic groups, especially Germans. Most originated from the same area in Germany and settled in area of Ohio that reminded them of home. This lecture will focus on the strong German population that came to call Ohio home.*
(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen[AG])

15. 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)

16. DNA – *This lecture discusses the use of DNA to locate and verify genealogical connections in your family tree. Comparisons of the various DNA testing companies will be covered and well as the types of tests you will encounter. If you are considering having your DNA tested, you should attend this lecture.*
(Inst. Leland Cole)

17. Latin Records in Your Genealogical Research –*If Latin Records are part of your research, come to this presentation for help to learn some basic vocabulary, acronyms, styles of writing, geography, and many interesting facets of these records. We will talk about sources, things to know, and show you plenty of examples so you can pick up the trail, or if you like, go back to times before "Columbus."*
(Inst. Michael Garrambone)

18. 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)

19. Scots-Irish in America – *Many Americans can trace their ancestry back to the British Isles. Some have even heard that their background was "Scotch-Irish". This lecture will focus on the group of people known as the "Scots-Irish". Just who they are and what brought them to America.*
(Inst. Peggy Clemens Lauritzen[AG])

20. Have You Seen Me? Missing Persons & Proof of Parentage – *Eventually, we all lose the trail of our ancestors or their families. Whether a child was born and died between censuses, or lived and married before 1850, there are ways to root out these missing individuals and prove their parentage. Learn sound techniques for finding birth and death records, using probate records to establish relationships, children's home records, guardianship records, and more. This class also focuses on advanced search techniques for using browse-only databases at FamilySearch.*
(Inst. Amie Tennant)

21. Fundamental Mysteries 3: The Case of the Voodoo Aunt – *While the first two fundamental mysteries were about tricks and methods, this presentation is a brand new standalone about winning out on one of the most difficult and squirrely research hunts performed. Oh yes, it is hard to believe auntie was here and lived, and then with all around, she abruptly disappeared—paper and all. If you have vanishing relatives on your own list, or love cracking a good mystery, this is the genealogists tell-all on bumping heads and making progress to find the Voodoo Aunt.*
(Inst. Michael Garrambone)

22. 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. Dr. Stephen McDonald, MD, FACP, FACE)

23. Priesthood Leadership Training – *Training provided by stake leaders for ward priesthood leaders on their role in leading temple and family history work in the ward.*
(Inst. Pres. Alden & Linda Hilton)

24. LUNCH

1. Finding Substitutes for Vital Records

Helpful Resources Before Records Were Mandated
by: 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
Massachussetts	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

The US Federal Census
- Every one your family appeared in.
- Can lead to other records.

Mortality Schedules
- The year before 1850-1880 census.

Local Church or Religious Records
- Often began before civil registration.

Christening and Baptismal Records
- May be the only record of a child's birth.
- These events may take place through adulthood.

Cemetery Records
- Check local funeral homes to find the owners of local cemeteries.
- Towns, cities, churches, and privately owned.

Tax Records
- One of the most underused records.
- Shows location and financial status.
- Check every year.
- May see when they reached taxable age, moved, or died.

Newspapers
- Many are online, many more are not.
- Small-town newspapers are especially "newsy".

Town Records
- Common in New England.

Journals, Letters, and Diaries
- 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.

Obituaries and Funeral Records
- Dissect every bit of information found.
- Keep a blank family group record nearby.

City and Rural Directories
- Look at each one your ancestor may have appeared in.
- May help to determine death.
- Earliest date to 1700's – Boston.

Military Records
- Pension records are rich!
- Obtain the entire file.

Draft Records
- Began during the Civil War.

Land Records
- Follow the money!
- Look at all neighbors.
- In conjunction with probate packets, look at estate inventory and sale.
- May include names of slaves.

Maps
- Begin a collection of maps for your research areas.

Naturalization Records
- Look at 1900-1940 for abbreviations.

Probate Records
- Not just wills – the whole packet.

County Histories
- Commonly called "Mug Books".
- Don't rely wholly on the information, but use as a springboard to other records.

School Records
- Many include birth date of students.
- Most include names of parents.

Selected Bibliography

8 More Vital Record Alternatives: http://vita-brevis.org/2015/04/8-more-vital-record-alternatives/

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23. **United States Record Selection Table**: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Record_Selection_Table
24. **United States School Censuses:** http://www.cyndislist.com/us/census/schools/

2. Library Genealogy Databases
by: Anne Wachs

Ancestry Library Edition Results Page for Ranked Records

January 2010 Search Result

December 2013 Search Result

Relevance Searches:
- Will search for alias, nicknames, alternate spellings, and middle names
- Put in as much information as possible, including possible birth and death dates, country, and state
- If you are unable to find anything, adjust your search by removing locations, birth dates, etc. It will broaden your search.

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

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 2080

Street	House Number	Family Number	Surname	Given Name	Relationship	Home Owned or	Home Free or Mortgaged	Sex	Race	Age	Estimated Birth Year	Marital Status	Immigration 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 September 2017)

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:

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

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

How to Use Fold3 with FamilySearch.org

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

Original Documents

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

(Updated January 2018)

Cleveland Public Library
Apply Online
19th Century U.S. Newspapers
African American Biographical Database
Cleveland Necrology File (local cemetery rec-
   ords & newspaper death notices for years:
   1833, 1847-1848, 1850-1975.)
Ethnic NewsWatch
Heritage Quest
Genealogy Connect
https://cpl.org/research-learning/genealogy/

Columbus Metro Library
Apply Online
African American Heritage
America's Obituaries and Death Notices
Fold 3
Heritage Quest
http://www.columbuslibrary.org

Cuyahoga County Public Library
Apply Online
America's Obituaries & Death Notices
Fold3
Heritage Quest
Historical Cleveland Plain Dealer (1845-1991)
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
http://www.cuyahogalibrary.org

Dayton Metro Library
NO online application
African-American History and Culture
Dayton Obituary Index
Ohio Death Certificate Index
http://www.daytonmetrolibrary.org

Greene County Public Library
Apply Online
Accessible Archives
Fold3
Heritage Quest
Images of America
NewspaperARCHIVE
http://greenelibrary.info

Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
Apply Online
19th Century U.S. Newspapers
Fold3
Heritage Quest
Proquest Historical Newspapers
Proquest Obituaries
http://www.cincinnatilibrary.org/

Washington-Centerville Public Library
Apply Online
Fold3
Newspapers.com
My Heritage – World Vital Records
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
http://wclibrary.info

3. Finding Records on FamilySearch

by: Dana Palmer[CG]

513-934-0840

dana@treasuredlineage.com

The FamilySearch.org website has many free resources available to researchers. Using filters and other advanced search techniques can help you find those elusive ancestors.

Record Collection

The historical record collection has indexed and unindexed collections from the massive microfilm and microfiche records of FamilySearch. More digitized records are being added so check back often for updates.

If you can't find your family by typing their information into the search box, use filters to specify the collection or click on BROWSE ALL PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS. Click on the specific locality or topic you want to search. If you choose United States, then click on the specific state to get the collections for that area. Try using various search tricks and filters until you find them.

If you can't find them, use the filters to enter your location and time period but no names to see if it is included in the historical record collection. If not, go to the catalog to your location and see if there is the digital image is connected to the specific microfilm. If so, you can browse the records just like if you were there or looking at the images on microfilm.

Catalog

The Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) or catalog is a compilation of all the books, microfilms, microfiche, etc. that are available on loan from the Salt Lake City Library collection in Utah. Copies of original records (vitals, census, church, tax, court, etc.) from around the world are stored on microfilm or microfiche and available for viewing at the Family History Center in Salt Lake City or online if there is a camera icon next to the microfilm number.

To find records for a specific locality type in the county (for the US) or town/church (for international countries). Click the drop down arrow from the available categories.
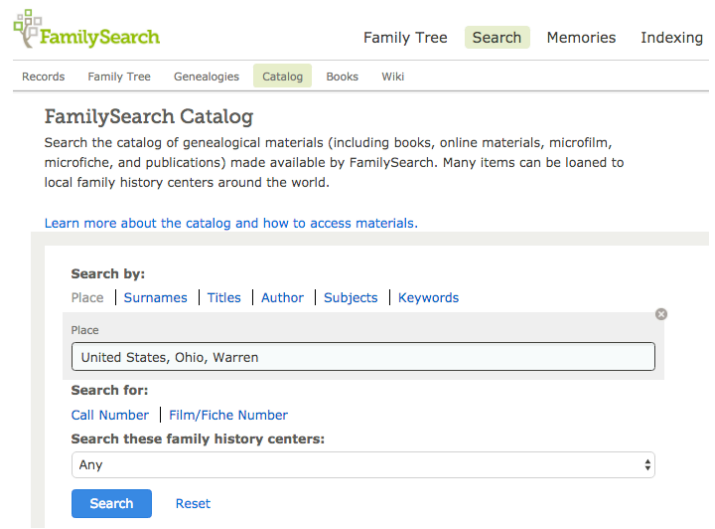
Choose a link from the available records and see if there is a camera icon next to the microfilm. If so, then the records can be viewed online from any computer if you are logged in. If there is a camera icon and a key next to the microfilm then the records can only be viewed on a local family history center or family history center affiliate computer.

The microfilm / microfiche search is also useful if you find an entry from an extracted record in the record collection and you want to view the original record.

Subjects
Locality Subjects
United States, Ohio, Warren - Taxation

Location
Family History Library

Film Notes   (This family history center has 7 of 7 films/fiche.)

Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film/DGS	Format
1816-1826	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	514202	📷
1827-1828	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	534810	📷
1829-1830	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	534811	📷
1831-1832	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	514203	📷
1833-1834	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	514204	📷
1835	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	534812	📷
1836-1838	Family History Library	United States & Canada Film	522500	📷

Books

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, and many other libraries are working together to digitize their books and make them available to the public. Over 350,000 family books, county and local histories and other type genealogy books have already been digitized and can be found on this site.

Check back often as new books are frequently added. This is a great place to find county histories and gazetteers.

FamilySearch

Family Tree · Search · Memories · Indexing · Sign

Records · Genealogies · Catalog · Books · Wiki

Family History Books

Preble County Ohio   Search · Advanced Search

Family History Books is a collection of more than 350,000 digitized genealogy and family history publications from the archives of so
family history libraries in the world. The collection includes family histories, county and local histories, genealogy magazines and how
and medieval histories and pedigrees. The valuable resources included in Family History Books come from the following partner inst

Allen County Public Library
American Fork Library
Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records
Birmingham Public Library
Brigham Young University, Harold B. Lee Library
Brigham Young University, Hawaii Joseph F. Smith Library
Brigham Young University, Idaho David O. McKay Library
Church History Library
Family History Library
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Houston Public Library - Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research
Mid-Continent Public Library - Midwest Genealogy Center
Maine State Library
Onondaga County Public Library
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

Jacob Wolf history : this Jacob Wolf originated in Harrison Twp. in Preble County, Ohio and lived his latter years in Jackson Twp., Randolph County, Indiana
Wolfe, Merritt W. (Merrill Wendell), 1920-
Other   Details

Preble County, Ohio will abstracts; v. 01
Short, Anita; Bowers, Dale, Mrs.
Other   Details

United States land entries from Preble County, Ohio
Short, Anita; Bowers, Ruth
Other   Details

The Federal Census 1850 for Preble County, Ohio
Shilt, Rose; Short, Anita; Ohio Genealogical Society
Other   Details

History of Preble County, Ohio : with illustrations and biographical sketches   ⬅
Graham, Albert Adams, b. 1848
Other   Details

A Crisler genealogy : descendants of Aaron and Susannah (Baker) Crisler of Preble County Ohio
Raymond, Madeline Replogle
Book   Details

Results 1 - 10 of 3,507 for All records   Sorted by: Relevance ⌄

ExLibris Rosetta
History of Preble County, Ohio : with illustrations and biographical sketches
StreamGate

—PREBLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE—
EATON, O.

LEVIN T. McCABE.

The man whose name heads this sketch, has been one of the most active of Eaton's merchants, and as prominent a promoter of public improvements and the interests of his fellow men, as the county affords. He was the son of Amos and Zipporah (Jones) McCabe, who were respectively natives of Delaware and Maryland, and was born in the latter State, Worcester county, on the twenty-third of December, 1807. His father was a farmer, a much respected citizen, and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Of a family of two sons and four daughters, Levin T. was the eldest son. The first eighteen years of his life were spent upon his father's farm, and all of the schooling he ever had, amounting altogether to about three months, he obtained during such intervals as he could make in the hard work of farming. In the spring of 1826 he started for Ohio, and after nearly one month, reached his destination, having walked nearly all of the way from Maryland. He arrived in Eaton on the tenth of May and obtained a situation as a farm laborer with William Bruce. Three years later he became the partner of Charles and George Bruce, sons of his first employer, in the business of buying and fattening cattle for the eastern market. He began his mercantile career in 1835, opening, in company with Mr. Henry Montfort, a "general store." He con-

One of the bios in the History of Preble County, Ohio book found in the FamilySearch books

Wiki

FamilySearch's Wiki is a free website resource database similar to an online library like Wikipedia. It can be searched by key word for specific articles or by browsing topics or locations. Many articles and how-to instructions about family history can be found or posted on this site. External website links to databases and other records can often be found using the Wiki for a specific locality. The FamilySearch Wiki is extremely useful if you want to know when records started for a specific location, where the originals are stored and if any part of the collection is online. Understanding how to find records using the resources in the Wiki will save you many hours in your search.

Family History Research Wiki

Get genealogical research advice, or learn where to find record collections in our **86,501** articles

Search by place or topic
(or click on the map)

Alsace-Lorraine   [GO]

Search Tips:
*Use keywords, not phrases
Example: Hispanic Resources

*Start with broad localities, then click through to smaller ones:
Example: England
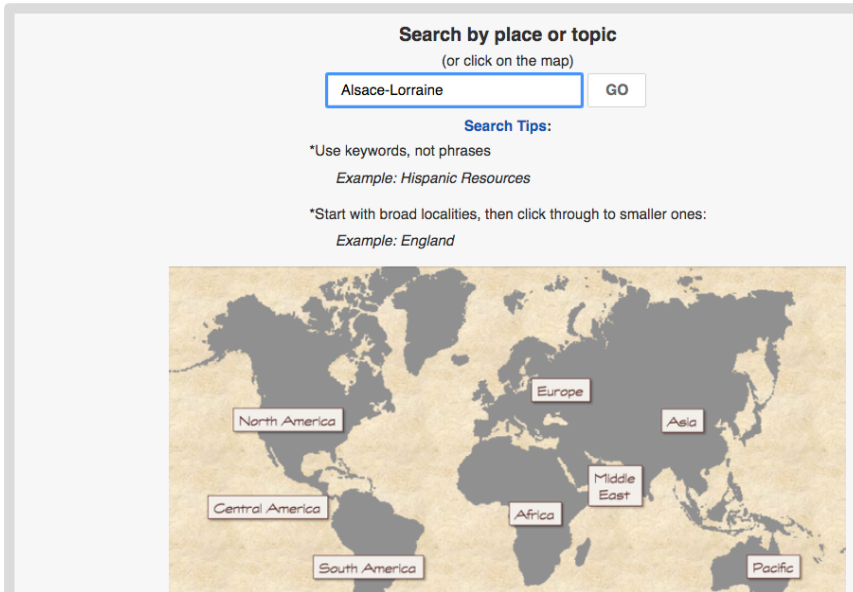
You can search localities such as a state, county within a state or country

For topical searches you can search military units or ethnic topics such as Cherokees.

Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine) Archives and Libraries

Using the FamilySearch Wiki I was able to find the website for the Archive in Moselle, Alsace-Lorraine which had original images of the church census and church records that I wasn't able to access on FamilySearch's microfilms

Germany ➡ *France* ➡ *Alsace-Lorraine* ➡ **Archives and Libraries**

For information from Elsaß-Lothringen(Alsace-Lorraine), contact one of the following archives:

- Archives départementales du Bas-Rhin
  6 rue Philippe Dollinger
  67100 Strasbourg
  Telephone: +33 (0)3 69 06 73 06
  E-mail: archives@bas-rhin.fr
- Archives départementales du Haut-Rhin
  Bâtiment M Cité administrative
  3 rue Fleischhauer
  68026 COLMAR
  Cedex 03 89 21 97 00 03 89 21 98 51
  E-mail: archives@haut-rhin.fr
- Archives départementales du Moselle
  1, allée du château
  57070 St. Julien-les-Metz
  France
  Telephone: 03.87.78.05.00

The French archivists will not do research, but they will help you determine what records are available. For help writing in French, see the French Letter Writing Guide.

Archive information, including internet and E-mail addresses, for France are found at Archives de France.

Alsace-Lorraine Wiki Topics

Beginning Research
- Research Strategies
- Record Finder

Record Types
- Census
- Church Records
- Civil Registration
- Emigration and Immigration
- Jurisdictions
- Military Records
- Online Genealogy Records
- Timeline

Alsace-Lorraine Background
- Gazetteers
- History
- Maps
- For Further Reading

Ethnicity

4. Beginning Family History

by: James K Phillabaum

Master Chart

If your research objective is to find information about any of the items listed below.	THEN use the following chart to select a record or type of record
Vital Events in the life of a person, including: + Birth + Marriage + Death	Chart 1: *Choose a Record Type Containing Vital Event Information*
Biographical Events or other descriptors and characteristics of a person, including: Events - Birth　　　　　- Illness　　　　　- Migration　　　　- Property owned - Citizenship　　- Foreign place of　- Military Service　- Public or Legal - Debt　　　　　　　origin　　　　- Occupation　　　　　transaction - Divorce　　　　- Imprisonment　　- Orphaned　　　- Servitude - Place where lived　- School　　　　- Burial Personal descriptions, characteristics & relationships - Age　　　　　　- Relatives (parents, children, spouse) - Maiden name　　- Physical description	Chart 2: *Choose a Record Type Containing Biographical Information*
Background about a place or group, including: + History (of places or groups)　　　+ Facts (about places or groups) + Geography (of places)　　　　　　+ Record Repositories + Culture (religious, social,　　　　　+ Instructions (related to conducting 　　and ethnic groups)　　　　　　research in a specific place) + Language (and handwriting of a culture)　+ Facts (about places or groups)	Chart 3: *Choose a Record Type Containing Background Information*

Chart Nº 1

Choose a Record Type Containing *Vital Event* Information

Vital Event information includes the personal names, place names and dates of the events of birth, marriage, and death.
It also includes the relationships (parent, spouse and children) established because of marriage.

IF your research objective is to find information about the vital event of . . .	FIRST, look in FamilySearch.org – and search for your ancestor's name in these compiled records . . .	NEXT go to any record repository and look for or ask for these types of original records . . .	THEN, look for or ask for these types of records . . .
Birth	Ancestral File (available in the FamilySearch Computer Program or online at Familysearch.org.)	Vital Records or Civil Registration	Church Records, Bible Records, Cemeteries, Obituaries, Census, Town Records
Marriage	The International Genealogical Index (IGI) (available on microfiche and in the FamilySearch computer program or online at Familysearch.org).	Vital Records or Civil Registration, Church Records	Newspapers, Bible Records, Military Records, Divorce Records, Land & Property, Town Records.
Death	Family Histories. Look for your ancestor's surname in the Family History Library Catalog Surname section, (available on microfiche and in the FamilySearch computer Program or online at Familysearch.org).	Vital Records or Civil Registration, Cemeteries, Probate Records.	Church Records, Obituaries, Bible Records, Military Records, Funeral homes, Town Records.

Chart Nº 2

Choose a Record Type Containing *Biographical* Information

Biographical information can include non-vital events (e.g., information about: work, immigration, military service, schools attended, places where an ancestor lived, etc.), & personal descriptions, characteristics, & relationships.

If your research objective is to find information about your ancestor's . . .	FIRST, in a record repository where you are searching, - ask for or look in the catalog, for these types of records . . .	NEXT, ask for or look for your ancestors in these types of records . . .	THEN, ask for or look for your ancestors in these types of records . . .
Age	Vital Records or Civil Registration, Census	Cemeteries	Military Records
Burial	Cemeteries, Obituaries, Vital Records or Civil Registration	Church Records	Funeral Homes, Town Records
Citizenship	Naturalization & Citizenship	Biography	
Divorce	Divorce Records, Court Records	Vital Records or Civil Registration	Newspapers
Foreign place of origin	Emigration and immigration, Census, Naturalization & Citizenship	Church Records	Military Records
Maiden Name	Vital Records or Civil Registration, Cemeteries, Probate Records	Church Records, Bible Records, Obituaries	Newspapers, Military Records
Migration	Emigration and immigration, Census	Naturalization & Citizenship, Genealogy, Biography	Newspapers
Military Service	Military Records		
Occupation	Census, Directories (city), Pensions, Emigration and immigration	Officials & Employees, Court Records, Business Records & Commerce	Newspapers, Merchant Marine Records
Orphaned	Orphans & orphanages	Guardianship	
Physical Description	Naturalization & citizenship	Emigration and immigration, Biography, Military Records	Genealogy, Personal Journals
Place where lived	Census, Directories (city)	Taxation	Voting Registers
Property Owned	Probate Records, Land & property	Taxation	Manors
Public or Legal Transactions	Court Records, Public Records	Newspapers	Notarial Records
Relatives (parents, children, spouse)	Vital Records or Civil Registration, Census, Church Records	Bible Records, Probate Records, Obituaries	Naturalization & Citizenship
Servitude	Slavery & bondage		

Chart Nº 3

Choose a Record Type Containing _Background_ Information			
Background information includes various sources that describe the setting, culture, language, etc., and can be used to understand the circumstances in which original documents and compiled records were created.			
IF your research objective is to find background information about the . . .	**FIRST, in a record repository where you are searching, ask for or look in the catalog (under the name of the location) for these types of records**	**NEXT, ask for or look in the catalog for these types of records . . .**	**THEN, ask for or look in the catalog for these types of records. . .**
History (of places or groups).	History, Colonization, Church history, Minorities, Periodicals	Chronology, Encyclopedia & dictionaries, Centennial Celebrations, Migration	Law & Legislation, Military history and Yearbooks
Geography (of places).	Gazetteers, Maps, Historical Geography	Postal & Shipping Guides	Description & Travel, Names-geographical
Culture (related to religious, social & ethnic groups).	Religion & Religious life, Social Life & customs	Minorities, Native-races, Ethnology	Folklore
Language (and handwriting of a culture).	Language & languages - Dictionaries, Handwriting		
Facts (about places or groups).	Almanacs, Statistics	Politics & government Population, Occupations	Heraldry, Names - personal, Dwellings
Record Repositories	Archives & libraries - Directories	Societies - Directories	

5. Creating Your Personal Tree Using RootsMagic

by: Leland (Lee) M. Cole

This presentation will discuss: the use of RootsMagic to store family history data vs. the alternatives. RootsMagic is a large program with many options. I will cover only a few. Much of this presentation will be live. 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 find your ancestors online (Family-Search, Find-A-Grave, etc.)
    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. <u>Navigation section</u> (at top center/many options)
        i. Enter individuals, parents, spouses, children
        ii. Import data (GEDCOM, FTM, Legacy, PAF, Ancestry)
        iii. Print many different reports: 21 different report types, including Pedigree and descendance, Wall charts
        iv. Merge records
        v. Create your own website: http://myrootsmagic.com/(your tree name)

    b. <u>Pedigree view</u> (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
        iii. Double click to edit person
        iv. Store documents, photos. pictures, etc. in a separate directory on your computer
    c. <u>Family view</u> show the children, dates, etc.
    d. <u>Descendants view</u> to see multi-generational ancestors
    e. <u>Time-line</u> 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. **RootsMagic Explorer** (left box), used to find people in the data-base
    a.   Type surname, coma, 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.   Each full version: currently $30. Probably the same for future versions. 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 each meeting
      iii.   Contact: Carol Cole, carolccole4@gmail.com

6. Google Your Way to Genealogy Success

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

Blog: www.TheGenealogyReporter.com   **Twitter: @thegenreporter**
Email: amie@thegenealogyreporter.com   **Instagram: thegenreporter**

Intro: Google is the new wave of the future for genealogy research. Using this tool has a bit of a learning curve, but with these tips, you will be a Google guru in no time. We will discuss Google operators for searching, Google Books, Google Translate, and how to turn your Google Drive into the perfect place for genealogy preservation.

I.   **Google** is a search engine that is highly effective for genealogists.

II. **Today we will discuss:**
   a.   Google Search
   b.   Google Books
   c.   Google Translate
   d.   Google Drive

III. **Some Google basics:**
   a.   Always sign-in. To create a Google account is free.
   b.   The grid icon to the left of your avatar is a navigation tool. This is where you can find Google Drive, Google Search, and so much more!

IV. **Google Search uses operators** such as: quotation marks, OR, AND, two periods that represent a range, a minus sign, and an asterisk as a wildcard. For a complete listing, see the webpage here: https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?hl=en

V.   **Things to remember when using Google Search:**
   a.   When looking for an individual, ask yourself: What makes this individual different or special?
   b.   Who was their spouse?
   c.   Where did they live?
   d.   Add a timespan.
   e.   Put the name in quotation marks to narrow the results.
   f.   If there is a middle initial or middle name that might be unknown, use an asterisk (*****) to indicate that. You can also use a (?) in between the names.
   g.   When a name could have been spelled differently, use the word OR (in all caps) to indicate that (example: **"Lewis * Lockwood" OR "Louis * Lockwood"**)
   h.   When you have a common last name or one that is like that of a famous person, you can remove that from your search query using the minus sign (example: **David Tennant, Sauk County Wisconsin –Dr –Who**)
   i.   To indicate a space of time, use two periods between two given years. For example, if your person was born in 1818 and died in 1877, you might type in **"Matthew Bowling" Ross county Ohio 1818..1877**

VI. Google Books:
  a. Books.google.com
  b. Search for places, especially counties, using buzz words like *History, Early Settlers, Pioneers, Prominent Citizens* (example: Clark County Ohio History; Early settlers of Floyd County Kentucky)

VII. Tip: Don't forget to search for books and articles using the correct Google for your targeted country.
  a. Google Australia: www.google.com.au
  b. Google United Kingdom: www.google.com.uk
  c. Google German: www.google.com.de

VIII. Use Google Translate to translate search queries or even translate documents.

IX. Preserve and Protect with Google Drive:
  a. 15 free GB and your Google Photos and Google Mail do not count against you.
  b. You can upgrade for a very affordable price. See pricing options at https://support.google.com/drive/answer/2375123?hl=en
  c. Used for uploading folders or files
  d. You can share these files or folder with others by creating a shareable link

X. Keep a free blog at Blogger:
  a. Blogger is a Google blogging platform and it is free
  b. Learn more about how to begin blogging for genealogy by watching my free videos online at YouTube. To find them, go to www.youtube.com, then search for Amie Bowser Tennant. Be sure to like and follow!

7. Training for Temple and Family History Consultants

by: Pres. Alden Hilton and Sister Linda Hilton

"To this end it is expected that all temple and family history consultants, whether at the ward, stake, or area level, have as their primary responsibility the opportunity to assist members with a ***personalized one-on-one family history experience***." https://www.lds.org/callings/temple-and-family-history/changes-to-family-history-callings?lang=eng&cid=lihp-ht-5775

Ward Temple and Family History Consultant Responsibilities

- ***Proactively assist members with personalized one-on-one***, spiritual experiences in finding their ancestors, performing ordinances on behalf of their ancestors, and teaching their family members to do the same.
- Directed and trained by: High priests group leader and stake temple and family history consultant.

Lead Ward Temple and Family History Consultant Responsibilities

- Assist the high priests group leader and provide trailing to other ward consultants.

Directed and trained by: High priests group leader and stake temple and family history consultant. https://www.lds.org/callings/temple-and-family-history/frequently-asked-questions?lang=eng#structure

- Directed and trained by: High priests group leader and stake temple and family history consultant.

Gatherers in the Kingdom

Training PowerPoint presentations for leaders and councils, Temple and Family History Consultants, and members. https://www.lds.org/topics/family-history/leader-resources/family-history-training?lang=eng&old=true

Principles for Helping Others

1. Prepare Spiritually
2. Discover Their Goals
3. Get Access to Their Family Tree
4. Prepare and Deliver a Personalized Lesson
5. Point Them to the Temple
6. Find Others to Teach

https://www.lds.org/topics/family-history/my-calling/helping-others?lang=eng&old=true

Online Consultant Training:
https://www.lds.org/callings/temple-and-family-history?lang=eng

Technical Training:
https://www.lds.org/callings/temple-and-family-history/technical-training?lang=eng

8. Tips on Joining a Lineage Society

by: Jean Muetzel, Cincinnati NSDAR Registrar
jean.cincyDAR@gmail.com

HOW TO GET STARTED:

- Have you started your genealogy? Have you done a pedigree chart?
- How much do you know about your family? Do you need to contact relatives?
  - You will need birth, death and marriage certificates for yourself, your parents and your grandparents. You would be considered Generation #1. You should have a full birth certificate listing your parents and location of birth
  - You will need proofs of births, deaths, marriages (if applicable) for Generation #4 back to the qualifying ancestor.
- Lineage societies also want copies (no originals) of any records that can be found; they will want to see Twentieth Century vital records, if available
- 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?
- ORGANIZE your documents by generation (perhaps keep them in file folders)
- KEEP track of where you found your documents (Health Dept., website, etc.)

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 hhtp://www.hereditary.us/list_a.htm
- Lineage Society of America.com

ITEMS TO CONSIDER BEFORE JOINNG A LINEAGE SOCIETY:
- o Need to be patient- applications may take several weeks to several years to be approved
- o Costs vary with each group
- o Can you join just by applying or must you be invited to become a member?
- o Do you want to become active with the group?
- o Do you want to be able to attend meetings or is it OK to be far away?
- o Check ancestral requirements- dates of service, year of settlement, etc.
- o Check eligibility requirements:
  - ▪ Direct Descendants or collateral relatives?
  - ▪ Only male descendants or male line? Only female applicants?
  - ▪ Biological line only?

GETTING READY TO JOIN:
- READ the instructions!
- Review the copy of the membership application
  - o Are you missing information- dates, names or locations?
  - o 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?
  - o Most societies require copies of birth, death and marriage records for first three generations
- Are derivative sources allowed? For instance, tombstone photos, Bible records
- Most societies will not accept indexes, unverified family histories or genealogies, or applications from other groups.

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:
  - o Does your application need to be submitted on acid-free paper? Legal size paper?
  - o Single-sided copies of documents?
  - o 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

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

9. Fundamental Mysteries 1:
Simple Ideas in Performing Research

by: Michael Garrambone

Family History Center

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES: I

Hints, Intuition, Synchronicity & Persistence

Mr. Michael W. Garrambone

Family History Jamboree
Saturday, 28 April 2017
Kettering, Ohio

Fundamental Mysteries I   1

What is this all about?

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

The Big Idea

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   2

Agenda

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   3

The Secret of Index

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

A system for finding things faster and easier

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   4

How Do Indexes Work?

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

You need **input** information going in	Special Types	You get **output** information coming out
• Index 1	Special Structures	• Info 1
• Index 2	In → Out	• Info 2
• Index 3		• Info 3
• and so on ...	Good for Finding Folks & Services	• and so on ...
		Return index

Fundamental Mysteries I   5

The Phone Book

Family Name, Business, Service, Agency, Phone, History

They have an **input** side of information	Special Types White, Yellow, Blue, Red Books	They have an **output** side of information
• A year	Special Structures	• Better name
• A locality	In → Out	• Address
• A name		• Phone number
• Item or Service	Good for Finding Folks & Services	• Service info
		Return index

Fundamental Mysteries I   6

Some Quirks

Quirk: A peculiarity of behavior

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   7

Some Secrets

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   8

Soundex: A Special Index

A coded system designed to help you find information

The input side is the spelling of the last name
- Last Name

In

Special rules for changing the name to a phonetic character code

Out

The output side is a 4-character representation of the name
- Soundex code

Use the "Porcello" example

Fundamental Mysteries I   9

Soundex Basic Uses

Finding information in many (primary source) documents

Soundex

Plus other indices

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

Information to find Information

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   10

Soundex Example: Basic Rules

Step 1

Name In

Porcello

- First letter of the name is the first character of the four
- Cancel out the vowels, and the H, W, & Y letters
- Cancel out the double consonants
- From the left, assign numbers to the consonants (total of four characters)
  - 1 = b, f, p, v   • 4 = l
  - 2 = c, g, j, k, q, s, x, z   • 5 = m, n
  - 3 = d, t   • 6 = r

Step 2

Code Out

P624

| P | 6 | 2 | 4 |

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   11

General Example

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

Step 3

Index 1: Census Year
Index 2: State
Index 3: Soundex Code

Soundex Census Roll Listing

(index to microfilm roll numbers)

Step 4

NARA or FHC Roll Number (Microfilm Number)

This roll number is just another index

Fundamental Mysteries I   12

Soundex Results

Step 4. Use the Soundex name in the Soundex roll to find the individual

(Note: the output has the info to find the person in the source document)

Step 4

Soundex Code → **Soundex Census Microfilm Roll** → **Out** →

- Head of Household
- Family members
- Other persons
- Census Year, State
- County, Special District
- Enumeration District
- Volume, page, sheet, line

Source Document Information →

Fundamental Mysteries I   13

Steps in the Porcello Example

Step 1
Put in a name   **Porcello** →

Step 2
Get a Soundex Code: **P624**

Step 3
Put code in a Soundex Table   **P624** →

Step 4
Soundex Census Table (order microfilm for census year and location)
P000- P234 Thomas 1232354
P234 Ursala - Q100   **1232355**

Step 5
Order the Soundex microfilm   **1232355** →

Step 6
Soundex Record

Step 7
Use Soundex Record Info to get the source   **Points to Census** →

Actual Record

Fundamental Mysteries I   14

Porcello Soundex Card

Great Grandmother

P 6 2 4
Porcello, Angela (INDIVIDUAL)   CONNECTICUT
VOL. *15*   E. D. *40*
SHEET *5*   LINE *72*
W   54   Italy   1912 al ~
Hartford
Thompsonville   Witworth   23
ENUMERATED WITH *Rossi, James*
RELATIONSHIP TO ABOVE *Mother-in-law*
REMARKS _____

← **Census Location**

1920   1920 CENSUS—INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Fundamental Mysteries I   15

Some Soundex Secrets

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

A620

A620
    A626
A631
    A633
A622
    A630
A627
    A635

Note: Range on right   **A635**

Fundamental Mysteries I   16

Soundex Quirks

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   17

Keep a Log to Cut the Fog

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

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

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   18

What Are You After?

Grandfather
Matteo
Porcello

B. 1898

Grandmother
Antonina
(Alfano)
Porcello

B. 1903

Where were these people in 1920?

Fundamental Mysteries I   19

How Does the Log Work?

Very well thank you, when you know all the parts

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   20

Thinking About it

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

Thompsonville, CT

Ended up here   WWI

Yonkers, NY   Nothing here

New York City   Nothing here

Fundamental Mysteries I   21

The Log Catches the Holes

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   22

Nice Find, Huh!
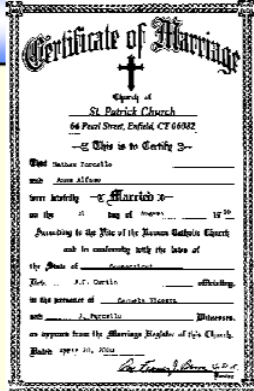
Fundamental Mysteries I

Log Secrets

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   24

The Secret Helper

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Antonino
Porcello
1853 -1916

Angellena
Curto
1867 -1942

No Records Here

Need Some Help

Matteo
Porcello
1898-1974

Grandfather

Fundamental Mysteries I   25

Found Great Grandma

- Born in Naro, Sicily
- Province of Girgento
- Date of Birth: 1 March 1875
- Born at 7:00 AM
- Father: Cologero Curto (24)
- Mother: Cologera Bennici (27)
- Lived near Saint Caterina
- Child's name was Angela

26

What About Great Grandpa?

- Born in Naro, Girgento, Sicily
- Date of Birth: 22 Sep 1853
- Born at 11:00 AM
- Father: Elia Porcello (39)
- Mother: Angela Toscanova (39)
- Child's name: Antonino
- Is this the right Antonino?
- What about the note?

Fundamental Mysteries I   27

What Note?

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   28

Persistence in the Graveyard

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

"If You Want to Find Porcello's Go to the Cemetery"

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   29

Where is Antonino Porcello?

Porcello Lineage

Antonino
Porcello
1853 -1916

Angellena
Curto
1867 -1942

Salveria
Guagliardo
Unk-Unk

Salvatore
Alfano
Bef 1875-Aft 1943

Matteo
Porcello
1898-1974

Antonina
Alfano
1903 -1978

"He died in NYC when a horse cart rolled into him"

Fundamental Mysteries I   30
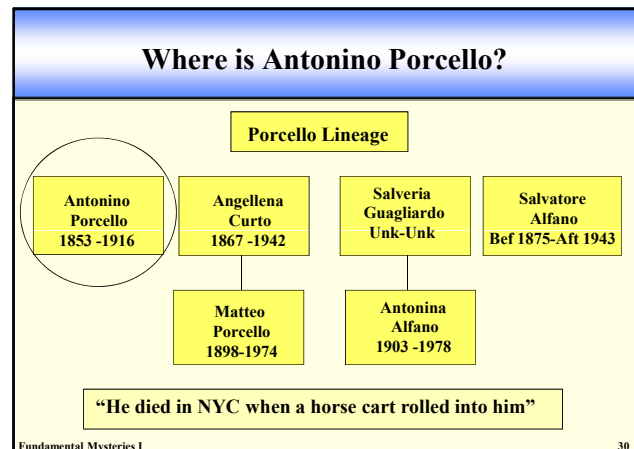
He is not in NYC!

St. Patrick's Cemetery, Thompsonville, CT

It happened here

X

Entrance

Many give-up points

☐ Found by accident ☐ Three I was told about

Fundamental Mysteries I   31

"If You Want to Find Porcello's Go to the Cemetery"

PORCELLO

Father
John Porcello
1895   1977

Mother
Lillian A Porcello
1899   1985

PORCELLO

• The Monument
  Now, look down!

Fundamental Mysteries I   32

Something said, "continue on"

ANTONINO PORCELLO
1853   1916
HIS WIFE
ANGELINA CURTER
1867   1942

It was supposed to happen!

Fundamental Mysteries I   33

Summary

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   34

References

Use the net!

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

Fundamental Mysteries I   35

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Fundamental Mysteries I   36

10. 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 200l (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 genetealogy, 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 genetealogy, 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 n 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 genetealogy 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   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.

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

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

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

Bettinger, Blaine T, Ph.D: **I Have the Results of My Genetic Genealogy Test, Now What? (Free)**

 http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/wp-content/uploads/InterpretingTheResultsofGeneticGenealogyTests.PDF

Bettinger, Blaine T; The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy

Griffeth, Bill; **The Stranger In My Genes: A Memoir**

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***

11. Crowdsourcing with Social Media to Break Through Brick Walls

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

Blog: www.TheGenealogyReporter.com   *Twitter: @thegenreporter*
Email: ame@thegenealogyreporter.com   *Instagram: thegenreporter*

I. **Introduction:** Using social media to overcome your biggest genealogy brick wall is a no-brainer! Social media is a fantastic crowdsourcing tool that anyone can learn to take advantage of. In our lecture today, you will learn the basics of using Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest for genealogy and how finding help is a cinch!

II. **Definitions:**
   a. Social media: Websites and applications like Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest that allow users to create and share content and information
   b. Crowdsourcing: Enlisting the services and expertise of many people, usually via the internet

III. **Social media sites we are going to talk about:**
   a. Facebook
   b. Twitter
   c. Pinterest

IV. **How can using social media help me with genealogy?**
   a. Asking questions
   b. Gathering information
   c. Finding pictures and resources
   d. Support
   e. Sharing

V. **Using Facebook for genealogy brick walls is a no-brainer!**

VI. **Popular genealogy groups and pages on Facebook:**
   a. FamilySearch Research Groups. A list can be found at
      https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Genealogy_Help_on_Facebook
   b. "Just Ask!" These Facebook groups can be found by typing in the search field, a location + "genealogy!" + "Just Ask!" (Examples: *Georgia Genealogy! Just Ask!; Canada Genealogy! Just Ask!*)
   c. Genealogy network groups (examples: *Nevada Genealogy Network*; *Ontario Genealogy Network*)
   d. Groups or pages for historical and genealogical societies
   e. Groups like "Genealogy! Help Me!" and "Genealogy Addicts Anonymous"
   f. Surname Facebook groups and pages

VII.   **What should be included in a Facebook post requesting help with your brick wall?**
   a.   Start with a specific question
   b.   Add names and dates
   c.   Add locations
   d.   Name family members
   e.   Evidence you have already collected
   f.   Hints or theories you have

VIII.   **Using Facebook groups in specific locations vs. large geographical areas:**
   a.   FamilySearch research groups are dedicated to large geographical areas. If you were needing some specific question regarding the State of Georgia, you may get help on a FamilySearch group, but you can get more specialized help if you go to a group that is specifically for Georgia. (Example: *Genealogy Georgia Network*, where you can ask specific questions about Georgia records)
   b.   Generally speaking, the likelihood of meeting someone with first-hand knowledge of records in a specified area is greater in a state or county Facebook group rather than groups dedicated to large geographical areas
   c.   Search for society and genealogy groups and pages in your targeted county area
   d.   Remember to use Facebook groups and pages that are designed for region, state, or even city

IX. **Twitter for genealogy is more than sharing.**

X. **Twitter is a social media tool with real time updates on new genealogy records.**
   a.   To begin using Twitter, create an account on your personal computer or mobile device
   b.   "Follow" key genealogy professionals and bloggers, large repositories, and database companies like *Ancestry, Findmypast,* and *MyHeritage*
   c.   Post questions or share your own stories, blogs, and research
   d.   Using #hashtags will allow possible cousins to find and help you
   e.   You can follow or search for hashtags like: #rootstech, #ngs, #genealogy, and #CooperFamily
   f.   Search for specific material by using a combination of hashtags

XI. **What's a hashtag and why should I be using them?**
   a.   A hashtag is the pound sign and works as a type of label or metadata used on social networks to make it easy for users to find specific words and content
   b.   You can follow hashtags on Twitter such as: #genealogy #Ancestry #RootsTech #GenealogyGems
   c.   Use hashtags for your tweets to work as cousin-bait

XII.   **How to create a hashtag?**
   a.   Use the pound sign and directly add a word or phrase.
   b.   Do not use spaces
   c.   Popular hashtags you might use are: #genealogy #familyhistory #Ohio #probaterecords, or even try hashtaging your surname (#Tennant)

XIII.   **By using Pinterest, you can collect pictures, discover new techniques and inspiration, and have a way in which answers will find you!**

XIV. **Pinterest is a virtual bulletin board of everything you love. It works as a place to collect and protect your photos and documents, as well as, being a great way to catch-a-cousin.**

XV. **How to use Pinterest for genealogy:**
   a. Create boards that are public or private
   b. Name boards by generic terms (My Family History) or be more specific (Bowser Family of Clark County, Ohio)
   c. To search for material on Pinterest, type in keywords like a surname, a county and state name, or a country in the search field at the top left
   d. The more you "like" or search for specific items, the more your feed will be filled with appropriate things
   e. Use the Pinterest App on your smartphones to upload your family history documents and pictures directly to Pinterest
   f. Pinterest can also be used as a way to back-up your documents and pictures and share with family anywhere in the world
   g. When paired with FamilySearch Family Tree Memories section, Pinterest works as the best cousin-bait around

XVI. **Pairing Pinterest and FamilySearch Family Tree Memories is a brick wall buster.**
   a. FamilySearch allows you to create a free family tree online at www.familysearch.org
   b. In the memories section, you can upload photos, documents, stories, and audio for each individual in your family tree
   c. By taking the next step and properly "pinning" these items to a Pinterest board, people who click on these pins are taken directly to your family tree. This may be the cousin connection you need to overcome your biggest brick wall
   d. Pins that are captioned effectively become Google-searchable

Additional reading material:

"What is a Hashtag and How do I Use it for Genealogy"
https://mykithnkin.blogspot.com/2016/11/what-is-hashtag-and-how-do-i-use-it-for.html

"How'd She Do That?!: Sharing on Pinterest"
https://mykithnkin.blogspot.com/2015/04/howd-she-do-that-sharing-on-pinterest.html

"Using Facebook to Break Through Brick Walls"
https://mykithnkin.blogspot.com/2015/05/howd-she-do-that-using-facebook-to.html

"3 Clever Ways to Share Family History with Kids"
http://lisalouisecooke.com/2016/10/share-family-history-with-kids/

"The Genealogy FAN Club Principle Overcomes Genealogy Brick Walls"
http://lisalouisecooke.com/2016/10/genealogy-fan-club/

12. Fundamental Mysteries 2:
More Tricks to Discovering Ancestors

by: Michael Garrambone

Family History Center

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES II

Hints, Intuition, Synchronicity & Persistence

Mr. Michael W. Garrambone

Family History Jamboree
Saturday, 28 April 2017
Kettering, Ohio

Fund Mysteries II   1

What is this all about?

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

The Big Idea

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

Fund Mysteries II   2

Agenda

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

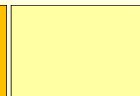Fund Mysteries II   3

The Story of the Ledger

So what do you know about paper?

It comes in different Sizes

Width x Height in Inches

Digest
5 ½ x 8 ½

Letter
8 ½ x 11

Legal
8 ½ x 14

Tabloid
11 x 17

Ledger
17 x 11

Electronic Media
18 x 12

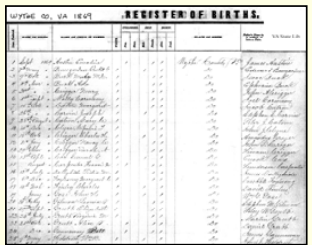Fund Mysteries II   4

Why is the Ledger Important?

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

Typical Certificate

Typical Ledger Entry

Fund Mysteries II   5

How did you learn About this?

I went to Hoboken, New Jersey and Found Two Angels

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

6 Dec 2000

The Clerk

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

Fund Mysteries II   6

So How Did You Create This Record?

From the Ledger!

Can I See the Ledger? No, but

Entry number, date, court official, place of marriage
Husband name, birth date, birth place, age, residence, father's name, mother's, name
Wife name, birth date, age, birth place, residence, father's name, mother's name
Marriage conducted by, witness (male), witness (female)
– 21 additional items of information

Fund Mysteries II   7

Other Ledgers

First step in the system designed to help you find documents

- Passenger Ship Records
- Birth Records
- Marriage Records
- Death Records
- Tax Rolls
- Wills and Land Records
- Legal Dockets
- Census Records

Fund Mysteries II   8

Some Quirks

Quirk: A peculiarity of behavior

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

Fund Mysteries II   9

"Black People Have No Records"

Said by Some, Believed by Many

And so, the Quest Began

The Famous
"Sparse Tree"

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

Fund Mysteries II   10

Finding the Network

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

Relatives and Non Relatives

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

Story tellers, distance relatives, schoolmates, tree keepers

Fund Mysteries II   11

Finding the Artifacts

Finding information in many (primary source) documents

Basic Source Documents

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

Information to find Information

Also unusual sources (newspapers, court houses, books)

Fund Mysteries II   12

And Then the Strange Comments Come

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

Fund Mysteries II 13

The Information Gathers
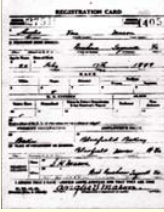
- Photos
- Census Records
- Marriages Records
- Newspaper Clippings
- Draft Cards
- Military Records
- Death Certificates
- Sibling accounts
- Oral Histories
- School Records
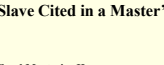
Fund Mysteries II 14

The Records Gather

WWI Draft Card

1920 VA Census

1930 VA Census

Slave Cited in a Master's Will

Fund Mysteries II

The "No Records" Results

There are over **100 records** for the family of this individual right now

There are **4** generations before him and **2** generation after him on the books

- He descended from slaves
- He is the oldest of his clan alive
- His life was in different times and thoughts
- He has taken to religion
- He continues to think of things
- He reads the records I found and sent to him
- He enjoys seeing and having these records
- His "comment" was the impetus of the search

The tree
is bushy and
growing bushier

Fund Mysteries II 16

Some Quirks of "Black" Records

- Records **split locations** close to state and county boarders
- Certain cities overrule counties in keeping certain records
- Older blacks did **not read or write** their own records
- Blacks could **not marry** before 1865 and had separate entries
- Blacks did not become "blacks" for many years but could be "C"
- The Services were segregated till the end of WWII (**1947**)

Thank you Uncle Van

Fund Mysteries II 17

So Where is Sandy Hook?

All genealogy begins with talking to folks about what they heard

Whether it was correct or not!

- Yes, our family is from Italy, a place they called **Sandy Hook**.
- No, I don't know where that is, and that is all I know.
- Yes, we lived in Hoboken, around the corner from Frank Sinatra

Fund Mysteries II 18

So Where is Sandy Hook?

It must be in Italy somewhere ! But nobody knows

But searches continue

- **Track the Amato's to Hoboken**
- **Find Grandma as a young girl**
- **Find Grandma's wedding information**
- **Do the phone thing and then the trip thing**

Fund Mysteries II   19

The Search Begins

- **Great Grandpa Amato lived and worked in NYC with his family**
- **Around 1906 his NYC business disappeared**
- **Roomer is "he must of died and the family moved to a big apartment house in Hoboken"**
- **"The entire family now lived in Hoboken"**

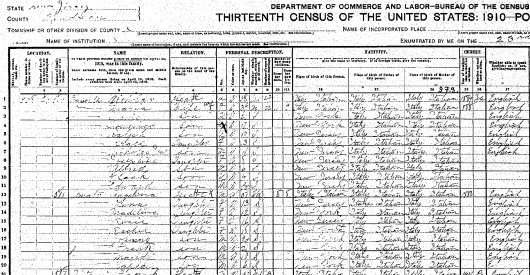**Where were they in 1910?**

Fund Mysteries II   20

Yes, Everyone is There
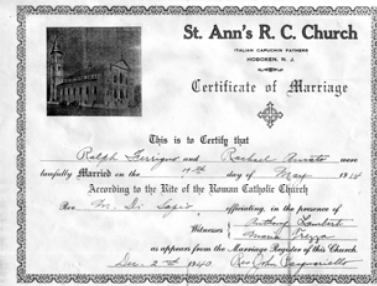
The Amato's lived at 508 Grant Street (around the corner from Frank Sinatra)

Fund Mysteries II   21

Check out the Catholic Marriages

I receive in the mail a Marriage Certificate from an Amato cousin

Fund Mysteries II   22
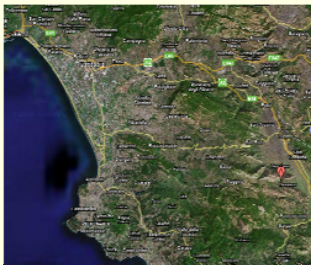
I Called the Church, and WoW

- • **The phone is answered by a volunteer (possibly winged?)**
- • **She verifies the Amato's were married there**
- • **She cites five marriages from this family**
- • **Time permitting, she will send me a copy of all the records**
- • **She asks if I have any further questions**
- • **I told her I am still bothered about the family coming from some place called Sandy Hook**

Church Volunteer

Fund Mysteries II   23

She knows all!

Of course she says, "My whole family is of Sandy Hook"

- • **Sandy Hook comes from a town in Italy called Monte San Giacomo, Salerno, Campania, Italia**
- • **When written it looks like San G or "Sante" with a "hook"**
- • **After I recovered, I checked this out**

Fund Mysteries II   24

Too Hard to believe?

Italians from Monte San Giacomo came to the US ending up in Hoboken, NJ. The called themselves "Sante Hooks," Yeah right. Give me a Break.

Monte San Giacomo, Campania, Italia

Shooting through the Gap

The vital records for the state of Virginia have a time gap

| Run 1700 up to 1894 | The Gap | Begin again at 1912 |

The vital records for Afro-Americans already have "pre-Civil War" gap

The crux of many links of the Family are hidden in the Gap

The State defaults to the Cities for information, and The Cities default to the State

Need Some Help

The Church Barbeque

- I visited Wytheville, VA to talk to the eldest citizen about our family

- He was not at home, but said to be attending a church Barbeque

- I found him there devouring chicken and pie, but knowing very little about the family

- Sitting next to another gentlemen I casually asked what his interests were. He said "Local Native Virginia Black History."

What Are You Researching He Asked?

- I told him I was hunting two family names from the area. I can hardly find anything on these folks.

- He said, I am recording all black cemeteries in the area

- I am copying funeral home and doctors records

- I am looking at unpublished Freedmen Records

- I have lived here all my life and work part time at the WCHGA

Mike and Mr. John Johnson

Records from Mr. Johnson

- Cemetery Records of my Relatives
- Linkages to the Historical Society
- Doctors Notes on Births and Deaths
- Linkages to Funeral Homes
- Access to Court House Records
- Photographs of several relatives
- Linkage to the Family Reunion
- Transcribed Freedmen Records

Tobe Howard
Died 1907

I guess I was supposed to meet Mr. Johnson

Freedman's Record

Wythe County, 27 Feb 1866

- Fathers Who Claim His Children to be His Own
- Colored Persons "Cohabitating" Together as Husband and Wife
- Free Negroes of the County
- Slaveholders and Their Locations

Extract of Compilation by John M. Johnson

GANNAWAY, Edmon, Sr., age 55. Wythe County, VA was living at Wythe Co., VA. Occupation: farmer. Last Owner: Wm M. Scott, Smith [Smyth] Co., VA.

Wife: FISHER, Ellsie [Elsie], age 47, b. Wythe Co., VA, was living at Wythe Co., VA. Last Owner: David Goss [Gose], Wythe County, VA, Date of commencement of cohabitation: 1 Sep 1835. Names of children with age of each: Lemend J., 19, Nancy E., age 22, James H. age 24, Edmon Jr., age 16.

A Chance Meeting with the Society

- I was directed to the Wythe County Genealogical and Historical Society.
- I visited there center in Wytheville.
- They are into research and publishing
- In joining, I got the grand tour and mailing lists of publications
- They have an on-going project along with Mr. Johnson in **filling the gap.**

Fund Mysteries II   31

Death Records from the Society

A record right on the edge of the Gap

B. ~1809

√ LUCY HOWARD COLEMAN: Black, female, married, housewife; b: in Mt. Airy, North Carolina, d: August 13, 1912 in Lead Mines, Wythe County; Age at death: near 103; Time of death: 6:00 p.m.; Cause of death: chronic nephritis, old age & general debility, Physician: Dr. J. S. Clark; Father: Solomon Howard, born in North Carolina, Mother: "Do Not Know" born in North Carolina; Informant: David Howard (son, 72 years old), Ivanhoe; Burial site: Red Bluff, Virginia; Date of burial: August 14, 1912; M. M. Price Funeral Home, Ivanhoe (Bureau of Vital Statistics, Reel #2, Death Certificate 5584).

"Lucy Howard is child of Solomon who is father to Tobe"

Fund Mysteries II   32

A Gold Mine Record from the Gap

Annotated Wythe County Death Records

EDMOND "EDD" GANNAWAY: Black, male, married (3 times), hearse driver for J. L. Porterfield; b: in Virginia; d: September 02, 1911 at residence on 12th Street, Wytheville; Age at death: about 60 years old; Time of death: 1:30 p.m.; Cause of death: paralyzed; Physician: Dr. Thomas, Father: Edd Gannaway, born in Virginia, Mother: (No name), born in Virginia (believed to be Elsy or Elcy); Burial site: Oakwood Cemetery; Date of burial: September 04, 1911 at 3:00 p.m., service held at A.M.E. Church ("Porterfield Records," Vol. I., Record 262). .
Notes: In the 1910 census, Mr. Gannaway had been married six years to his last wife, whose name was not legible. She was 55 years old and had also been married three times. She was the mother of four children; 3 were living (1910 Wythe Census,
   The Masons and St. Luke's ordered the funeral goods including $70.00 for a casket, a burial robe for $8.50, preserving body for $10.00, lining of grave ($2.00), and 40 cents for 4 hat bands. The Masons and St. Luke's each paid $25.00 toward the funeral bill. There was a note: "No charge for balance". There was no tombstone in Oakwood Cemetery.

Fund Mysteries II   33

Don't Give Up – Gaps are Constantly Being Filled

- Do the phone and the talk
- Do <u>foot coordination</u>
- Watch for unforeseen encounters
- **There are the Mystery People**
- Work to close those gaps

Persistence + Determination + Mystery = Discovery

Fund Mysteries II   34

Summary

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

Fund Mysteries II   35

Contact Information

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: mgarrambone@aol.com

Fund Mysteries II   36

13. Claim the Blessings:
Youth and Family History

by: Pres. Alden Hilton and Sister Linda Hilton

"Do you young people want a sure way to eliminate the influence of the adversary in your life? Immerse yourself in searching for your ancestors." Elder Richard G. Scott

"As you participate in and love this holy work, you will be safeguarded in your youth and throughout your lives." Elder David A. Bednar

"If the youth in each ward will not only go to the temple and do baptisms for their dead, but also…provide the family names for the ordinance work they perform, both they and the Church will be greatly blessed." Elder Quentin L. Cook

"Your fingers have been trained to text and tweet to accelerate and advance the work of the Lord – not just to communicate quickly with your friends." Elder David A. Bednar

"As you respond in faith to this invitation, your hearts shall turn to the fathers. The promises made to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob will be implanted in your hearts. Your patriarchal blessing, with its declaration of lineage, will link you to these fathers and be more meaningful to you. Your love and gratitude for your ancestors will increase. Your testimony of and conversion to the Savior will become deep and abiding. And I promise you will be protected against the intensifying influence of the adversary." Elder David A. Bednar

"Whoever seeks to help those in the other side receives help in return in all the affairs of life." Elder Boyd K. Packer

"Family history work has the power to do something for the dead. It has an equal power to do something to the living." President Boyd K. Packer

Youth and Family History Website
https://www.lds.org/youth/family-history?lang=eng

The Promised Blessings of Family History Video
https://www.lds.org/media-library/video/2015-01-27-the-promised-blessings-of-family-history?lang=eng

14. German Migration into the Ohio

by: Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG   MissPeggy55@gmail.com

Let's define some terms:
Emigration = when they exited a country

Immigration = when they came into a country

Migration = movement within a country

Three main waves of German immigration:

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

1710-1727 – Increasing numbers; mostly Swiss Mennonites

1727-1776 – Masters of all vessels required to list of all passengers, occupations, and place of origin. All were subject to King of England.

The Revolutionary War put an end to all immigration.

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

- o This area experienced severe devastation and economic difficulties in the 17th and 18th century which explains the desire of many to find a new life elsewhere.

    - o Many moved within the region. Others emigrated to other areas within Europe and America.

- o Thirty Years War (1618-1648) was the last of the religious wars of the Reformation, and was most destructive.

    - o Switzerland remained untouched. Whole areas of Alsace and central Rhine region (Palatinate) were devastated and depopulated.

    - o Parishes were not sufficiently populated to renew religious activities and record keeping until late 17th century.

- o By early 18th century, British began to allow large numbers of Germany settlers (Palatines) into North American colonies.

- o Most emigrants were born within fifty miles of the Rhine River. The Rhine begins in the Swiss Alps and flows northward, through the German states, for the more than 700 miles, entering the North Sea at Rotterdam in Holland.

    - ▪ Emigrants wet to the nearest city or town on the Rhine and found a boat going down the river to Rotterdam. Trip from Basel to Rotterdam – 4-6 weeks.

    - ▪ There were many separate German states in the 18th century. If travelers left from Basel, the upper most river port, they would pay tolls and taxes to more than thirty separate governments by the time they reached Rotterdam.

- o At Rotterdam, Swiss and German emigrants found English ships waiting to bring them to America. As many as three to four hundred people were crowded onto small wooden ships, along with their possessions, provision, cargo and livestock. Voyage took 8-12 weeks.

- o Most of the 18th century Swiss and German immigrants landed in Philadelphia. Most became residents of Pennsylvania before moving southward.

    - ▪ Interesting account – "google" Gottlieb Mittelberger on the ship "Osgood". It basically cost all ones worldly fortune to emigrate to the New World.

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

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

Pre-1820

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

1820-1920

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

Who is German?

- Prior to 1871, there is no "Germany". It is a collection of German states.

    – Most researchers look for ancestors in Germany, but rule out other German-speaking nations: Switzerland, Austria, the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Leaving the country:

- German emigration was through Holland

- In the early 19th century – LeHavre, a major port for cotton trade

- Germany → Holland → Hull, England →

- Railway across England → Liverpool

- Later 19th century –

    – Bremen → Baltimore

    – Hamburg (served much of Europe) → New York

German Church Records:

Some American records go back to the early 1700's

Written in German

Most are going to be Lutheran

- A few will be Catholic

Where are these 18th century emigrants recorded?

- In the parish registers of his original home community, and in court records and tax lists

- In the files of the authority responsible for manumitting him from ties of subjection or serfdom

- In land-transaction records (if he sold his property before emigrating) and in yearly government accounts (if he had to pay a removing duty called Abzug or Nachsteuer)

- In lists of emigrants, generally made for statistical purposes

- In the parish registers of places along his route, if he married, baptized a child, or buried a family member along his journey

- In transmigrant and passenger lists

- In settlement, naturalization, land-grant and other records in his new country

- In the parish registers and sometimes the newspapers of his new home

- In his family bible or in letters to his relatives in the old country

- In inheritance records, advertisements for heirs, or declarations of death in his country of origin

- On his gravestone

From www.ProGenealogists.com

Passenger Lists:

- Before 1800, we have lists for:

    – New York, 1709-1711

    – Philadelphia, 1727-1808   *This contains names of many immigrants not only to Pennsylvania, but also to Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. A general index to many other emigration, immigration and naturalization lists relevant to America from the 17th to 19th centuries has recently been published.

Don't throw in the towel!

- 18th century German migration was a group phenomenon:

    - Friends or relatives left the community together, and travelled together.

    - They often settled near one another in their new country. This is where you try to reconstruct these groups at the place of settlement

Selected Bibliography

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

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

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

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

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

Helpful Web Sites:

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

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

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

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

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

15. Military Research

by: James 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.navsource.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.

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/reseaerch/formats/textual.html

16. DNA

by: Leland (Lee) M. Cole
lcole@ceiworld.org

The Seminar will include:

Use of DNA to locate and verify genealogical connections in your genealogical tree. This is a very involved and technical topic, but I will keep it to the basics since I assume many of you have not studied the topic before.

DNA stands for "deoxyribonucleic" acid, a self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes.

Why is DNA important to us? It is the carrier of all genetic information. DNA exists in each of the cells in our bodies. It resides in Chromosomes, which come in pairs. We get some from our mother and some from our father. Every cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes – plus two additional sex chromosomes: women get two female chromosomes and men get one female and one male chromosome.

1. **DNA Testing Companies**
    i.   Ancestry.com
    j.   FamilyTreeDNA
    k.   23andMe
    l.   My Heritage
    m. LivingDNA
    n.   Several other companies are in the process of offering services.

2. **Types of DNA Tests**
    a) Autosomal (atDNA) (DNA inherited from both parents)
        i)   23andMe
        ii) Ancestry
        iii) Family Tree DNA
        iv) LivingDNA
        v)   My Heritage

    b) Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) (DNA from your mother's line)
        i)   FamilyTreeDNA
        ii) LivingDNA

    c) Y-chromosomal DNA (Y-DNA from your father's line)
        i)   FamilyTreeDNA
        ii) LivingDNA

3. **Why test for your DNA**
       a.   To can help verify your ethnicity: all companies
       b.   To help locate cousins: all companies
       c.   To help remove "brick walls" in your genealogy research: all companies
       d.   To provide clues to medical genetic conditions you may inherit: only 3andMe

4. **Type of test**
       a. Swab test (FamilyTreeDNA)
       b. Spit test (Ancestry.com)

5. **Haplogroups** - Early migration paths

17. Latin Records in Your Genealogical Research

by: Michael Garrambone

Family History Center

Latin Records in your Genealogical Research

Mr. Michael W. Garrambone

Family History Jamboree
Saturday, 28 April 2017
Kettering, Ohio

Latin Records   1

Agenda

• **Introduction to Latin Records**

• **Background**

• **The Record Types**

• **Fundamental Information**

• **Records & Results**

• **Finding & Reading**

• **Documentation**

Latin Records   2

What We Want

• **Class Purpose:**

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

Latin Records   3

Example: Napoleon & Post-Napoleon Italian Records

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

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

Latin Records   4

Council of Trent (1545 – 1563) & Church Records

• Created unified Church doctrine

• Pope edicts (1563) there will be parish registers (becomes official in 1595)

• Population divided into **parishes** (regardless if political boundaries move)

• **Records** will be kept on **b**irths, **b**aptisms, **c**onfirmations, **m**arriages, and **d**eaths

• Some church records exist before 1440

Latin Records   5

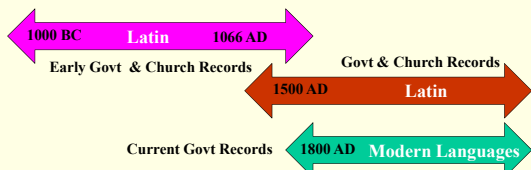**Introduction to Latin Records**

What is Latin

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

Why is Latin important to Genealogists

1000 BC   **Latin**   1066 AD

Early Govt & Church Records

Govt & Church Records

1500 AD   **Latin**

Current Govt Records   1800 AD   **Modern Languages**

Latin Records   6

Extent of Oldest Latin Language

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

Provides sources for Eastern & Western Genealogical Information

Latin Records   7

What We Will Learn Today

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

Latin Records   8

Two Major Classification of Records

Civil records

Government & Institution

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

Ecclesiastical Records

Religious or Church

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

Latin Records   9

Some Latin Key Words

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

Latin Records   10

Latin Days of the Week

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

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

Latin Records   11

Latin Months

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

Latin Records   12

Numbers

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

Latin Records · 13

More Numbers

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

Latin Records · 14

The Hundreds

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

Latin Records · 15

Roman Dates

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

Rule 1. Repeat single symbols (I, X, C, M) to make multiples
     III = 3,   XX = 20,   CCC = 300

Rule 2. Big numbers go first (left most)
             M   D   CCC   L   X   V I
  MDCCCLXVI = 1000 + (500 + 300) + (50 + 10) + (5 + 1)
             = 1000 + 800 + 60 + 6 = 1866

Rule 3. Use little numbers to the left of big numbers to subtract from the larger
             M   D   C   L   X   V I
  MCDXL IV = 1000 + (500 – 100) + (50 – 10) + (5 - 1)
             = 1000 + 400 + 40 + 4 = 1444

Test Question, What is MCMXLVII? =

Latin Records · 16

Phrases Indicating Time

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

Latin Records · 17

Words Related to Various Locations

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

Latin Records · 18

Words Related to Events

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

Latin Records

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More Words of Locations and Events

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

Latin Records

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Some Latin – English Male Names

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

Latin Records

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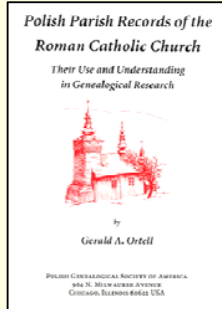
Some Latin – English Female Names

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

Latin Records

22

Civil, Government, or Institution Records

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

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

Latin Records

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Tracking Polish Parish Records

Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church
Their Use and Understanding in Genealogical Research

by
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Latin Records as Part of Polish Records

Many Native Records have Latin Counter Parts

North

West — Latin — East

South

Latin : La Lingua Francas

Latin Records

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Polish Marriage Ledger

Polish Marriage Certificate

**Greek Catholic Church
Birth/Baptismal
Certificate
Russian – Latin**

**Example
Translation in two
Directions**

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Church Records

**Develier Roman Catholic Church
Uses the native French Language within Switzerland**

Latin Records

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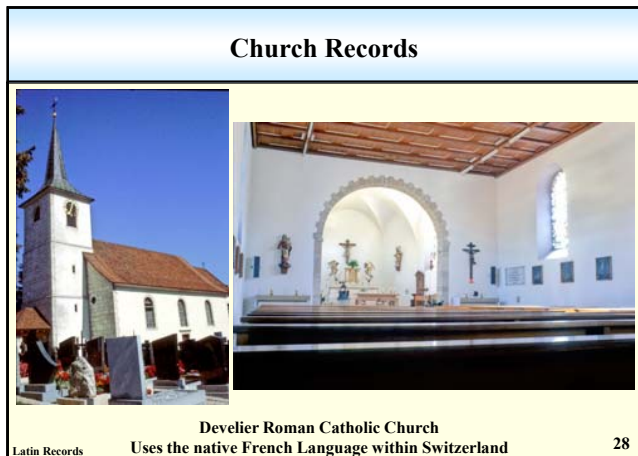
Example Latin Marriage Record (1784)

*Anno millesimo septingentisimo octogesimo quarto die vigesima septima mensis julii
premissa una denuntiatione, obtenta super duabus, necnon super tertio
affinitatis gradu ex duplici stipite dispensatione nulloque alio detecto impedimento
[in facie ecclesia] a me infra scripto parocho in develier
sacro matrimonii vinculo conjuncti sunt Jacobus Beuchat viduus,
et Marianna Wulliame vidua ambo ex develier,
testibus Joanne Jacobo Joray et Georgio Monnin, qui una mecum subscripteront.
Testor Voisard parochus.*
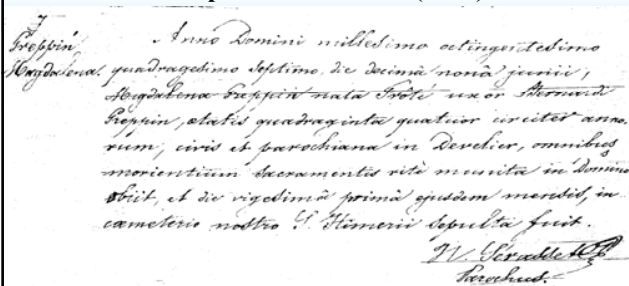
In the year **1784**, on the **27th** of **July,**
after one publication of the banns, with a dispensation for the other two, and also for
a third degree affinity, and with no other impediment detected,
[in accordance with church law], by me the undersigned parish priest in **Develier**,
were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony **Jacque Beuchat**, **widower**,
and **Marie Anne Wulliame**, **widow**, both of **Develier,**
witnesses Jean Jacque Joray and GeorgeMonnin, who together with me signed.
Witnessed by Voisard pastor

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Example Latin Marriage Record (1771)

*Hodie undecimo februarii 1771 premissus juxta normam Tridentino premittendis
nec ullo detecto impedimento a me infra scripto parocho in Develier
de consensu R. D. Parochi in Montsevelier
recepto previo mutuo consensus in facie ecclesia
Sacro matrimonii vinculo conjuncti sunt Josephus Loichat ex Mervelier
in parochia de Montsevelier et Margarita Carret ex Develier;
testibus Francisca Monnin, Henrico Loichat utreque ex Develier
et Josepho Barthe ex Mervelier qui una mecum subscripteront. Testor Morel pchus.*

Today, the eleventh of February 1771, following Tridentine [Council of Trent] rules
after no impediment was detected, by me the undersigned pastor in **Develier**
with the consent of R. D. [reverend father] pastor in Montsevelier,
having received previous mutual consent, [in accordance with church law]
are joined in the bonds of **holy matrimony Joseph Loichat of Mervelier**
in the parish of Montsevelier and **Marguerite Carret of Develier**;
witnesses François Monnin, Henri Loichat, both of Develier and
Joseph Barthe of Mervelier, who together with me signed below. Witness Morel pastor.

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Example Death Record (1847)

In the year of our Lord 1847, the 19th of June, Magdalena (Frote) Greppin wife of Bernardo Greppin, at the age of 44 (about) years a parishioner of Develier, with all the death sacraments died and on the 21st of the same month in our cemetery St Himerii (St Imiar) was buried. W. Seradde, Pastor

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Italian Parish Records

To find: Use these sites   www.chiesacattolica.it
www.parocchie.it

Stigliano, Matera (MT), Parrocchia (Diocesi di Tricarico)

• S. ANTONIO DI PADOVA, Via Zanardelli, 25 , STIGLIANO 75018 (1824)
• MARIA AUSILIATRICE, - Gannano del Monte , 75020 STIGLIANO (260)
• S. MARIA ASSUNTA, Largo Chiesa , STIGLIANO 75018 (1970)
• S. TERESA DI GESU' BAMBINO, Via dei Castagni, 1 , STIGLIANO 75018 (1551)

Campofiorito, Palermo (PA), Parrocchia (Diocesi di Monreale)

• S. GIUSEPPE E S. STEFANO, Via S. Giuseppe , CAMPOFIORITO 90030 (1500)

Family History Library Catalog, Church Records for Campofiorito

• **Battesimi** 1768-1910 - FHL INTL Film [2154770 Items 1 - 3]
• **Cresime** 1772-1910 -- **Pubblicazioni di matrimonio** 1769-1910 –
Matrimoni 1770-1910 -- **Morti** 1768-1799. - FHL INTL Film [2154771 Items 1 - 4]
• **Morti** 1800-1820, 1824-1910 - FHL INTL Film [2154772 Items 1 - 2]

Latin Records

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Lucia Alfano Baptism Record
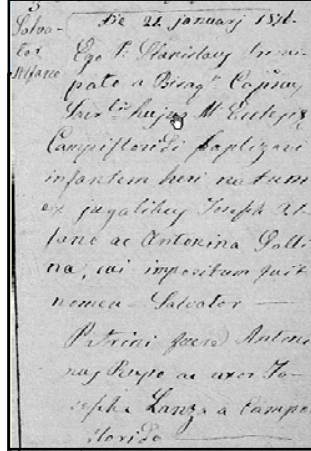
Pick out the key words

26 December 1884

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Latin Translation

• Church records may contain French, Italian, Spanish, etc
• Most will be in Latin – the language of the Roman Catholic (RC) Church
• There are available:
  • Latin Word Lists
  • Common Genealogical Words
  • Latin – Italian Names
  • Professions List
  • Latin & Church Abbreviations
  • Latin Dictionaries

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Language Aids

Tutorials

http://broadcast.lds.org/elearning/FHD/Community/FHL/Handwriting/Latin/player.html
Website contains a 25 minute interactive lesson "Key Words and Phrases in Latin Records"
Key Words & Phrases in Latin Records, by Ruth Merriman, The Family History Library

Until 1733 many records were kept in Latin. Knowing some Latin will help you read these records., see Latin Genealogical Word List prepared by the National Archives, England

Books

Beginners' Latin: Latin 1086-1733: a practical online tutorial for beginners
Advanced Latin: A step-by-step online tutorial with twelve lessons.

Ainsworth, Robert. Thesaurus *Linguae Latinae Compendiarius*. London, England:
F. Westly and A.H. Davis, 1836. (FHL book 473 Ai65a 1836; film 599788. Available in
the BYU Harold B Lee Library as an online resource.) This is a Latin dictionary.

Parker, John. *Reading Latin Epitaphs: A Handbook for Beginners selected from West Country Churches*. Exeter, England: The Exeter Press, Ltd. 2008. Good introductory Latin grammar for translating phrases. Very practical way to learn.

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Points of Contact Information

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Family History Center Dayton Ohio East*

* The Pros

Latin Records

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18. 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
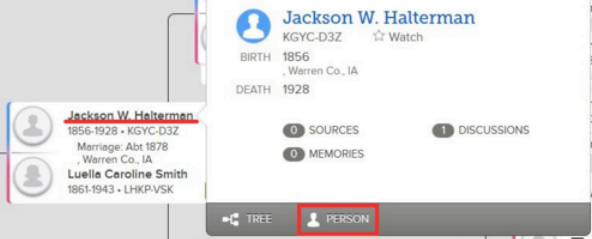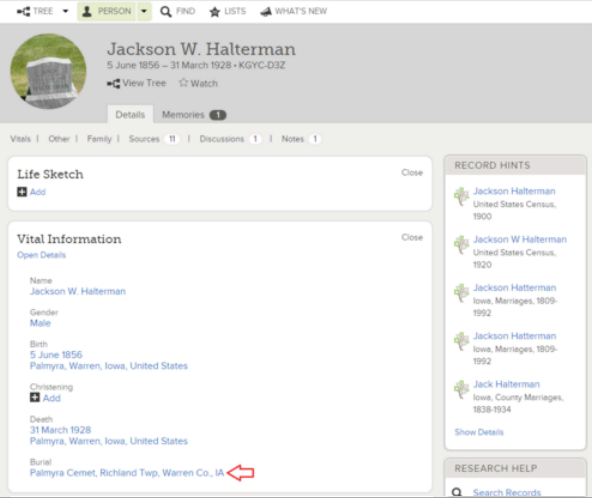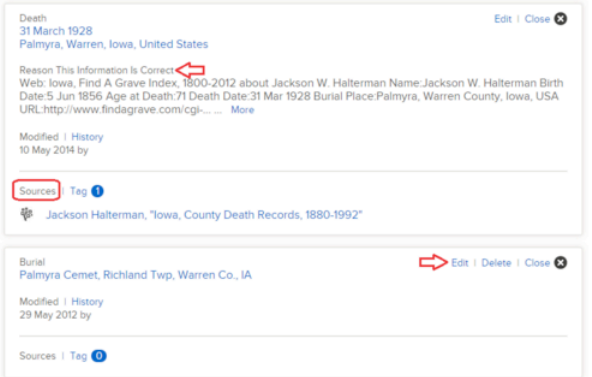
1. Go to familysearch.org
2. Log in
3. Click on TEMPLE
4. A list will come up showing all the work that you have reserved. The boxes in the ordinances column will indicate what has been completed and what still needs to be done.

Tips for adding people to your tree from FamilySearch.org

1. Find the individual on the pedigree to whom a new individual is to be added.
   a. Click the name of the person in any of the tree view options.
   b. The summary card appears.
   c. On the summary card, click Person. The details page for that person appears.

Tree View options:

2. Scroll down to the Family Members section.
   - To add a spouse or another spouse, click Add Spouse (located at the top of the Spouses and Children section).
   - To add a parent, click Add Parent (located at the top of the Parents and Siblings section).
   - To add a child to a person, click Add Child in the box beneath the person and spouse.

     Tip: The Add Child links appear at the bottom of the box that lists the children of a couple. If the list of children does not show, click ⬇ Children.
   - To add a child with another unknown parent, click Add Child with an Unknown Parent. This link is beneath all of the spouses and children.
   - To add the sibling of a person, click Add Child beneath the parents of that person.

3. Enter basic information about the person, and click Next.

   Or if you know the ID Number of a person already in Family Tree, click Find by ID Number in the lower right corner of the Add... screen. Enter the ID number, and click Find.

4. If the correct person is displayed, click Add Person. If the person you select connects to additional generations, they display in your tree.

   If you do not find the correct person, click Create New at the top of the search results. The system adds the person with the information you entered on the previous screen.

Correcting or Editing Information about a Person

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

1. Open the details page for the person.

   a. On the traditional Landscape pedigree view, descendancy, portrait, or fan chart view, click the name. The summary card appears.
   b. On the summary card, click **Person**.

   c. The details page appears.
   - Note: If the appropriate section is not open and shows Open in the far right of the section, click Open to display the information within the section.

2. Click the information that you want to change or delete.
3. A box with more details about this information appears.

4. Review the existing information, especially the field titled Reason This Information Is Correct, and review any tagged Sources.
5. If you still want to make a change, click Edit.

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

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

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

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

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

Removing or replacing incorrect parents

Issues Addressed

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

Solution

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

Edit Icon

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

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

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

Your Source Box

Issues Addressed

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

Solution

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

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

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

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

1. Sign in to FamilySearch.org.
2. Click your name in the upper right corner.
3. Click **Source Box**.
4. Click **Home** to see all of the sources that are not in folders.
5. Click **All** to see all of the sources from the home page plus all of the sources in the folders.
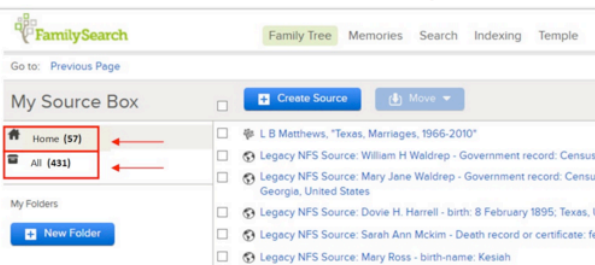
See Adding a source already created to your Source Box to add a source to the box so you can attach it to other people.

Printing a list of sources in source box

To print one page of sources in your Source Box, click **Tools** in the upper right corner, and then click **Print**. The system prints the sources you see on the screen. If you have multiple pages of sources, you must print each page separately.
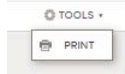
Below is an example.
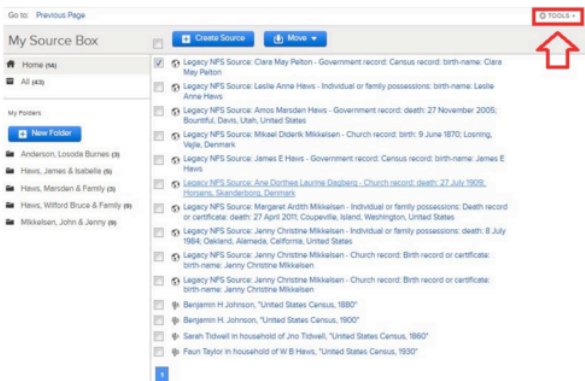
Click a source to see more information. When you click Print, you can see the source detail for that source as well as the rest of the page of sources.
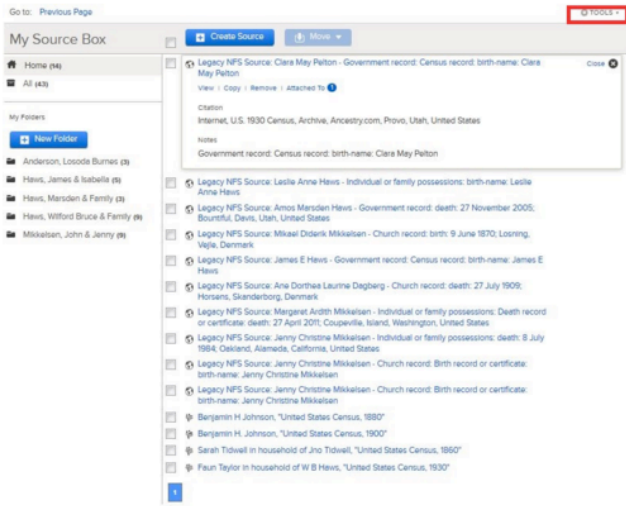
FamilySearch Messaging

Issues Addressed

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

- Will the Send a Message link be on the contact card for LDS Church Membership?

Solution

FamilySearch Messaging

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

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

1. Work with and support each other on common ancestors
2. Courteously resolve issues with each other. Well documented sources are the focus of our discussion.
3. Express gratitude for patrons who add memories, sources, and provide breakthroughs to family lines.
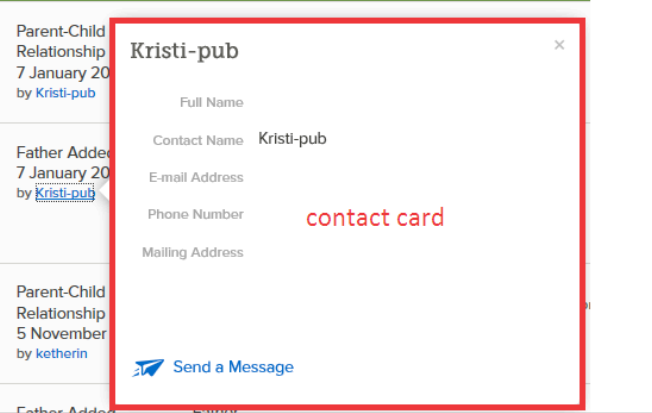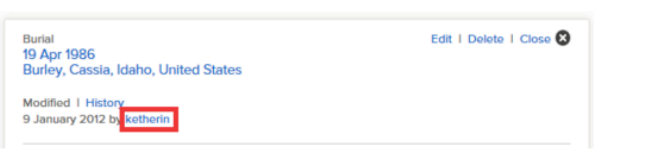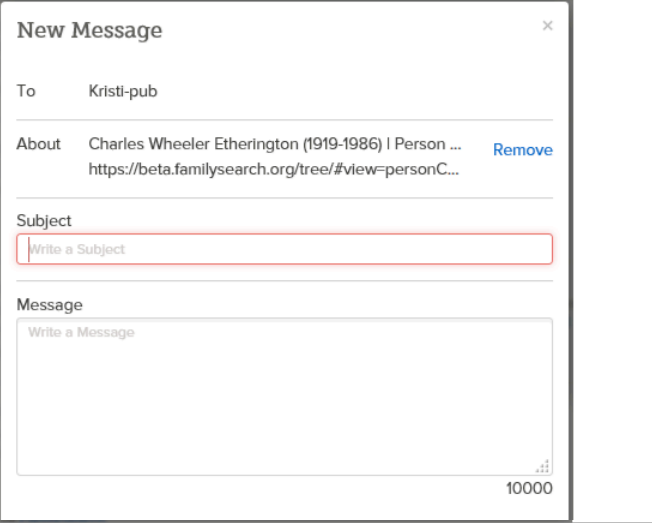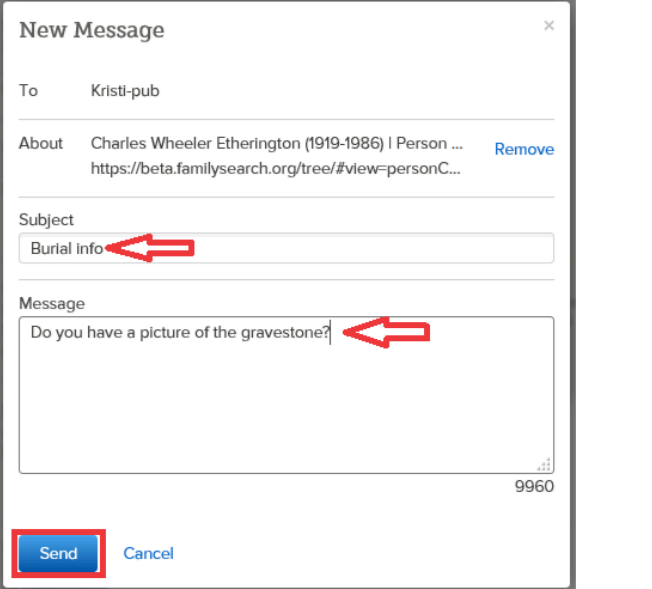
The messaging system connects each FamilySearch user in a private network using the FamilySearch.org Contact Name, which is already public, allowing patrons to keep their contact information private.

    Note: There is no guarantee the other patron will reply, if you send a message using the FamilySearch Messaging feature.
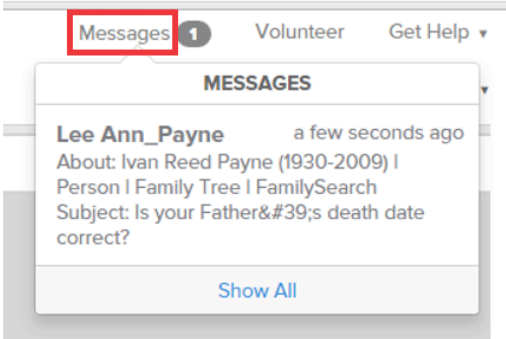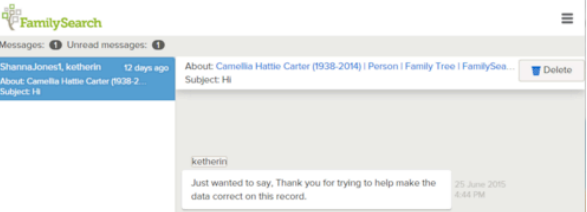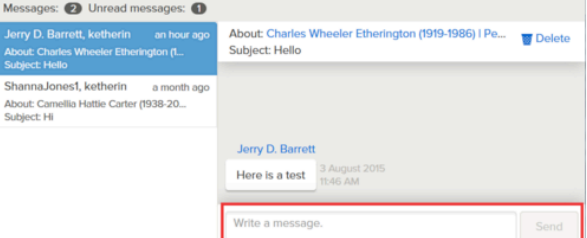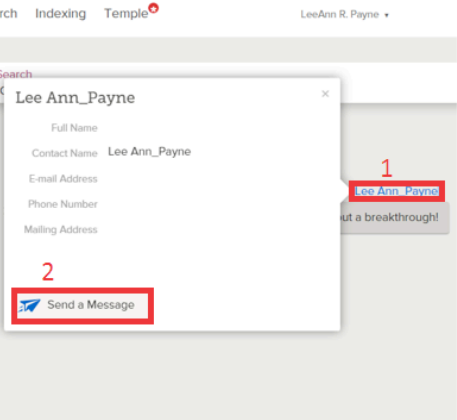
There are three main parts to FamilySearch Messaging:
- Creating and sending messages
- Mailbox and replying
- Email notification

Creating and sending messages

Within the FamilySearch.org Family Tree, the user-to-user messaging will work like text messaging. New conversations between users can be initiated on the Contact Card wherever it shows the last change or from the Show All Changes page.

Parent-Child Relationship 7 January 20 by Kristi-pub

Father Added 7 January 20 by Kristi-pub

Kristi-pub   ×

Full Name

Contact Name   Kristi-pub

E-mail Address

Phone Number   contact card

Mailing Address

Parent-Child Relationship 5 November by ketherin

🖅 Send a Message

Father Added

In a typical scenario, users can discover new vital (birth, marriage, or death) information added by another researcher. To send the user a message:
1. Click the other user's Contact Name link, which appears on any changes or additions made to Family Tree. This displays their Contact Card.

Note: The Send a Message link will not be available on some contact cards where the contact name is FamilySearch.

Burial   Edit | Delete | Close ❌
19 Apr 1986
Burley, Cassia, Idaho, United States

Modified | History
9 January 2012 by ketherin

2. Click the blue Send a Message link.

🖅 Send a Message

3. On the New Message window, the To and About fields are filled in with the recipient's name and a link to the person page being viewed when Send a Message was clicked.

Note: Clicking Remove will delete the About field.

New Message   ×

To   Kristi-pub

About   Charles Wheeler Etherington (1919-1986) | Person ...   Remove
            https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...

Subject
[Write a Subject]

Message
[Write a Message]

                                                         10000

4. Fill in the subject and the message.
5. Click Send, and the message will be sent to the recipient.

Note: The message area is limited to 10,000 characters. A counter is provided below the bottom right corner of the message box.

New Message   ×

To   Kristi-pub

About   Charles Wheeler Etherington (1919-1986) | Person ...   Remove
            https://beta.familysearch.org/tree/#view=personC...

Subject
Burial info ⬅

Message
Do you have a picture of the gravestone? ⬅

                                                          9960

Send   Cancel

Mailbox and replying

To track the conversation, see the text-message-style message, in the messages panel. The messages panel is in the **Messages** link found at the top right of the window next to the **Volunteer** and **Get Help** links.

There will only be a count bubble after the Messages link if there are unread messages in the mailbox. The count will be the number of unread messages.

The FamilySearch Messaging mailbox can also be accessed directly at https://familysearch.org/messaging/mailbox.

Click **Show All** to open the messages panel to read, reply, or delete any of the messages sent or received.

Note: There is no limit on the number of messages you can send. Plus there is no limit on the number of messages that can stay in your FamilySearch Messages inbox.

While a message is open, you can reply using the **Write A Message** box at the bottom of the page and click **Send**.

Note: The Send button will not be available until you write something in the box.

If you have a message from another user in your mailbox and you want to start a new subject:
   1. Click on the name to see the **Contact Card**
   2. Click **Send a Message**

Email notification

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

"Dear

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

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

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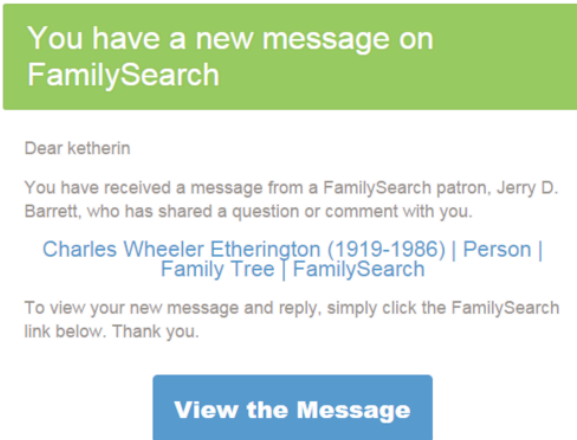
The limit is one email notification per day for new messages received. If no new messages are received, then no new email notifications will be sent. We are looking at other user configuration options for notification frequency in the future.

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

Additional Information for Members

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

19. Scots-Irish in America

(Remember! Scotch is a drink)

"Every man was sheriff of his own hearth"

by: Peggy Clemens Lauritzen, AG

MissPeggy55@gmail.com

General Robert E. Lee was once asked this question: **"What race of people do you believe make the best soldiers?"** *His reply:* **"The Scots who came to this country by way of Ireland".**

<u>Who are these people?</u>

Scots-Irish	Ulster Scots
Scotch-Irish	Fighting Irish
Scottish	Highlanders
Irish	Lowlanders

The term **Scots-**Irish is unknown in England, Ireland or Scotland

In 1611, King James 1 began peopling Ulster with colonists from Scotland and the north of England. The plan was to put into Ireland a Protestant population that would outnumber the Catholics and control the country. This was called The Plantation of Ulster. They were picked men and women of excellent reputation. They transformed bogs and fens into a garden and established the manufacturing of woolens and linens. They were not peasants, they were yeomen and artisans.

In Ulster, it was common to refer to Presbyterians as "Scotch", Roman Catholics as "Irish" and members of the English Church as "Protestants". The term "Scots-Irish" originated in mid-1800's in America to distinguish Ulster Presbyterian emigrants of Scottish ancestry from other Irish settlers in the colonies.

<u>Four principal British migrations</u>:

1. Puritans, mostly middle class, from eastern counties of England to Massachusetts Colony, 1629-1640.
2. Small Cavalier elite, some middle class, and a large group of indentured servants from western and southern English counties to Virginia Tidewater area, 1642-1675.
3. Quakers from north midland counties of England and Wales to Delaware Valley (Pennsylvania) 1675-1725.
4. English-speaking people from the northern counties of England, Scottish lowlands and Province of Ulster (Scots-Irish) to Appalachian backcountry of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Carolinas, 1718-1775.

- They left Scotland because the land could no longer support them due to ravages of war and high rents.
    o Also hit by the same bad weather as the Palatines in Germany.
    o Estimated close to 500,000 emigrated 1730-1770.
- Most considered native Irish quite barbarous. Hoped the Scots would help to pacify the Irish.
    o Poverty and persecution caused them to be separate and second class citizens.
- At the close of the 17th century, English landowners began persecuting the Presbyterians again.
    o Presbyterians could not be married in their own church without being labeled "fornicators".
    o Could hold no position above postman.
- Many paid passage by agreeing to four years as indentured servants.
    o Plenty of fertile and free land in America.
        ▪ Many parallels between Palatine migration and Scots-Irish migration.
            • Both were non-conformist Protestants.
            • Both were hit hard by warfare and persecution.
            • Both were mainly farmers, hit hard by severe weather.
- The voyage was severe and not atypical.
    o Usually lasted 2-3 weeks, ships were overloaded, rations were short and food was vermin ridden, water was stagnant and scummy.
- The Scots-Irish occupied the hills around the settlements in Pennsylvania and Maryland. They chose land that reminded them of home.
    o Early settlements were along the coast and navigable rivers. Scots-Irish obtained what was left and moved further inland.
    o Those that were indentured set out for the frontier immediately.
        ▪ Indentured servants were handled more harshly than slaves – "temporary help", not valued property.
        ▪ The "frontier" was 40-50 miles west of Philadelphia and south into Maryland.
    o They marked their property by cutting their initials into trees, then cut circles in the bark to kill the tree.
    o They refused to pay for the land, since God owned it.
    o Irish wives spun flax, milled the corn, worked in the fields and bore 10-15 children and educated them.
    o They felled the trees and cleared around the stumps, rather than clearing the land.
    o They were known for drinking, arguing, singing and dancing.
        ▪ Neighbors gathered to clear land, build houses, harvest crops, THEN they partied.
    o They were used to form a barrier around the English and the Germans, cordoning them from the Indians.
- For every Native American killed, 40 Irish settlers were either killed or kidnapped.
    o They began to move down the Cumberland to Virginia and the Carolinas.
        ▪ They dominated the Shenandoah Valley. By 1730, they were pouring into it.

- The old reevers of the Scots-English border became the frontiersmen and the mountain men.
    - "Border reivers/reevers" were raiders and robbers along England/Scotland border.
    - The tenant farmers of the Scots settled in many of the same areas as the Palatines.
        - They proved to be more scrappy than the Germans.
        - Presbyterian Scots never had a pacifist background as did the Anabaptist Palatines.
        - They were clannish, aggressive, violent and devoted to their livestock.
        - They influenced the south more than any other group.
- During the French and Indian War, the Scots-Irish were among the first to suffer the most.
    - Augusta Stone Church and Tinkling Spring Church (Shenandoah Valley) became a refuge.
    - After the war, they were full of self-confidence and ready to take on anything. Became very active in government, and were for autonomy and independence.
    - The Calvanists of New England fired the first shot in the Revolution, but were soon joined by the Scots-Irish from Pennsylvania and Maryland.

From Ulster to America

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20. Have You Seen Me?
Missing Persons & Proof of Parentage

by: Amie Bowser Tennant

Blog: www.TheGenealogyReporter.com   Instagram: thegenreporter
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Intro: Missing persons or difficultly finding correct parents are often a genealogists recurring nightmare! How do people just go missing? Are there records that can be accessed to find the answers? Join us in this lecture and learn about some underutilized record sets and new research methods to look for your missing persons problems.

I. **Why do children/persons go missing in family history?**
     a. A child is born and dies between censuses
     b. A person lived and died before 1850
     c. A person was born and married between 1881-1900
     d. Person has no birth record
     e. Person has no death record
     f. Child is placed in a Children's Home/foster care
     g. Child marries before 1850 census and is never named in a census with parents

II. **Both 1900 and 1910 federal censuses ask each woman how many children she had and how many are still living.**
     a. 1900 census asks these questions in columns 11 and 12
     b. 1910 census asks these questions in columns 10 and 11

III. **When using FamilySearch.org to look for records remember…**
     a. Use a county and state for location (not a city or township)
     b. Avoid using the year ranges
     c. Remember, you can locate specific databases within any given area instead of doing a general search
     d. Use nicknames and alternate spellings for names

IV. **Always consider your targeted ancestor's location**
     a. Be aware of how close they lived to county or state boundaries - Check all possibilities
     b. Consider why a person might go to another state or county for an event? Answers may include having a baby at a hospital, instead of at home; dying in an assisted living place or in the home of a child; getting married in another state to avoid waiting the requisite 24 to 48 hours after getting a marriage license or avoiding an age requirement.

V. **State censuses may fill in the blanks for a family**
   a. For state census years and information, see
      www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/other_resources/state_censuses.html

VI. **Where might you find Children's Home records?**
   a. Sadly, children may be placed with neighbors, relatives, orphanages, or in county homes.
   b. Google. You might try something like: *Children's Home _____ county Ohio*
   c. Check with a knowledgeable person in your targeted county about Children's Homes or orphanages in the area

VII. **Unusual or underutilized records that may have missing family members listed**
   a. Probate or land records
   b. Biographical sketches
   c. Pension Files
   d. Five Civilized Tribe Applications

VIII. **The FAN method, also referred to as cluster genealogy**
   a. F – Family
   b. A – Associates
   c. N – Neighbors

IX. **Reverse Genealogy**
   a. This method involves finding a potential parent candidate and moving forward in their family tree, instead of the traditional working-backwards.

21. Fundamental Mysteries 3: The Case of the Voodoo Aunt

by: Michael Garrambone

Slide 1

Family History Center

FUNDAMENTAL MYSTERIES III:
The Case of Voodoo Aunt

Hints, Intuition, Synchronicity & Persistence

Mr. Michael W. Garrambone

Family History Jamboree
Saturday, 28 April 2018
Kettering, Ohio

Fund Mysteries III · 1

Slide 2

What this is all about

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

The Idea

- There are some elementary, basic, fundamental ideas that all genealogists should know
- These idea are not always known or taught to folks, but they are easy to learn and that is what we will talk about
- The case of the Voodoo Aunt– she was here, and then she vanished—we find her

Fund Mysteries III · 2

Slide 3

The Mystery Begins

No Photo Available

James Monroe Ganaway
B. C 1865, VA
M. Two
D. 1940, WV

Bessie Noel (Brown-Howard) Ganaway
B. C 1882, VA
M. One
D. 1919 ?

Estella James Ganaway
B. 1901-1903 ?
M. Several
D. Unconfirmed

Altamont Osborn Ganaway
B. 1904, WV
M. Two
D. 1966, WV

Helen Ganaway
B. 1907, WV
M. One
D. 1935, WV

Dorothy B. Ganaway
B. 1910, WV
M. Three
D. 2001, PA

Broughton W. Ganaway
B. 1914, WV
M. Two
D. 1991 PA

No Photo Available

- 7 people, 14 marriages, 2 divorces, 0 birth certificates, 6 confirmed deaths

Fund Mysteries III · 3

Slide 4

Estella James Ganaway

Nearly all records about Estella are confusing

- No birth record (burnt court houses)
- No school records
- Two unclear marriage records
- One hearsay marriage
- Dates often incorrect, ages vary
- No divorce records found
- No social security numbers
- No offspring records
- No work records
- No family data
- Conflicting census records
- Living locations unclear
- Family somewhat less than helpful
- A multitude of possible names

Estella, where are you?

What to do!

- Ask around (So what do you know?)
- Make a tracking/collection book
- Create a search/reference log
- Chart what is known (pedigree/timeline)
- Get primary records
- Perform foot coordination

Fund Mysteries III · 4

Slide 5

Early Estella Docs

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED...

http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_select.aspx

First Marriage
10 Apr 1918 (16) black, WV

1920 Census
9 Mar 1920 (17) white, VA

Slide 6

Stella and Angles Van Mason

MARRIAGE LICENSE

15 Sep 1920 (23) Colored, Single, Graham, VA
Born, Ivanhoe, VA, mother was Helen

Library of Virginia, Archives, Richmond, VA

3 Apr 1930 (31) Negro, married 15 years
Living in Bluefield, Tazewell Co., VA

Fund Mysteries III · 6

Stella Mason's Family

| Estella "Stella" James (Ganaway) Ferguson-Mason B. 1899, 1902, 1903 ,WV or VA M. Two on record D. Unknown | | | Angles Van Mason B. 1898, VA M. 15 Sep 1920 D. 4 Mar 1943 |

Angles Van Mason Jr. B. 20 Mar 1923 M. One D. Alive	Lowell Monroe Mason B. 1925, VA M. 15 Oct 1960 D. 1 Feb 1993	Floyd Leander Mason B. 2 Jan 1929 M. Two D. 31 Dec 2003	Roger Hampton Mason B. 7 Feb 1931 M. One D. 4 Aug 1999	Struther Mason B. Aft 1932 M. N/A D. Bef 1935	Ralph Donald Mason B. 5 Aug 1936 M. Two D. 8 Apr 1999	Rosalie Peace Mason B. 11 Nov 1939 M. Two D. Alive

Some Results So Far
- Some marriage/census records found
- Talked to the two remaining children
- Talked to the remaining wives
- Talked to next generation children
- Found a cousin

Some Troublesome Thoughts
- Words out, "Don't tell'em anything"
- Siblings defer knowledge to one another
- Noted some family disharmony
- Next generation children know little
- No one has records

Fund Mysteries III   7

Genealogists Know about the Land

Giliam, WV
Bluefield, WV
(Old Historic Names)
Bluefield, VA
(Graham)
(Evansham)
Tazewell, VA
Wytheville, VA
Ivanhoe, VA
50 Mi C-C

Fund M   8

Know about the Cemeteries

Giliam, WV
Bluewell, WV
Bluefield, WV
Bluefield, VA
Tazewell, VA
Wytheville, VA
Ivanhoe, VA

Fund Mysteries III   9

Doing Things by the Book

1. Created documents & information book	5. Talked to the primary family members
2. Gotten the names, dates, locations	6. Scanned the photos & images
3. Created the initial family charts	7. Visited the homestead & archives
4. Mapped locations and cemeteries	8. Visited the library & undertakers

Stella Timeline Chart

MD
SB
M1 M2
SD FD 2D
SD
BD ?
1900   1920   1940   1960   1980
C1   C6   WWII

Fund Mysteries III   10

Things to Know about Vital Records

Each state has their own version of what can be obtained on vital records

Some have records online, while other can be obtained through the mail or by visit

Some ask for kinship, or have a waiting period, most ask for money

Example: **State of Virginia** Records Available:
Births and Deaths: 1853-1896 and June 1912 to present. Birth cards not available
Marriage Records: 1853 to the present
Divorce Records: 1918 to the present

Birth records are public information 100 years after the date of the event
Death, marriage, and divorce records, 25 years after the date of the event
Vital Records are available to immediate family members only- mother, father, current spouse, child, brother, sister and grandparents with **valid ID**
Aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws, etc. cannot obtain a Vital Record

Fund Mysteries III   11

Frustration is setting in, but you know

You can sneak into this world, but the "Law" wants to know how you left

Record keeping gets better with time   Something mysterious is going on !

9. Time to: Outline the Juicy Questions

- Who else knew this person?
- How did she live?
- When did she die?
- How did she get buried?
- Where was she buried?
- Who paid for what?

Fund Mysteries III   12

Time to Go Sideways

10. Find others who can contribute information

Note. You may find folks of peculiar behaviors or temperament

- A niece: Yes she died, but we did not attend
- A nephew: I was in high school then
- A neighbor: I don't think it was in Virginia
- Another niece: I was a small child and it was too cold to go
- Another niece: She died after her brother Altimont
- A cousin: Yes, the funeral was in Detroit around the holiday
- Another cousin: Most of the family lived in Detroit; some were out of town
- A nephew: I heard there was a big fight at the funeral
- A friend: I believe they took off with the body and took her home
- A nephew: Might have something to do with the money
- A niece: My uncle said he personally paid for the tombstone

Fund Mysteries III   13

Somewhat Unbelievably Sparse

11. Periodically assess what you found

I've clearly found folks of peculiar behaviors or temperament

The New Thoughts
- She may not have died in Virginia/West Virginia
- She may have died in Detroit around the holiday !!!
- It might have been during the cold time of the year.
- She might have died after her brother Altimont (1966)
- Most of her family lived in Detroit (not known before)
- She may be buried elsewhere
- There may be a tombstone

Research work is now in Motown

Fund Mysteries III   14

What do you know about Detroit?

I know nothing about Detroit except

- Detroit is a very big city
- Wayne County is big (25 x 40 miles)
- Oldest son used to live there
- Youngest daughter still lives there
- Cousin Lucille still lives there
- Capital of Michigan is Lansing

12. Learn everything you can about the vital records agencies

Fund Mysteries III   15

Somewhere in this 1000 square miles is Information on Estella

13. Find out how to find things

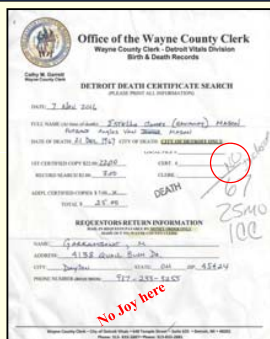Computer   Write   Phone   Visit

**I am looking for a death record for Estella James (Ganaway) Mason
who died in Detroit around December 1966/1967**

Wayne County Vital Records
Office of the Wayne County Clerk
Detroit Vital Division
Birth and Death Records
640 Temple Street, Suite 625
Detroit, Michigan 48201

Romie Minor, Assistant Manager
Detroit Public Library
Burton Historical Collection
Special Collections Department
5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202
313-481-1397
rminor@detroitpubliclibrary.org

Fund Mysteries III   16

Results; but not so Good

Romie Minor, Assistant Manager
Detroit Public Library
Burton Historical Collection

Dear Sir
I received your request, but was **unable to find** a Detroit listing of the name Estella James (Ganaway) Mason in that time frame. The Library maintains a listing of all deaths in **decade periods** (e.g., 1960 to 1969) which eliminated a wrong date. I checked several variations of the spelling no success. Please check alternate spellings, dates, or locations
R. Minor

Fund Mysteries III   17

Information is still Missing

14. Theorize why this search didn't succeed

- Wrong name
- Wrong time frame
- Wrong location
- Wrong jurisdiction
- Wrong story
- Wrong questions

Fund Mysteries III   18

Time to Revisit the Knowledge Banks

What was the family doing in Detroit anyhow

15. Genealogists need to know about the history of the times they are searching

- Frequently Southern men returning from WWII went to Northern cities to seek employment (seeds for **migration**)
- With her husband's passing (1943) and only **social security** (1935) she (who never worked outside the home) was left in VA
- She had lived in her house in Bluefield, VA for many years
- Transportation mostly by **rail** and perhaps by car was available
- Relatives, friends, and neighbors would only last so long

Fund Mysteries III   19

More Direct Questions

16. Ask others about the information voids and abnormalities

Answers are usually stunning!!!

- When did she go to Detroit? Sometime after she **divorced** her husband
- Where did she live in Detroit? First with her sons, then with her daughter, then she moved out **on her own**
- Did she die at home. No, she went to a **black hospital** in Detroit and died there
- Where was the funeral held? It was a last minute thing, but it was at a **black funeral home**
- What happened at the funeral? There was an argument among the family members and the younger boys **took her back home**

Fund Mysteries III   20

Just like Hogwarts

17. Help will be provided to those who ask for it

The Records — Detroit Librarian

The Marriage — Family Lawyer

The Skinny — Dear Cousin

The Images — Bluefield Historian

The City — Buddy LDS Volunteer

The Spirit — My Wife

Fund Mysteries III   21

Husband Number Three

18. Marriages can be tracked by bride, groom, date, location, &religion

An old Bluefield lawyer told me to check Tazewell County Records 1950-1960 for Estelle Mason

19. Always leave room in your search for some magical assistance

A call "from out of the blue" from a Bluefield genealogist who works 24/7 said she thought she could track it down for me and perhaps even had photos

Tazewell Co Courthouse
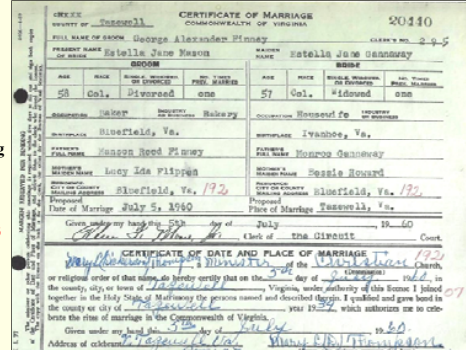
Fund Mysteries III   22

Husband Number Three

20. Marriages can be tracked by bride, groom, date, location, religion, & lawyer

This came in an email to me in Dayton

Note:
Name and spelling
Date, 5 July 1960
Mother, Bessie Howard
Age 57, born **1903**

Fund Mysteries III   23

So What Was Her Actual Name?

- Estelle, Estella, Stella, Ella
- James, Jane
- Ganaway, Gannaway
- Ferguson
- Mason, Masen, Masn, Mayson
- Finny, Finney, Finley
- Plus misspellings

Examples filed under
- Stella James
- Estelle Mason
- Estelle Finney
- James Finney
- Any order
- Male, Female

**Yeah and
What about the divorce?**

Fund Mysteries III   24

Where Did She Live/Die?

Most likely near her daughter's house

Google Search:
Old black hospitals Detroit
Eastside General Hospital
2199 Cadillac Blvd
(Closed—no information)

Fund Mysteries III   25

Why Is This Important?

21. There are always quirks (peculiar behaviors) in legal jurisdictions

Approved City Council Districts and Neighborhood Boundaries
Detroit, Michigan

Michigan Records Locations
· At the State level (Lansing)
· At the county level (Wayne)
· At the city level (Detroit) but **inside** the city of Detroit
· At the city level (Detroit) but **outside** the city of Detroit

Records are kept in the the jurisdiction location where the person died!

Fund Mysteries III   26

Where was the Funeral?

"At a black funeral parlor nearby"

Google Search:
"Detroit black funeral homes"
Found **seven** at the time
There are forty-three today
1. James H. Cole
2. Heard and Taylor
3. Thompson
4. Perry
5. Jeter Memorial
6. **McFall Brothers**
7. Michigan Cremation

• I called and talked to **Dymond McFall**
• I asked if she could check for a family name Mason for a funeral in 1966/67
• She said she would look it up and get back to me
• She called and said this was way back, but there was a record in the old form that showed a funeral was performed for a Mr. Van Mason
• She said the deceased was named **Estella Finney**, but this was some 40 years ago

22. Don't be afraid to use the phone a lot

Be assured Dymond McFall is going to heaven

Fund Mysteries III   27

Back to Romie Minor, Detroit Public Library

Mr. Garrambone,

I was able to locate a Estella M. Finney in the Detroit Death Index. She died on December 20, 1967 at the age of 64. The death certificate number is #17890. In order to get a copy of the death certificate, you will have to contact the Wayne County Clerks Office at Birth & Death Records Division at: 640 Temple Street, Suite 626 Detroit, Michigan 48201 Phone: (313) 833-2887 or (313) 833-2881, Hours: Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 3 PM

Sincerely,

Romie Minor
Assistant Manager, Special Collections Department
Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202, 313-481-1397
rminor@detroitpubliclibrary.org

Unfortunately, this did not work After a time period, records are packed up and sent to the next higher level of storage to make room for newer records

23. Don't stop looking till you have it in your hand

Fund Mysteries III   28

The Search Ends

Her name on the the certificate was Estella Mason Finney

She was born 5 Aug 1903 in Ivanhoe, VA

She died at Eastside General Hospital

Her parents were James Gannaway and Bessie (Unknown)

The informant was son, Van J. Mason

Not Yet, but Close

Back Home would be Bluefield, Virginia

Cemeteries Near Bluefield, VA
• Westlawn, WV
• Woodlawn, WV
• Oak Hill, WV
• Maple Hill, VA
• Grandview, VA

Robertson's Funeral Home
Bluefield, WV
"Altimont is buried at Oak Hill"
"Can't find my book for 1960s"
"Come back in a few weeks"

Fund Mysteries III   30

Back Home

New information is continually discovered and provided to the public-so keep looking

Found at www.findagrave.org

Estella J. Mason
4 Aug 1902 (close)
21 Dec 1967 (close)

Buried at Oak Grove Cemetery
Bluewell, Mercer Co, WV

Find A Grave Memorial: 161626202
Tombstone provided by:
Son, Lowell Mason

Fund Mysteries III   31

Document, Document, Document

- The phone calls and the talk
- The foot coordinations, when, where, and topic
- Copies (paper and electronic) of every single record
- All the archive, cemetery, and library visit reports
- All the funeral homes and individual homes visited reports
- Copies (paper and electronic) of every image, map, online records
- Record all things that worked and those that did not work
- Include electronic searches, family trees, timelines, reports

24. Persistence + Determination + Mystery = Discovery

Fund Mysteries III   32

Summary

- No longer have a Voodoo Aunt
- We found Aunt Estella
- She now has records for all to see
- We noted two dozen research ideas
- We cited resources that you can use
- There remains more Fundamental Mysteries
- But today we pass on these secrets

Fund Mysteries III   33

Contact Information

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Dayton, Ohio 45424
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: mgarrambone@aol.com

Fund Mysteries III   34

22. Temple Work Session

by: Stephen McDonald, MD

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

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

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

23. Priesthood Leadership Training

by: Pres. Alden Hilton and Sister Linda Hilton

High Priests Group Leader
- Provide assignments and training to consultants.
- Work with the bishopric and ward council to integrate family history into ward plans.
- Direct the work of the ward temple and family history consultants.
- Directed and trained by: High councilor and stake temple and family history consultants.

Ward Council
- Identify individuals and families for consultants to help with family history.
- Incorporate temple and family history work into annual activity and teaching schedules. Seek to involve the youth in family history.
- Directed and trained by: High priests group leader and stake temple and family history consultant.

Bishop
- Provide family history training and support to ward consultants.
- Lead temple and family history work in the ward.
- Call ward temple and family history consultants.
- Work with high priests group leader to engage the ward council in blessing the lives of ward members through family history and temple work.
- Directed and trained by: Stake president, high councilor, and stake temple and family history consultant.
https://www.lds.org/callings/temple-and-family-history/frequently-askedquestions?lang=eng#structure

Training for Priesthood Leadership:
https://www.lds.org/topics/family-history/leader-resources?lang=eng&old=true

Gatherers in the Kingdom
Training PowerPoint presentations for unit councils, temple and family history consultants, and unit members.
https://www.lds.org/topics/family-history/leader-resources/family-history-training?lang=eng&old=true

"The most important thing is for the leaders to do family history work themselves first." Elder Allan F. Packer

"The temple is the object of every activity, every lesson, every progressive step in the Church. All of our efforts in proclaiming the gospel, perfecting the Saints, and redeeming the dead lead to the holy temple." President Russell M. Nelson

"A recent multiyear study showed that when recent converts perform baptisms and confirmations in the temple with family names within the first two months of their baptism, convert retention improves significantly. This finding is one of the most significant breakthroughs in improving convert retention that we have seen in many years." Elder Brent H. Nielson