



2018 Handouts

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5 Ways to do Family History in 5 Minutes or Less (Plus a Bonus Tip)

Jennifer Kerns Davis, Project Manager at FamilySearch

Level: Beginner

Want to do family history, but don't feel like you have enough time? As full-time career woman and a mother to three busy teenagers, Jennifer knows how hard it is to carve out time to do genealogy but has figured out how to successfully do family history in bite-size increments. In this class, you will learn 5 ways to do family history in 5 minutes or less (plus a bonus tip)! Receive easy, specific and doable ideas for 5-minute sessions, and download the two FamilySearch mobile apps (Memories and Tree) before the class to follow along.

Live demonstrations from mobile and computer. Specific ideas for how to implement each skill will be given.

Course Objectives:

1. Feel empowered to perform bite-size family history tasks
2. Learn the mechanics of using portions of the two FamilySearch mobile apps: Memories and Tree
3. Learn how to compare records with the tree in FamilySearch tasks on mobile and PC
4. Learn how to use the new quick batches on FamilySearch indexing

Course Topics:

FamilySearch Memories

1. Add Photos
 - a. Take a photo live
 - b. Upload from camera roll
 - c. Batch load
2. Add Document
 - a. Take a photo live
 - b. Upload from camera roll
 - c. Batch load
3. Write Story
 - a. Type
 - b. Voice-to-text
4. Record Audio
 - a. Sample questions
 - b. #52 stories questions

FamilySearch Tree

5. Tasks

Bonus Tip

6. FamilySearch Indexing Quick Batches

Speaker bio:

Jennifer graduated from BYU in 2005 with a BA in Family History and Genealogy, specializing in Hispanic and US Midwestern States research methodology. Jennifer has worked at FamilySearch for almost 12 years, where she is currently working as a records expert advisor for outreach marketing. Even though she knows how to do genealogy the time-consuming old-fashioned way, Jennifer seeks out opportunities to do family history in small time increments and loves involving her family of all ages in their family narrative.

African American Genealogy Research: Separating Fact ... From Fiction

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myth

/miTH/ 

noun

1. a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining some natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.
synonyms: folk tale, folk story, legend, tale, story, fable, saga, mythos, lore, folklore, mythology
"ancient Greek myths"
2. a widely held but false belief or idea.
"he wants to dispel the myth that sea kayaking is too risky or too strenuous"

Genealogy starts with us and proceeds backward. But the path back is not always smooth or without a few challenges. For African-Americans, that journey can feel like walking through a giant puzzle maze, full of false paths and overgrown shrubs. Some of these challenges are part and parcel of genealogical research. Yet other challenges grow up around the various myths that seem to populate the realm of African-American ancestry.



What are some of the common myths about African American genealogy research?

- Getting past 1870 is impossible!
- There weren't any records kept on my ancestors!
- All my ancestors must have been slaves!
- Slaves lived on massive plantations!
- Freed slaves took the surname of their most recent slaveowners!
- Great-Grandma was full-blooded Cherokee ...

What are some of the reasons such myths continue and thrive?

- Grandma said
- History says ...
- Nobody wants to talk about ...
- That's not him because ...

How can such myths obstruct your research?

- You set obstacles in your path
 -  You get stuck on a story line like a dog with a bone. Every day, stories about people or objects are told that are not true. Some are outright fabrications. Others contain a kernel of truth that has been embellished over the years. Because they are catchy, humorous, or shocking, these stories often stick in our memories and some of the weird things we hear are actually true.
 -  You ignore the obvious. Ignoring important clues can lead to spending time, often years, barking up the wrong tree

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MYTH: Getting past 1870 is impossible!

TRUTH: Black Genealogy is not impossible -- it just requires casting a wider net

For most African American researchers, our ancestry is inextricably linked to our community, whether black or white. For those tracing African-American roots, the period during and right after the Civil War is key.

- ❑ If you're tracing African-American ancestors in records after 1870, your research path looks similar to the research path of any U.S.-based family line.
- ❑ When tracing African-American ancestors who were enslaved prior to 1870, your research path expands and ancestors will typically be linked with information about their owners.

TIP: To be successful, you need to learn and apply the fundamentals:

- 📚 Gather oral history and family records
- 📚 Research your extended family to 1870
- 📚 Identify the last slaveowner (if applicable)
- 📚 Research the slaveowner and his/her family
- 📚 Repeat as many times as necessary

MYTH: There weren't any records kept on my ancestors!

TRUTH: Records may exist but may not be readily accessible

One obstacle to documenting most African American ancestry is the fact that many slave births, marriages, and deaths were not recorded in official records. Nor could they create traditional genealogical records, such as letters, diaries, wills, school records, census records

- ❑ Tracing enslaved ancestors requires **identifying** the slave-owning family and **tracking** documents connected with that family.

TIP: Follow and trace every move they make through census, court, deed, marriage, military, probate, tax and other records - both public and private - in hopes of finding the name(s) of our ancestors. We must become expert of these families.

MYTH: All my ancestors must have been slaves

TRUTH: Not all African-Americans were slaves

- ❑ Don't assume that all your Black ancestors were enslaved. In 1860, nearly half a million free blacks were living in the United States, about 10 percent of the entire black population.
- ❑ Don't assume that all free negroes lived north of the Mason-Dixon line. Basically half, or 226,152, lived in the North, while 261,918 were in the 15 Southern states (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas) plus DC.

TIP: Learn what kind of records were generated locally, including those directed at African Americans (such as Black Codes or laws) which governed their movements.

MYTH: Slaves lived on massive plantations

TRUTH: Not all slaves lived on plantations; Not all slave owners were wealthy

- ❑ The vast majority of African Americans in the United States are descendants of the 400,000 Africans who were transported to North America against their will. Most family historians are likely to discover their immigrant African ancestor arrived in America between 1741 and 1810.
- ❑ Most so-called "plantations" were nothing more than farms with modest homes. In 1860 there were approximately 385,000 slaveowners, the majority — more than 200,000 — owned five slaves or less.

TIP: Start "small" and expand out – look at Reconstruction and other post-Civil War records to narrow down or exclude possible slaveowners.

MYTH: Freed slaves took the surname of their most recent slaveowners

TRUTH: Newly freed slaves had a choice in selecting their official surname

During and immediately after the Civil War, government agencies often insisted that slaves have surnames to enroll in their programs and receive benefits. Thus, expediency often dictated a quick choice of a name.

- ❑ Some slaves chose a surname which represented or identified the former or the first slave owner of the earliest born-in-Africa enslaved ancestor who came to North America. The surname, often kept secret from the slave owners, was handed down over the generations to help track relations and lineages. After the end of slavery, those who already possessed surnames revealed them, while others chose a surname for the first time.
- ❑ Others claimed names based upon the name's association with relatives or former owners, to assert individuality, or because of the sound or prestige of the name.

TIP: Study local naming patterns. For example, one study of a group of South Carolina's former slaves found only 17 percent chose the name of their last master. Yet, a different study of former slaves in Alabama and Louisiana concluded that 71 percent chose the name of their most recent owner.

MYTH: Great-Grandma was full-blooded Cherokee ...

TRUTH: Most African-Americans have little or no Native American ancestry

Scientists have found that people who identified as African-American have genes that are 73.2 percent African. In a 2014 analysis of 160,000 samples, 23andMe estimated that about one in five African-Americans carries detectable Native American DNA. However, for the average African American:

- ❑ European genes accounted for 24 percent of DNA
- ❑ Less than 1% (i.e., 0.8 percent) comes from Native Americans

TIP: Consider that the “bone-straight hair” reflects the white ancestor, while the “high cheekbones” can indicate European or African ancestry

Other challenges not limited to African American research

- ❑ MYTH: Oral history says ...
- ❑ MYTH: Our name has always been spelled this way ...
- ❑ MYTH: My ancestors were poor, so they didn't create records ...
- ❑ MYTH: Records have been lost over time due to neglect, fire, or war

Some Resources

African-American genealogical research can be challenging, especially after you hit the proverbial “brick wall” of the 1870 census. There are, however, more and more ways to get over that wall and more resources to learn the techniques for doing so.

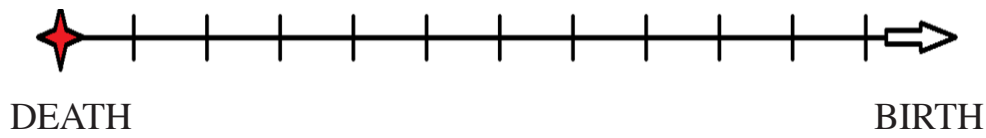
- 📖 WPA Slave Narratives and Guides to Vital Records
- 📖 Freedmen's Bureau Records
- 📖 Funeral Home Records
- 📖 Cemetery Transcriptions
- 📖 Newspapers
- 📖 PerSI – Periodical Source Index created by the Allen County Public Library
- 📖 Cohabitation records created just after end of Civil War
- 📖 Plantation Records: the largest collection of plantation records that are easily accessible are the microfilmed *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War*
- 📖 County land and tax records

African American Research Strategies

Sherri Camp
Genealogy Librarian
Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library

In the beginning, African American Research is much like any other research. You begin with **The Golden Rule of Genealogy**. That means you start with yourself and work incrementally backward. Each record, story, or anecdote for a current generation will help to provide clues to find more information. So no clue is too small or too insignificant.

As you research and collect information on each person, including yourself, you will want to make sure you begin with the end of life records first and work your way backwards.



Death and Burial Records

- Cemeteries
- Sexton Records
- Funeral Homes
- Funeral Programs
- Obituaries
- Family Bible

Birth Records

- County Courthouse
- City Clerk
- Family Bible
- Newspaper announcements

Clues in each record give you information on the next generation backward. Remember to collect and evaluate **EVERY** record you can find on everyone in your family. The records in the middle of this timeline can include Census, military, land, marriage and other life records. This includes immigration and travel records, work or occupation records. And last, but not least, newspaper articles, including social columns and other news articles.

Many of these records can be found on the state and local level. Check with each state to see where their records are held and what dates they are found in the public domain versus in online repositories.



Records to help Locate for Ex-Slave and Slave Owners

Military Records

United States Colored Troops (USCT) in Civil War service and pension records. These records list the date and place of birth of the soldier and may name the last slave owner.

Place to find military records:

- [NPS Soldiers and Sailor's Database](#)
- [Fold3](#) (Available at most libraries for free)
- [Ancestry.com](#) (Military Catalog Search) \$
- [National Archives Records Administration](#) NARA

Freedman's Bureau and Freedmen's Bank Records

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU RECORDS

There are two sets in *Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen's and Abandoned Land* (Freedmen's Bureau) collection: commissioner's records and field office records. The field office records were created at the end of the Civil War and are comprised of documents of all sorts that were compiled on the transition from slavery to freedom. They are available, have been indexed and can be searched on the www.FamilySearch.org website.

FREEDMEN'S BANK RECORDS

Registers of Signatures of Depositors in Branches of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, covering 1865–1874.

- Information includes birthplace, place brought up, residence, age, complexion, name of employer or occupation, spouse, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters, remarks, and signature.
- Early books give the name of the former master or mistress and the name of the plantation.

ADDITIONAL RECORD GROUPS WE WILL DISCUSS INCLUDE (AND MORE):

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| US Census Slave Schedules | City directories |
| Church records | Southern Claims Commission Records |
| WPA Slave Narratives | Tax Records |
| Court records | Land records |
| Probate Records | School Records |
| Voting Records | Ship Manifests |
| State Archives | Wills and Probate Records |
| Local Genealogy Societies | County Courthouse |
| County Histories | Civil War Pension Records |
| Plantation Records | Newspapers |

A Positive Genealogy

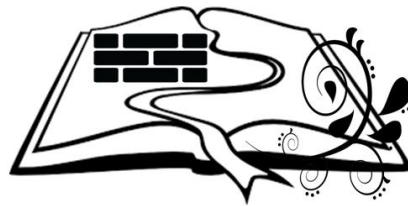


Finding your Bloodlines

Heidi Powell Taylor- Professional Genealogist. 816-868-9675

Brick Walls a Course of Crashes

Have you hit a proverbial Brick Wall in your genealogy research? Join us on a course of discussion to crash through those walls and keep your family tree on its path. Please bring your specific Brick Wall and be prepared to discuss and fill out a questionnaire related to your own personal journeys. This class is for advanced genealogists who are ready to explore and inspire others with advanced searching techniques. Please bring a writing utensil and your Brick Wall, questionnaire will be provided.



The Questions

Who or what is your Brick Wall?

Where have you looked?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

When have you looked?

(Records are being updated all the time, if it has been 6 months or more check again.)

BUILDING A LIFE STORY BEYOND THE CENSUS:

EDMUND MARQUIS FORD



Patti Gillespie, B.A., M.S.

Family Lines & Stories

www.familylinesandstories.com

patti@familylinesandstories.com

“Genealogists are noted for their interest in names and dates. Unfortunately, many genealogists stop there in their research.... My question...is "Have you looked for documents?" Have you spent hours online trying to find relatives who may have some historical artifacts from your family? Have you in libraries, historical societies, archives and other locations for documents and photos?” James Tanner, “Putting the flesh on the bones of genealogy” *Genealogy’s Star*, posted 9 January 2015.

<https://genealogysstar.blogspot.com/2015/01/putting-flesh-on-bones-of-genealogy.html>

Track the Documents Used in Writing this Life Story

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Death Certificate | _____ | Mug Book | _____ |
| Social Security Death Index (SSDI) | _____ | Marriage Index | _____ |
| State Death Index | _____ | Marriage Certificate | _____ |
| Death Notice | _____ | Military Records | _____ |
| Newspaper Obituary | _____ | Letters | _____ |
| Burial Record(s) | _____ | Naturalization | _____ |
| Funeral Home Record | _____ | City Directory | _____ |
| Monument Record | _____ | Ship Manifest | _____ |
| Probate Record | _____ | Land records | _____ |
| Census | _____ | Birth records | _____ |
| Church Records | _____ | School Records | _____ |
| Children’s Records | _____ | Newspaper Articles | _____ |
| Personal Photo | _____ | | |

Fill in the Timeline of E. M. Ford's Life

| Year | Residence | Age | Family Members | Occupation | Events | Source |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1837, 6 Aug | Columbus, Ohio | 0 | | None | | |
| 1840 | | 3 | ? | None | | |
| 1847 | IL | 10 | ? | None | | |
| 1850 | Peoria, Peoria, IL | 13 | ? | In school | Housing preacher | |
| 1852 | Peoria, Peoria, IL | 15 | ? | Notion Store | \$6.50 | |
| 1856 | Princeton, Bureau, IL | 18 | Rachel M. Hodges, | | | |
| 1857 | | 19 | Parents, wife | | | |
| 1860 | Ohio, Bureau, IL | 23 | Rachel & Louis | farmer | | |
| 1863 | Buena Vista Township, IA | 25 | | | | |
| 1865 | Newton, Jasper, IA | 23 | | Multi-team salesman | | |
| 1870 | Eden, Marshall, IA | 33 | Mathilda, Louis, Albert, Wrighta | Wholesale notions | \$40 k | |
| 1871 | Des Moines, Polk, IA | 34 | | | Plague | |
| 1880 | Des Moines, Polk, IA | 44 | Rachel, Wrighty | Peddler of Yankee Notions | | |
| 1885 | Des Moines, Polk, IA | Abt. 48 | Rachel N., Wrighta, Mother, Sister, Nellie, Nellie | US Land Office/Engineer | | |
| 1900 | Des Moines, Polk, IA | 42 | Rachel, Mable, Wrighta, her husband & children | Minister | | |
| 1906 | Bronx Co., NY | Abt. 69 | Death | | | |
| 1910 | | Abt 73 | | | | |
| 1911 | Yonkers, Westchester, NY | 74 | | | | |
| 1912 | Yonkers, Westchester, NY | 75 | | | \$100 | |
| | | | | | | |

CENSUS SENSE: CLUES AND CONUNDRUMS



Patti Gillespie, B.A., M.S.
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www.familylinesandstories.com
patti@familylinesandstories.com

“... the urge to uncover the truth about our ancestors has proved so compelling that, when the 1901 census first went online, the website crashed after a million people logged on within hours of its launch”
Rory Bremmer (<https://www.brainyquote.com>).

Clues

Clue #1: Do not be “married” to the spelling of the surname. _____

Clue #2: Be aware of cultural naming patterns _____

Clue #3: Use the FAN technique _____

Clue #4: Turn the page! _____

Clue #5: Search by community _____

Clue #6: Use a census template _____

Clue #7: Creating a timeline is AMAZING! _____

Clue #8: Become familiar with the types and years of the federal census! _____

Clue #9: Become familiar with the mortality schedules and its years. _____

Clue #10: Become aware of the 1890 Veteran's Schedule. _____

---AND---

Conundrums

Conundrum #1: How do I know if a certain census is available? _____

Conundrum #2: What is the difference between a population and non-population schedule? _____

Conundrum #3: What happened to the census of 1890? _____

Conundrum #4: Become aware of census substitutes. _____

Conundrum #5: How can a current state map hinder my family research? _____

Publications and services

- † 1865 Historic Atlas of Clay County including index \$22 † 1877 Historic Atlas of Clay County \$15 † Every Name Index to 1877 Atlas \$13 † Clay County Births, 1883-84 \$ 7 † Clay County Deaths, 1883-84 \$ 7 † DAR Sesquicentennial Souvenir Book \$18 † Every Name Index to DAR Souvenir Book \$7 † Doctor on the Western Frontier: The Diaries of Dr. William Wallace Dougherty 1854-1880 \$17 † Story of Liberty DVD or VHS \$15



To order by mail, circle the items you wish to purchase and complete the form on the reverse side of this panel.

Prices shown in the brochure include postage for standard mail to U.S. destinations.

- Research Fees
- (Non-Members) † Daily Research Fee (Onsite) \$5 † Research by Mail, Email and Phone (initial fee per surname) \$10

- Copy Prices † Original Records per page \$1 † Other printed matter per page 15¢ † Out-size copies per page 50¢ † Microfilm print-outs per page 25¢

How to order

You may purchase these materials or services by visiting the Archives, ordering by mail using the form on the reverse side of this panel or by phone. Payment is required with order. Make checks payable to:

Clay County Archives

Physical Address

210 E. Franklin, Liberty, MO 64068

Mailing Address

P. O. Box 99, Liberty, MO 64069

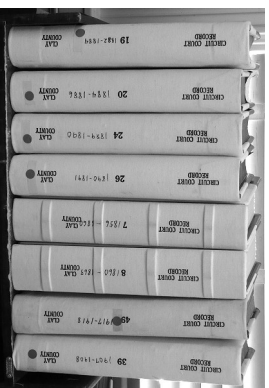
Major holdings

Closed Clay County Probate Files
1822-1992

Historic Photographs

Clay County Printed Censuses
1830-1880 (1900 & 1920 on microfilm)

Index to Clay County Marriages & Original Records



Early Clay County Court Records

Historical maps of Clay County, towns in the county and residential plats

Birth & Death Records, 1883-1884

Black History Collection

School Records

Index to Original Land Grants

Clay County Land Abstracts

Early Criminal Court Records

Circuit Court Civil Records

Early Clay County Court Books

Coroner's Inquests: 1877-1939

Published Family Histories

Family Files and Group Sheets

Early Tax Lists

Cemetery Records

Clay County and Area Histories

Early Newspapers on Microfilm

Some Published Records of Adjoining Counties

DAR and SAR Collections

Genealogical Library

Clay County

Archives & Historical Library

210 E. Franklin
Liberty, MO 64068



(816) 781-3611

Open Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Open the first Wednesday of each month 6:30 to 9:00 p.m.

Closed holidays.

Mailing Address
P. O. Box 99, Liberty, MO 64069

About us



The Clay County Archives & Historical Library is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation in Missouri. It is operated by an all-volunteer staff for the purpose of preserving information on Clay County and making it available to the public.

Holdings include county records and historical and genealogical material related to the history of Clay County. Limited records of adjoining counties, quarterlies and publications of other genealogical societies are also maintained.

The staff is available to assist members and visitors in conducting genealogical or historical research at the library or by phone, mail and online requests.

Volunteers welcome

Members and friends in the Kansas City area are welcome to become a volunteer on a regular or part-time basis. Those with genealogical interests or clerical and computer skills for data entry are especially needed.

A current shortage of volunteers has made it necessary to be closed on Thursdays and Fridays, but our goal is to return to a full week.

You are invited to contact us if you would like to volunteer. Orientation and training will be provided by staff members.

Above image: The Archives is located in the former public library originally donated to the city by Frank Hughes.

How we are financed

The Clay County Archives & Historical Library is not associated with or supported financially by any governmental agency. We are financed solely by membership dues, sales of various publications, research and copy fees, and by individual and corporate contributions.



Your tax deductible donations are acknowledged by publication in our quarterly newsletter and on special displays in the Library.

Gift levels are:

- q Benefactors - \$1,000 and above q
- Patrons - \$500 to \$999 q Contributors - \$100 to \$499 q Friends - \$25 to \$99

Current projects

Your membership, research fees, purchases and gifts support the following projects:

Maintaining and expanding collection of Clay County historical information

Assistance in providing research assistance

Flat-folding and re-indexing of closed Criminal Court Records

Computerizing and card-indexing of Clay County cemetery records

Expansion of computerized master index of surnames in major holdings

Consolidation and updating of Clay County obituaries

Publication of quarterly newsletter, The Clay County MOsaic

Indexing of the burial sites of Civil War soldiers in Clay County

Help Support the Archives

Yes, I would like to support the Clay County Archives and Historical Library, Inc.

q Annual membership \$15

Membership is based on a calendar year.
Memberships paid in November or December include the following year.

Membership includes: s Unlimited onsite research. s Subscription to the Archives quarterly publication, The Clay County Mosaic. s Invitation to our annual membership meeting and breakfast.

q Volunteer information I would like to learn more about volunteer opportunities. Please call me at the number below.

q Please call me for information on making a financial gift to the Archives.

q Financial Gift enclosed q Benefactors - \$1,000 and above q Patrons - \$500 to \$999 q Contributors - \$100 to \$499 q Friends - \$25 to \$99

q I would like to order materials circled on the reverse side of this form:

Total price of items \$ ____

Prices include shipping and taxes.

Total amount enclosed

\$

with this form

Name

Mail Address

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

() Add my email to the Archives email list.

Please make checks payable to: Clay County Archives

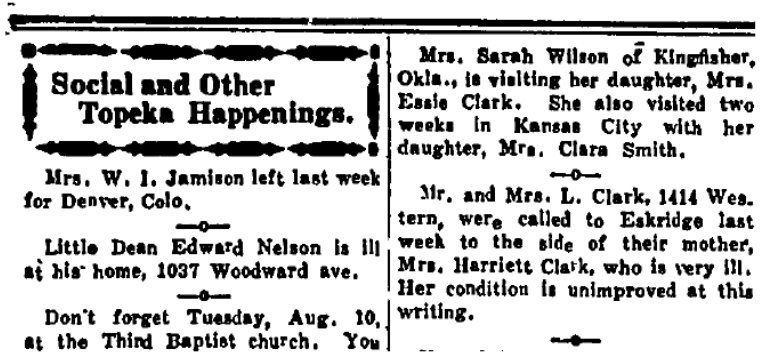
Discovering your Ancestors in African American Newspapers

Sherri Camp
Genealogy Librarian
Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library

According to Georgetta Campbell, African American newspapers appeared as early as the 1820s. (1981) In addition, there have been 1000s of newspapers that have come and gone over time since the first one appeared in New York City. Information contained in these chronicles help to tell us about the community and the people that lived in them, just as our newspapers do today.

This lecture gives examples and discusses what you can find in local newspapers and how to locate specific African American newspapers for the places where your ancestors lived. Many of these newspapers are just coming online and can be found in research libraries and some local libraries across the country.

Many state historical and genealogical societies have the newspapers on microfilm. Some of them have been digitized and are available online at paid sites like Newspapers.com, Newsbank and Proquest. But they can also be found on free websites like Chronicling American, Archive.org and from your local library.



Some of the things you will find in the newspapers are social and personal sections that include travel, entertainment, visits from other family members, birth, marriage, death and funeral announcements. You can find business ads, social and civic club and church announcements, along with reports on meetings, elections and appointments of leadership. Legal notices and editorials about the happenings of the day and political opinions to help the community

appeared in the papers and were their backbone of information.

The editors of these newspapers were among the most respected in the community and were a part of the educational function. They helped to give direction and voice to the community as well as act as an organ for its social history.

DNA

A New Tool

1. What is the question you want to answer?
2. Don't test if you are afraid of what you will find.
3. NPE - Non-paternal event.
4. Autosomal - Males and Females - whole tree - 5 generations - all companies
5. mtDNA - Mitochondrial -Males & Females can take - direct mother's line - FamilyTreeDNA
6. Y-DNA - Males only - direct father's line - FamilyTreeDNA
7. cM - Centimorgan - a measurement of distance between genetic markers on DNA
Blaine Bettinger's Shared cM chart
8. [GEDmatch.com](https://www.gedmatch.com) - Free tool - upload raw data from other sites
9. Tools to use - One to Many DNA matches, One to One Match
10. 3D Chromosome Browser
11. Endogamy - practice of marrying within the same cultural, social religious or tribal group.
12. Y-DNA - add MDKA (Most Distant Known Ancestor) for FTDNA web page
13. Hint- make a list of the questions you would like answers to - Keep track of the answers

Websites

1. ISOGG wiki - <https://isogg.org/wiki>
2. ISOGG Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/groups/isogg>
3. DNA Detectives - <https://www.facebook.com/groups/DNADetectives/>
4. Genetic Genealogy Ireland - <https://www.facebook.com/groups/geneticgenealogyireland/>
5. Autosomal DNA testing Chart https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart

Blogs

1. DNA and Family Tree Research - Dr. Maurice Gleeson
2. The Genetic Genealogist - Blaine Bettinger
3. Kitty Cooper's Blog
4. Your Genetic Genealogist - CeCe Moore

Books

1. The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy - By Blaine T. Bettinger
2. The Stranger in My Genes - By Bill Griffeth

DNA for Genealogy – An Introduction

Lauri Jean Swett

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First Things First:

DNA testing does not replace the need for traditional research.
 You have the right to say no to DNA testing.
 You should understand how DNA testing may aid your research.

| | Simple Answer | More Details |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| What is DNA? | D exoribo N ucleic A cid Genetic material in our cells inherited from our ancestors that is tested for genealogical reasons. | DNA is a double helix made up of 4 bases – Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine and Thymine. It is what makes us the same and different. |
| Why Take a DNA Test? | Because we can. Because we want to. To answer genealogical questions. | Know our ethnicity. Find living cousins. Confirm paper trail. Overcome brick walls. Adoption. Medical purposes |
| Why Not Take a DNA Test? | Privacy concerns. Do not want to connect with new cousins. Do not want to know about family secrets. | Read each websites' privacy policy. Your results & tree can be private or limited sharing. Be prepared for the unexpected or do not test. |
| Where is DNA found? | Within each of the cells in our bodies. | DNA is located in the nucleus and the mitochondria. |
| Which cells are tested? | Cells from our mouths. | The inside cheek is scraped or saliva is collected and sent to the testing company. |
| Which company should I test with? | It depends on the price, type of DNA test, your genealogy question, and how much you are willing to spend. | Test range from \$59 to \$200+ depending on which test and company. Each company's database is different. Companies offer different tests and report ethnicity differently. |
| What Will My Results Look Like? | Your results will vary by test and company. | Each DNA testing company has sample results on their websites. |
| What is Raw Data? | This is what you transfer from one DNA company to another sometimes for free. | The raw data is a spreadsheet of As, Cs, Ts, and Gs with chromosome and location information. |

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| What is Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)? | Inherited on the maternal line by both males and females. | The mitochondria are the “power house” of the cell. Paternal mitochondria do not survive fertilization. This DNA is short in length compared to autosomal. Testing can include 2 regions or full sequence. It is relatively stable. Your common ancestor with matches could be +500 years ago. |
| What is a Haplogroup? | A combination of letters and numbers that trace your maternal or paternal line. | “Haplogroups share a specific set of genetic variation... Haplogroup is the term scientists use to describe a group of mitochondrial or Y-chromosome sequences that are more closely related to one another than to others. ¹ |
| What is Y-DNA? | The DNA that makes up the Y-chromosome. Inherited by males from their fathers. | If you are female, your father, brother, or another male on your direct paternal line can be tested. Your common ancestor with matches could appear on your paper tree. |
| What does the number after the Y mean (Y-n)? | How many short tandem repeats are being tested. | The higher the number the more locations tested and the probability that matches are closely related. Current testing can be 37, 67, 111 or 500. |
| What is Autosomal DNA (atDNA)? | The 22 pairs of non-sex chromosomes within the cell nucleus. | We inherit 22 chromosomes from each parent. This test is used to locate living cousins on all branches of our family tree that we have inherited DNA from. |
| What are Sex Chromosomes? | The chromosomes that determine gender. We each have one pair. | XX is female. XY is male. Y chromosome is used for paternal line testing. |

¹ “[Maternal Haplogroups: Diving Deeper](https://customer.care.23andme.com/hc/en-us/articles/212880257-Maternal-Haplogroups-Diving-Deeper),” *23andMe*, (https://customer.care.23andme.com/hc/en-us/articles/212880257-Maternal-Haplogroups-Diving-Deeper, accessed 15 Aug 2018), paras. 1 & 10.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| What is X matching or X factor? | When you and a cousin have the same DNA on one of your X chromosomes. Not all autosomal tests include the X chromosomes. | Because a male can only receive an X chromosome from his mother, it dramatically narrows down the number of possible common ancestors between you and your match. This decrease applies to both male and females but not evenly. |
| What is the difference between a Genetic Family Tree and a Genealogical Family Tree? | We do not always inherit equal parts of DNA from each grandparent. This inequality can grow each generation until you have no DNA from an ancestor on your pedigree chart. | Your genetic tree will have fewer members than your genealogical tree because of recombination and number of generations between you and your ancestor. This distorts ethnic estimates. |
| What is Genetic Recombination? | The answer to why your ethnic estimates are wrong or why your DNA does not match your relative's DNA. | The process of meiosis where your 23 pairs of chromosomes become 23 chromosomes in an egg or sperm. During this process parts of DNA from one strand may switch with parts of the other strand. It can result in unequal parts of DNA from each grandparent. |
| Ethnicity Estimates | They are just estimates. | Vary by company. Companies update them. Just hints. |
| Relationship Estimates | They are just estimates. | Estimate of how closely related you and a match are based on number of centimorgans shared. |
| What are centimorgans (cM)? | How DNA is measured. | "Centimorgans are not units of physical distance, but rather, units of probability. In general, the more centimorgans two people share, the more closely related they are." ² |

² "[Measuring Relatedness](https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/Measuring-Relatedness/)," *Ancestry.com*, posted 13 Aug. 2018 (https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/Measuring-Relatedness/: accessed 15 Aug 2018), para. 3.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| What is Triangulation? | Using a known match and common ancestor to try and determine how you and another match are related. | My 2 nd cousin and I are related through a great-grandparent. If we both match a third person, I am most likely, not guaranteed, to be related to that person through the same great-grandparent's line. |
| Chromosome Mapping | Tool that shows where on each chromosome you and a group of cousins match. | “Chromosome mapping is a technique used in autosomal DNA testing which allows the testee to determine which segments of DNA came from which ancestor. In order to map DNA segments on specific chromosomes it is necessary to test a number of close family relatives. Ideally one should test both parents, one of their children, and a number of first to third cousins on both the maternal and paternal sides of the family.” ³ |

SOME HELPFUL RESOURCES

| What | Where | Why |
|---|--|--|
| International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki | Isogg.org/wiki | From their website: “a free genetic genealogy encyclopedia with 565 articles and growing.” ⁴ Articles on types of testing, testing companies, relationship charts, beginners' guide, etc. |
| Family Tree Webinars on DNA | Familytreewebinars.com/DNA | Subscription site, some free content. 50+ webinars on DNA. Highly recommend Blaine Bettinger's Foundations in DNA. |
| Learning Centers, Help, and Customer Support | Found on each testing company's website. | Include FAQs and articles that can answer your questions. |

³ “[Chromosome mapping](http://isogg.org/wiki/Chromosome_mapping),” *ISOGG Wiki*, (<http://isogg.org/wiki/> : accessed 15 Aug 2018), rev. 23 April 2018, para. 1.

⁴ “[Wiki Welcom Page](http://isogg.org/wiki/Wiki_Welcom_Page),” *ISOGG Wiki*, (<http://isogg.org/wiki/> : accessed 15 Aug 2018), rev. 30 Oct. 2015, para. 1.

OTHER TERMS TO KNOW

| Term | Simple Answer | More Details |
|--------------|---|---|
| HVR1 or HVR2 | H yper V ariable Control R egions | The area of mitochondrial DNA that varies the most between individuals. A full sequence of mtDNA may be tested or only these smaller portions. The differences within these areas are used to separate us into haplogroups. |
| SNP or snip | S ingle- N ucleotide P olymorphism | A DNA location where one base (A,C,G,T) is expected but another is present. For example Adenine may be expected but Cytosine is present. |
| STRs | S hort T andem R epeats | A sequence of base pairs (A,C,G,T) that repeats. The number of repeats at specific DNA locations is important in DNA testing. |

Extra! Extra! Read all about it!

Historical Newspapers Can Be the Key to Solving Your Biggest Family Mysteries

Mary E. Celeste, MLIS

US Digitized Newspaper Websites

| Title | URL | Dates | Free access w/ | |
|--|--|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | Free | MCPL card |
| <u>Access Newsp.Archive</u> | newspaperarchive.com | 1700s- | \$ | Yes |
| <u>America's GenealogyBank</u> | see MCPL below | varies | NA | Yes |
| <u>America's Obits/Death Notice</u> | see MCPL below | 1980s | NA | Yes |
| <u>Ancestor Hunt</u> | ancestorhunt.com/obituary_search_engines.htm | | Yes | --- |
| <u>Chronicling America</u> | chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/ | 1836-1922 | Yes | --- |
| <u>Confederate Newsp.</u> | See MCPL below | 1861-1865 | NA | Yes |
| <u>Cyndi's List</u> | cyndislist.com/newspapers/ | Varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>Digital State Archives</u> | digitalstatearchives.com/ | Varies | Free | --- |
| <u>Elephind</u> | elephind.com/ | Varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>European Library</u> | theuropeanlibrary.org/tel4/newspapers | Varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>GenDisasters</u> | gendisasters.com/ (Beware of ads) | 1755-2016 | Yes | --- |
| <u>GenealogyBank</u> | genealogybank.com Available at MCPL as "America's GenealogyBank" | 1690-2010 | \$ | Yes |
| <u>Google News</u> | news.google.com/newspapers | 1738-2009 | Yes | --- |
| <u>Hist. Newsp. Online</u> | https://www.library.illinois.edu/hpnl/guides/newspapers/ | | Yes | --- |
| <u>Kansas City Star</u> | http://archives.kcstar.com/ (free to subscribers & MCPL cards) See MCPL below and other databases | 1880-present | \$ | Yes |
| <u>Mo. Digital Heritage</u> | sos.mo.gov/mdh/mediatypes | Varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>Mo Dig. News. Project</u> | sos.mo.gov/mdh/mediatypes | varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>NewspaperArchive</u> | newspaperarchive.com | 1607-2011 | \$ | Yes |
| <u>Newspapers.com</u> | newspapers.com | 1700s-2000s | \$ | Yes |
| <u>19th Cent. US Newsp</u> | See MCPL below | 1800s | NA | Yes |
| <u>Online Hist. Newsp.</u> | sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/ | Varies | Yes | --- |
| <u>PERSI (PERiodical Source Index)</u> | Now found on FindMyPast.com See MCPL below (in building use only) | Varies | \$ | Yes |
| <u>Proquest Hist. Newsp.</u> | See MCPL below | Varies | NA | Yes |
| <u>Proquest Obituaries</u> | See MCPL Below | 1851 - | NA | Yes |
| <u>Stars and Stripes</u> | www.stripes.com | 1940s-1990s | Yes | --- |
| <u>United States Newsp.</u> | familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Newspapers | | Yes | --- |
| <u>Wikipedia</u> | en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:List_of_online_newspaper_archives | Varies | Yes | -- |

And there are many, many more!

To go directly to indicated databases above and find even more, log in to your account at MCPL: **Midcontinent Public Library** mymcpl.org/online-information/research-databases/Newspapers
If you don't have your library card number memorized, keep it handy. You'll use it often!

You can also find free fee-based newspaper databases in **Family History Centers**, but they must be accessed from an FHC computer in the building. To find a nearby FHC, go to: familysearch.org/locations/ and enter a city and state in the search box in the upper left. Be sure to check that center's website for hours, address, and contact info. Once on the website, under "Databases and Software" on the left, select "Family History Center Portal" and you'll see a list of "Premium Websites", which include newspapers.

And last, but certainly not least, type the name of a city and state, with "archived newspapers" or "historical newspapers", into your favorite search engine.

Sources for Non-Digitized Newspapers

(Note: several of the databases above list non-digitized newspapers as well.)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>US Newspaper Directory</u> | chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/ |
| <u>US Newspaper Program</u> | neh.gov/us-newspaper-program (not all links within this site work) |
| <u>World Cat</u> | worldcat.org search with "American newspapers" and state and city |

(Hint: when searching non-digitized newspapers in print or on microfilm, you'll need to go to the location and it is best to be prepared with dates of life events for which you are seeking more information to use as an approximate starting point.)

Online Guides for Newspaper Research:

For an overview of newspaper research, see the following on the Family Search wiki:

familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Newspapers

For many articles from *Family Tree Magazine* on newspaper research, go to:

familytreemagazine.com/articlelist/how-to and enter "newspapers" in the search box in the upper right corner.

Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. **Breaking News**, *Family Tree Magazine*, February 2007.

Crume, Rick. **Online Newspapers Web Guide**, *Family Tree Magazine*, March/April 2014.

Crume, Rick. **Research Strategies: Find Your Ancestors in Foreign Newspapers Online**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

Crume, Rick. **Resources Roundup: Top Free Sites for Online Newspapers**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

Crume, Rick. **Tutorial: Search Newspapers on GenealogyBank**, *Family Tree Magazine*, Jan/Feb 2014.

Editors, *Family Tree Magazine*. **Obituary Research Cheat Sheet**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

Editors, *Family Tree Magazine*. **Quick Hits: Obituary Finders**, *Family Tree Magazine*, May 2009.

Editors, *Family Tree Magazine*. **Tutorial: Elephind**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

Fryxell, David A. **Tutorial: GenealogyBank**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

Pinnick, Timothy. **African American Genealogy Guide: Using Black Newspapers**, *Family Tree Magazine*.

All of the above are downloadable from ShopFamilyTree.com They are NOT free.

Dollarhide, William. **Find the Place – Find the Newspaper - Genealogy Place-Finding Tools for Locating Old Newspapers**, *Genealogy Bulletin* 59, 2003. (Guide available at FamilyRootsPublishing.com)

Books on Newspaper Research

- Barnes, Karen. **Basic Newspaper Research to Genealogy**, 2012. (Guide available in Kindle edition at [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com))
- Beidler, James M. **The Family Tree Historical Newspapers Guide: How to Find Your Ancestors in Archived Newspapers**, (forthcoming: expected 16 Feb 2018).
- Breland, Claudia C. **Searching for Your Ancestors in Historic Newspapers**, 2014.
- Cooke, Lisa Louise. **Everything You Need to Know About...How to Find Your Family History in Newspapers**, 2012.
- Henritze, Barbara K. **Bibliographic Checklist of African American Newspapers**, 2009.
- Kemp, Thomas Jay, **Newspapers Give Us the Rest of the Story: Coming to America: William Kemp**, 2018. (13-page downloadable booklet currently available free to GenealogyBank.com subscribers)
- Pinnick, Timothy N. **Finding and Using African American Newspapers**, 2008.

For many more resources for newspaper research, search libraries' and archives' catalogs and websites and book store sites with terms such as: "historic newspapers" and a location (city or county and state or just a state). And there are still a few other places to try – an historical or genealogical society, or even a current newspaper publisher in the area where your ancestors lived may be the key to locating archived, microfilmed, or digitized local historic newspapers. Happy hunting – it's worth the extra effort!

LOOK, LISTEN, AND LEARN

Of special interest to those who had someone serving in World War I:

--- **Stars and Stripes: The American Soldiers' Newspaper of World War I, 1918 to 1919**, 71 issues, (CD)

Online videos from GenealogyBank.com: <https://www.genealogybank.com/learning-center> Click on "Learn Online" in the left column.

GenealogyBank, **How to Search GenealogyBank.com**, 3:42

Kemp, Thomas Jay, **Newspapers: critical resources to complete your family tree**, Ohana Webinars, 16 Jan 2013, 1:13:07

Kemp, Thomas Jay, **Newspapers for Genealogists**, Legacy Family Tree Webinars, 17 Aug 2011, 1:40:30

Kemp, Thomas Jay, **Obituaries: Clues to Look For: Tips for making sure you get the full benefit from an obituary notice**, Legacy Family Tree Webinars, 25 Mar 2012, 1:42:10

YOU'VE FOUND THE ARTICLE, BUT WHAT DOES IT MEAN????

Books and web resources to help you understand what was published about your ancestor:

Drake, Paul. What Did They Mean By That? A dictionary of historical and genealogical terms, old and New, June 2004.

Evans, Barbara Jean. A to Zax: a comprehensive dictionary for genealogists and historians, 1995.

Harrell-Sesnial, Mary, "Understanding Terms Found in Historical Newspapers", *GenealogyBank blog*, 11 Feb 2013. blog.genealogybank.com/understanding-terms-found-in-historical-newspapers.html

Hewitt, Jane, Dictionary of Old Occupations,

<https://www.familyresearcher.co.uk/glossary/Dictionary-of-Old-Occupations-Index.html>

Jacobson, Judy. History for Genealogists: Using chronological time lines to find and understand your ancestor, rev. ed., 2016.

Jerger, Jeanette L. A Medical Miscellany for Genealogists, 1995, (2006).

The Law Dictionary: Featuring Black's Law Dictionary free online legal dictionary, 2nd.

thelawdictionary.org/

Morton, Sunny McClellan, "Occupation Station" (quiz for kids), *Family Tree Magazine*, Dec 2010.

familytreemagazine.com/article/occupation-station-kids-quiz

Powell, Kimberly. "Free Dictionary of Old Occupations and Trades", *Thoughtco.com*, 4 Jun 2017.

thoughtco.com/dictionary-of-old-occupations-and-trades-1422235

Russell, Michael, "Dorchester and Fordington Glossary: index of terms in 17th and 18th century wills, inventories and other documents with links to pictures for some items", last updated May 2017.

<http://www.opcdorset.org/fordingtondorset/Files/Glossary.html>

United States Courts: glossary of legal terms. uscourts.gov/glossary

LESSONS I LEARNED SEARCHING FOR MY GRANDFATHER

General Advice

Newspaper databases are NOT all created equal! Study any how-to advice (tutorials, for example) provided by the site administrators to formulate the most successful research plan.

Newspapers, like all records, are subject to errors. Information accuracy is dependent on the veracity, competency, and emotional state of the informant, the reporter, the editor, and the typesetter. Look for follow up articles or corrections in case the reports were inaccurate, or more is uncovered later. Also, compare facts learned from a newspaper article with information obtained from other documents.

OCR (optical character recognition) is the technology which enables searching for names, places, and other details in digitized newspapers. **Accuracy is dependent on clear characters, but many old newspapers are faded, damaged, blurred, or are otherwise less than ideal for scanning.** While the abbreviated result of your search may look foreign, when the page is viewed it is nearly as good as the original copy that was scanned. Trust the search process and, for the most part, you'll be able to pick out enough words to get a good idea of what was being reported. If you were not able to read or get clear facts from the damaged article, look for a report of the same incident in the newspaper of a nearby city – and hope for a better copy.

When all else fails, **try using “wild cards” such as an asterisk (*) or a question mark (?); the Boolean operators of “AND” or “OR”; truncation techniques; or enclosing phrases, full names, or word groups in quotation marks.** If at first you don't succeed, try and try again! Note: You can find short, simple explanations for “Boolean operators”, “wildcards”, “truncation” and other search advice in an article, *Online Search Strategies* by librarian Sydney Gordon at libguides.reynolds.edu/c.php?g=143622&p=938978

The odds of finding a reference to a family member are enhanced when 1) the population served is smaller, 2) an issue is published more days a week, and 3) the number of pages per issue is greater. Therefore, a small-town newspaper that published an 8-page daily is more likely to have news on your family than a major city paper even with many more pages. They needed to fill those pages with some sort of “news” – hopefully, some of it is relevant to your family. Digitized or microform smaller town papers are often harder to locate, but they are well worth the effort!

In old newspapers, be prepared for archaic terms and usage, and unfamiliar abbreviations. See the section above titled, “You've found the article, but what does it mean?” for advice on understanding unfamiliar terms and references in the proper historical context. Likewise, be aware of different spelling practices, such as substituting what looks like an “f” for an “s” at the beginning or middle of a word in early papers.

When your ancestor is involved in a sensational event and it is reported as news in the local newspaper, check the next few days for a follow up report.

Don't get too excited about “seeing” your ancestor in a digitized, microfilmed, or even original print historic newspaper – my experience, with few exceptions, is that **newspaper photos are seldom clear.**

When searching, cast a wide net geographically. Newspapers shared information with other publications in nearby towns and much further if they knew where relatives lived.

Likewise, **plan to search a wider time period.** Sometimes news was reported the very day it happened; other times, it may be days or even weeks before a report is published. Start with the day of the event and keep adding more time to your search date range if you are unsuccessful initially.

In some cases, an article will be reprinted or referred to years later, such as in the popular “Fifty years ago” or similar columns, or portions are reprinted in a contemporary article that focuses on a historical event. To search for a reprint, use names, unique keywords, and the original dates as keywords in a time frame with a beginning date that moves backwards in increments while the end date is left as the present.

Older newspapers generally have smaller print and bigger words than more modern ones. It seems that our ancestors had a much more advanced vocabulary and a greater interest in world events, history and general knowledge than we do today, contrary to the assumption that we are smarter and better educated.

Use newspapers to confirm or complement known records or to lead you to additional records you may not have considered, such as the report of filing for a divorce or probate.

Successful Searching Is Sometimes a Name Game

Use “name search” rather than “key word search” whenever possible. This is particularly important if you have a name that has another common meaning. For example, my maiden name is “Lodge”, but when using keyword search, I got results from every fraternal organization and hunting or fishing camp for miles around my search locale – and they all had LOTS of news to share!

Use as many name variations as possible, including nicknames and known aliases. For example, James Edward Jones, James E Jones, James Jones, Jim Jones, Jimmy Jones, Jimmie Jones, J. E. Jones, and J. Jones. Likewise, try spelling variations.

Group photos will often identify individuals pictured with only a first initial and last name to save space in the caption.

In older papers, **for men, search with the abbreviation “Mr.” and their surname; for unmarried women, use “Miss”**. You will get MANY more results than with a proper first name, most of which are not for the individual you are seeking, but it’s a last resort if you are having no luck with a first name.

A general journalistic practice in newspapers is to use a given name for the first mention of an individual but to use only the surname for recurring references within the same article.

For married women up through the 1960s or even later, search with their given names and their married surname. Then, search again using “Mrs.” and their husband’s first name (with variations) and surname. Finally, just search for their husband’s name and “wife”. Some women never saw their full name in print.

Most name searches will not find a person if the first and last names are not together. For example, if one person’s full name is given but other family members are listed by first name only, those names will usually not be found in a first/last name search. In this case, you may try a keyword search with both names and look for results that show the two names in close proximity. If possible, try the Boolean operator “AND” to link the two names in a keyword search.

Sometimes people are implied, not named. For example, “Mr. and Mrs. James Jones and son” or “the Jimmy Jones family”. You’ll need to try to determine who may or may not have been present, but there’s a chance that you will be able to place your ancestor, even unnamed, at an event.

Know Your Newspaper

Learn how the newspaper you are using is organized. Are the obituaries always on the same page or are they scattered throughout? Are the ads always at the end? Is there a special section for school news, churches, organizations, or are they placed haphazardly? While news was prioritized, and smaller items were used as “fillers”, most newspapers have a predictable pattern that you can use when the paper isn’t digitized and there is no index.

Don’t overlook the ads, which may reveal your ancestor’s occupation, interests, or a major life event. For example, an estate sale may indicate a death, a move, “downsizing”, or financial problems.

“Society/social pages” aren’t just for the rich and famous, they are the Facebook of the past. Watch for short statements telling who had received visitors from out of town or who had been guests for Sunday dinner and those guests are often named – it may be family you haven’t yet identified. These pages will help you identify the churches, schools, and organizations to which your ancestor belonged. Happy is the bride whose wedding was reported in a small-town paper that published details such as the color of her mother’s dress or the destination of their honeymoon. And it wasn’t unusual for reports of anniversary, birthday, or bridal/baby showers to include the names of the guests and even a list of the gifts received – along with the name(s) of the giver!

Look for the “police blotter” – you may have a criminal - or a victim - in the family! Generally, the smaller the town, the more likely lesser violations will be reported.

Hospitals used to publish the names of patients admitted, discharged, and the condition of those who were “convalescing”. Sometimes they even gave reasons for the hospitalization – obviously this was before HIPPA! This may help you track the health of your family members, or at least the frequency of their hospital visits suggesting poor or deteriorating health. They also named the mothers (usually as “Mrs. John Doe”, and sometimes the fathers, of new babies in their discharge reports. The babies were seldom named, although a gender was given.

Schools, churches, fraternal organizations, and youth groups all had their designated spokespersons who reported events and celebrations to the newspaper. The more zealous that designated individual, the more likely your family members will show up in the paper.

Small outlying villages and hamlets that didn’t have their own newspaper often reported to the next larger town, and those reports sometimes border on “gossip” – great fun and lots of good family info!

Watch for legal notices, which may include marriage license applications, divorce or law suit filings, executor appointments, legal name changes, court case files, probate records, local state and federal legislation, and even city assessments for property improvements of streets, sidewalks, or utilities (which may give your ancestor’s address). Probate notices may appear days, weeks, or months after a death. The post office even published the names of people who needed to pick up their “dead letters”.

Laws regarding the publishing of legal/public notices vary by time and place, but the general purpose is to make pertinent information known to individuals or whole communities to whom this information is applicable, and therefore, particularly in the past, newspapers were the most efficient means available. The acceptable qualifications for a newspaper to report legal notices varied with the law, but usually were based on a large, preferably wide, circulation; frequency of publication; means of sending; regular price per issue; etc. Newspapers in major cities with a large circulation that were authorized by a governmental entity to publish legal/public notices were often referred to as a “newspaper of record”.

Was your ancestor “opinionated”? Check out the letters to the editor. Or perhaps you are descended from the editor himself (or herself) and you’ll get a pretty clear picture how he or she felt about the controversial issues of the time.

Military information, particularly in wartime, may include the publication of letters sent home by servicemen, draft lists, rationing notices, and other news that affected the locals, as well as the bigger picture of what was going on in the rest of the world.

Foreign language newspapers may provide clues to new arrivals and more details about an immigrant's place of origin than more traditional documents, such as census or naturalization records, which usually only show a country. This is especially true for early Irish, German, and Jewish newspapers. You may need special translation tools to read or use OCR successfully with foreign language newspapers.

Of course, **all genealogists are familiar with obituaries** – and often old newspapers had some great ones, with details that rivaled short novels!

I've noticed that frequently **when the death was somewhat sensational, such as a homicide, military casualty, or notable accident, the report of the demise is presented as a news article rather than with a familiar obituary format**. Sometimes funeral information is included in the article and other times it may be in a separate entry a day or two later.

In coastal cities, look for the regular "shipping news" columns for information about arriving or departing ships. This may include the names of the ship's officers and first- and second-class passengers. **Likewise, an inland town with a major railroad presence may have a similar column with news related specifically to railroads. Look for schedules for airlines, buses, ferries, or other means of transportation; and full-length articles if they represented a major local employer.**

Check the local weather report. Did it rain on your great-grandparents' wedding or did an ancestor die during a deep freeze, delaying the burial until the ground thawed? Learning how the weather affected a major (or even minor) event in our ancestors' lives gives us an even better visual picture of the moment.

Don't dismiss the comics and political cartoons! Even though you'll probably never see your ancestor there, over the years, you'll be a witness to changing social history and controversial issues in graphics.

Check the local newspaper on the date of or shortly after a major historical event. Most of us can clearly recall where we were on 9/11 or when President Kennedy was assassinated. How was your ancestor's community informed of the assassination of President Lincoln or the sinking of the Titanic or the attack on Pearl Harbor? What else happened on the day they were born, were married, or died? Learn about their lives in the context of local, national and world news.

#1 On My Advice List...

Don't focus exclusively on the item with your ancestor's name. Take a good look at the rest of the issue, particularly the front page, for a social and political context through which to view your family. Old newspapers give us the privilege to view history as it happened. Sometimes you'll find a significant difference between contemporary reports and retrospective interpretation of those same events. Today, we know "the rest of the story" – our ancestors could only react to events as they occurred or as they learned about them.

Genealogy with Aunt Jenni: Family History Connecting for the Whole Family

Jennifer Kerns Davis, Project Manager at FamilySearch

Level: Beginner

Are you looking for ways to increase the self-esteem in your children or grandchildren? Find out how doing family history as a family can help. Jennifer has been gathering her family together in “Genealogy with Aunt Jenni” activities and will share what works and what doesn’t work. Also, find out some of the results of a test FamilySearch performed on doing family history together so you can be successful at organizing your own family history family activities.

Course Objectives:

1. Learn how doing family history together as families can help make your family stronger
2. Get specific ideas on activities that connect families.
3. Gain insight into what works and what doesn’t work in doing family history as families

Course Topics:

1. Why do family history together as families?
 - a. Emory University Study
 - b. The need to connect, family narratives
2. How to overcome some of the struggles that families have in connecting together
3. Specific ideas on activities that connect families
 - a. “Aunt Jenni’s” Pinterest page: <https://www.pinterest.com/jenlovesjes/genealogy-with-aunt-jenni/>
 - b. Memories
 - c. Connect to the present
4. Plan
 - a. Scope, communication channel, time
 - b. Form a “steering committee”
 - c. Plan activities that involve your audience
 - d. Purpose is to inspire, help family connect, create new memories and create new traditions
 - e. Make sure the “why” is clear
5. Execute
 - a. Start with short, engaging experiences that create success
6. What not to do
 - a. Don’t overwhelm your audience
 - b. Be flexible
 - c. Large group activities vs. small group activities
 - d. Put living relationships first vs. caring more about the dead
7. Success stories

Speaker bio:

Jennifer graduated from BYU in 2005 with a BA in Family History and Genealogy, specializing in Hispanic and US Midwestern States research methodology. Jennifer has worked at FamilySearch for almost 12 years, where she is currently working as a records expert advisor for outreach marketing. Even though she knows how to do genealogy the time-consuming old-fashioned way, Jennifer seeks out opportunities to do family history in small time increments and loves involving her family of all ages in their family narrative.



Gifts and Games with Genealogy

September 8, 2018

Char Mitts

1329 E. 154th Street

Olathe, KS 66062

cjgenealogy@gmail.com

<http://cjgenealogy.blogspot.com>

The ideas in this presentation are to help trigger ways that might encourage your family's interest in their ancestors. This handout is only a list of ideas. The presentation will show how the ideas were used. As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand words.

- **Books**

- Your Life Story
 - When writing the story of your life, don't let anyone else hold the pen. Remember your life story is not over until you stop writing it.
- Ancestral line or descendency of a common ancestor
- Specific person or family
- Special event(s) such as a birthday or anniversary, vacation
- Young kids – Family alphabet book, coloring book
- Format
 - Own software with a publisher
 - Download software from company then upload book
 - Publish completely online
 - DVD or CD, thumb drive

- Record Music – favorite of your ancestor or their time frame
- Family web site – ancestral or descendency, topic, family stories

- In the Kitchen – published including online

- Cookbooks - Family recipes and/or ancestor's homeland
- Food that brings back memories
- Family history food dessert/night
- Include photos, stories and memories of specific dishes
- Publish in books, online, on cutting boards, dishes, aprons, towels, trays, cups, mugs, shadow boxes, placemats
- Use family heirlooms

- Calendars – a never fail idea

- Can include the living and the deceased
- Choose a topic
- Birthday calendar
- Collages/ Heirlooms – keep those photos alive, display them
 - Generation Photos
 - Mix with medals, patches, even hockey pucks
 - Family Folds
 - Memory Box
 - Puzzles
 - Handmade Frames
 - Journal Covers
 - Swatch Books
 - T-shirt
 - Bookmarks
- Holiday Inspired
 - Christmas Ornaments
 - Gift Tags
 - Advent Calendars
- Traditions - Record the answers about past traditions
- Decorations
 - Pictures, clocks, candle holders, letter collage, flower pots, lamp shades, wreaths, wall decorations, table runner
- Map artwork
 - Couple, family or ancestral
 - Wall art, pillows, coasters
 - Cut in shapes, objects or letters
- Family Trees
- Hobbies/ Occupation inspired
- Tombstones – Halloween
- Gift baskets – for holidays, events, reunions
- Hands & Feet
- Jewelry
- Quilts
- Coloring books
- Dolls
- Games
 - Teach games of your ancestors – hopscotch, horseshoes, sack races, kick the can, checkers, jacks and marbles
 - Create games with a family history twist

- Bingo
- Guess Who
- Word searches
- Crossword puzzles
- Memory match
- Treasure hunt
- Outburst
- Family Trivia
- Genealogy game show
- Card games
- Board games

The holidays are fast approaching. It takes time to create meaningful gifts that are worthy of our ancestor's memory. The gifts and game ideas presented are to recreate memories and teach your family about those that have shaped their lives through their ancestor live experiences. Remember to choose ideas that would interest the individuals you are giving the gift to. It is hoped that those you choose to share your genealogy centered gifts and games will have a connection and feel a better closeness with their ancestors. Through conversation and stories, memories may flow and you may learn even more about your ancestors.

Resources

- Google ideas for “Genealogy games” or “Family History games”
- “YouTube Your Family History” video - <https://www.familysearch.org/ask/learningViewer/277>
- <http://www.pinterest.com/>
- www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Genealogy_Gifts_and_Games
- <http://www.creativity-portal.com/howto/qa/bookmark.templates.html>
- <http://www.snapfish.com>
- <http://www.kodak.com>
- http://teach-nology.com/web_tools/materials/bingo
- <http://www.edhelper.com/puzzles.htm>
- <http://www.toolsforeducators.com/>

How to Date Old Photographs



MIDWEST
GENEALOGY
CENTER

midwestgenealogycenter.org



1



Where to begin?

Start with what you already know!

- ✓ Consider the source of the photo. Who gave it to you?
- ✓ Use previous research -- census data, birth/death dates, and family documents, wills, Bible records, and newspapers, etc. -- to frame your investigation

2

Next? Analyze the Photo Elements

- ❖ What **T**ype of photo is this? What film processes were used to create it?
- ❖ Is this a special **G**athering or family event?
- ❖ Is there any **I**nformation on the photo that would tell the name of the photographer, studio, or time period?
- ❖ Do the **F**ashions -- costumes, hair, accessories, props & backdrops, etc. -- indicate a particular time period?

3

A Timeline of Early Photography

Source: Nickell, Joe. *Camera Clues*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, ©1994.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 1839 – 1860 | Daguerreotypes |
| 1855 – 1865 | Ambrotypes |
| 1856 – 1945 | Tintypes |
| 1854 – 1925 | Carte de Visite |
| 1866 – 1930 | Cabinet Prints |
| 1902 – 1940 | Postcards |
| 1885 + | Roll-film (1889 -1 st Portable Camera) |
| 1991 + | Digital photography goes public |

4

Earliest Types of Photos/Processes

DAGUERREOTYPE (1839-1860)



- Copper plate coated with silver and other chemicals
- Mirror-like surface, best viewed at an angle
- Glass, brass mat, & velvet pad, framed in a case
- Note: Use city directories or Craig's Daguerreian Registry to look up studios (craigcamera.com/dag)

5



AMBROTYPES (1855-1865+)


- Encased glass, coated in a glue-like liquid then treated with light-sensitive chemicals like silver nitrate to bring up the image
- Often backed with dark varnish or cloth

TINTYPES (1856-1945)

- Processed like ambrotypes on a thin sheet of iron, sealed with protective varnish
 - Could be encased, but not essential
 - Popular at carnivals, beaches, etc.




6



CARTE DE VISITE (1854-1925)

- Small, albumen-coated paper photograph, mounted on a 2.5" x 4" card
- 8 images/duplicates per glass plate




CABINET CARDS (1866-1930)

- 4.25" x 6.5" card-mounted, paper photos often with decorative edges
- Larger size = higher quality images
- Between 1886 and 1895, it was popular to include the name and/or location of the photographer's studio

POSTCARDS (About 1900 – 1925)


- Photo image developed onto cardstock then imprinted with a postcard back
- Pre-1902, USPS allowed only an address on the back of card
- Look for postmark and the postage value to help date the photo!



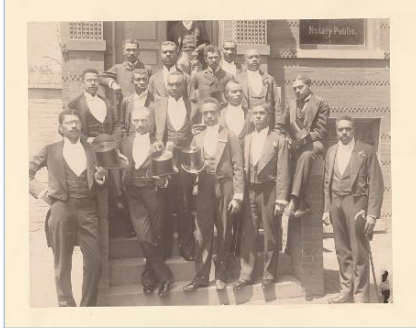
THE AGE OF ROLL FILM & BEYOND

| CHANGES IN... | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| 1885 | 1889 | 1900 |
| Film → | Cameras → (esp. Kodak) | The "Box Brownie" available to the masses for \$1 |

- Commercial (professional) product is still better, but ...
- Subsequent changes =
 - 1920s – 35 mm lens
 - 1930s – Single-lens reflex /SLR lenses
 - 1936 – 35 mm color film
 - 1948 – The Polaroid 95 (instant) camera
 - 1975 (1981 to the public) – Digital photography begins



Gatherings & Special Events



- Work “in committee”
- Look closely for elements – clothing, seasonal decor, landmarks, etc. – for clues that indicate the location and type of event

10

Photo Detective #1 Analyzing Gatherings & Events



What events might be captured in these photos?

11

A Word about Weddings

- Look for tell-tale accessories & props
 - Rings, veils, flowers, bows, tiaras (circa 1901)
 - Brooms, chuppahs, etc.
- Colors: White dresses (1840+)
 - Brown (1870s & 1880s) = new color
 - Blue = fidelity
 - Purple = in honor of Civil War dead
- One-time wear dresses were impractical. Expect wedding dresses to resurface -- possibly altered -- in later photos.
 - Traditionally, wedding gowns are handed down



12

Hidden in Plain Sight: Information on the Photo



- Name of studio or photographer
 - Follow-up with a city directory or simple Internet search
- Type of finish
 - Color of card
 - Style of corners, photo borders, and lettering
- Civil War tax stamp (1864-66)
 - Usually cancelled with a date & photographer's initials



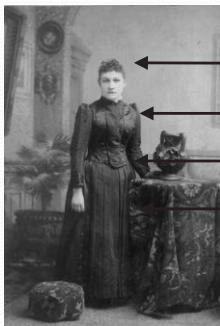
13



Finally Fashion: Costumes, Hair, & More

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length/cut of skirt & bodice • Cut of the sleeve • Hair style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn up or down • Curls & bangs • Accessories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewelry • Gloves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length, cut, and trim • Cut of the lapel • Shirt collars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Folded over, standing up • Hair style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in facial hair • Accessories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neckties, hats & more! |
|---|--|

19th Century Fashion: Women




- Hair – up/down, curls
- Style of sleeve
- Bodice style
- Style and cut of skirt

19th Century Fashion: Men



- Hair style (including absence or style of facial hair)
- Style of collar
- Neck tie style
- Jacket type
- Lapel

Early 20th Century Fashion

| | WOMEN | MEN |
|-------------|---|---|
| Early 1900s | Emphasis on curves, tight waists, and hems to the ground. Big hair, big hats. | High, starched collars  |
| WWI | Fuller shorter skirts, and trousers on the scene | Hats rule the scene |
| 1920s | Optimistic, fun for all. It's all about the accessories! | |
| 1930s | Less flamboyant, very feminine styles | Trouser legs remain wide through the 1930s |
| 1940s | And then things REALLY begin to change! | |

Internet Images & the Sailor Suit

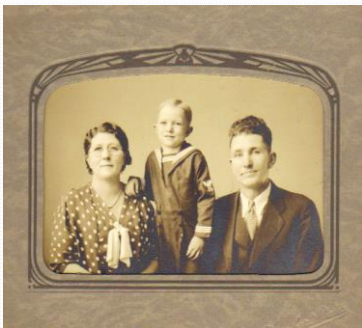


Photo Detective #2: Children's Photos



How many boys are in each of these photos?
What other information can we use to date the photos?

19

Props, Poses & Backdrops

Props:
1870s "Penny-farthing" bicycle →
What prop do you see in the photo below?



Poses:
Full-length (1860s), head-and-shoulders
(1890s), over the shoulder (1920s)

Backdrop:
Plain → elaborate → outdoorsy → homelike

20

Dating Military Photos



- Analyze the style of the uniform, covers, and other accessories
- Does the uniform indicate a specific branch of service or military rank?
- Check the background for identifiable landmarks

See Slide 23 for websites featuring illustrations of military uniforms.

21

Reminders:

- Use your resources – personal, print, and online – to guide the process whenever possible
- Remember that different photo processes were in vogue at the same time
- Don't overlook clues hiding in plain sight
- Aim for a range of dates rather than one specific year



22

A Sampling of Web Resources



- www.phototree.com/
- www.olivetreegenealogy.com/photos/fashions-photos.shtml
- https://www.familytreemagazine.com/articles/news-blogs/photo_detective/
- <http://www.fashion-era.com/index.htm>
- www.history.army.mil/html/museums/uniforms/survey_uwa.pdf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Military_uniforms

23

Genealogy Classes at MGC

- Beginning Genealogy
- Beginning Ancestry Library Edition
- Census Records Research
- Hidden Treasures
- Introduction to Internet Genealogy
- Newspaper Databases at MCPL
- Using FamilySearch
- Using Findmypast
- Using Fold3
- Using HeritageQuest
- Using ILL
- Walkabout the Midwest Genealogy Center

See MGC's website, *Access Guide*, or *Beyond the Books* for dates and times

How to Know What to Ask When I Don't Know Enough to Ask

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Genealogists are taught to sort out a person in place and in time -- in essence, figuring out the *who*, the *where*, and the *when*. Simple on the surface, but often difficult to accomplish if you don't know how to proceed. Sometimes we know our ancestor's name and a location, sometimes a location and a time, sometimes the name and time, and sometimes only the name. It's a mystery waiting to be solved!

So, what do you do? What kind of strategy could you, should you employ?

- ✚ One approach is to think like a detective. Just like detectives, we genealogists must use clues to formulate possible scenarios in our pursuit for answers. One of the most important parts of a detective's job is to ask questions and then try to piece together the answers. Asking the right questions can help you to know what to ask when you don't even know enough to ask.
- ✚ Another approach is to imagine you are sitting down with that elusive ancestor and are able to ask her or him all the questions you want. Let the standard genealogical interview questions inspire you to formulate specific questions to help get the answers you seek.

Whatever approach you take, you'll need to focus on the *who*, the *where*, and the *when*. But just as important, if not more so, is to ask the *why*, the *what*, and the *how*.

Let's get started with some examples!

WHO did my ancestor know or could have known?

Our ancestors did not live in isolation, but rather were born and raised, got married, had children, moved, died, and are buried in clusters. So, get familiar with your ancestor's collateral relatives, their acquaintances and neighbors, and the community in which they lived. The more you can discover about an ancestor's acquaintances, the greater the odds of uncovering significant clues to who your ancestor was. Examine:

- ✚ WHO were my ancestors **F**amily and **F**riends? siblings, aunts and uncles, cousins, additional spouses, etc.
- ✚ WHO were my ancestors **A**cquaintances? co-workers, lodge brothers, school mates, etc.
- ✚ WHO were my ancestors **N**eighbors? next door, next farm, around the corner, etc.

Strategy: F.A.N. out! This approach also can be used to help decide whether you have the right person or are chasing a doppelganger.

WHERE could my ancestor have lived or gone to at this time?

Placing your ancestor in a specific location is key to finding possible records, since records are created to document events and people living or passing through a specific place at a specific time. Ask yourself where my ancestor could have live or moved to is important. You'll notice, this question is not about asking "where did your ancestor live?". Rather, this question is about possibilities and casting a wider net. Of course, if you know where your ancestors were at a specific time, you already have narrowed your search to a specific area. If you were not so lucky, some possible questions include:

- ✚ WHERE did my ancestor go to school, get married, go to church, have their babies, are buried?
- ✚ WHERE could my ancestor(s) have moved from?
- ✚ WHERE did other members of the community move to or move from?
- ✚ WHERE are the records for the area?

Strategy: Cast a wider net and leave your assumptions by the road. You may find your ancestor in places you never thought they would be.

WHEN did my ancestor live in this place?

Which came first, the chicken or the egg? All joking aside, laying out the sequence of events is critical for knowing where to pursue people and records. If you try to place your ancestor in a county or state too early or too late, you may miss valuable records. Creating timelines are important because, until you put all the records and events in chronological order you may not recognize what your ancestors experienced and how those events may have affected them.

- ✚ WHEN did my ancestors get married, divorced, or remarried?
- ✚ WHEN were my ancestors and siblings born? Correlating the birth dates for children could help determine which spouse was the appropriate mother or father.

Strategy: Create a profile of your ancestor, including a timeline, remembering to include dates and locations, as well as other 'extraneous' or seemingly superfluous information like occupations, witnesses, and addresses

WHY was my ancestor in this place at this time?

Asking yourself the obvious questions (was [s]he born here, migrated here, married here, died here, etc.?), is a good start, but you need to follow up with the WHY. For example:

- ✚ WHY was my ancestor drawn to this place? Did they follow family or perhaps the move was made in search of work? Did they do it alone or were they part of a larger cluster?
- ✚ WHY did they move away or stay in the same community for decades?
- ✚ WHY did they change their name? Why did they choose that name?

Strategy: Get to know the area you are looking in. Get to know the era you're researching.

HOW did my ancestor live his or her life?

I like to call this the "how-done-it. Understanding a little about social class, transportation modes, and legal codes such as black laws, etc., can help you better understand how your ancestors lived, as well as provide some important clues in tracing them. For example:

- ✚ HOW did my ancestor get to this place? Did they walk, follow a trail, were sold, etc.?
- ✚ HOW did my ancestor make a living? Were they farmers, sharecroppers, craftsmen, domestic servants, etc.?
- ✚ HOW did my ancestors meet? Did they live around the corner from one another or attend the same school or church?
- ✚ HOW did my ancestor die? Was death sudden or follow a lingering illness? Was it a natural death or did he/she die violently? Was there an epidemic going on at the same time?
- ✚ HOW did my ancestor get his or her name?
- ✚ HOW did my ancestor fit into society?
 - Did my ancestor participate in a war? If so which war, what branch of the military, and what was their rank?
 - What religion was practiced by my ancestors? Is it a religion that is still around? Are the same practices and traditions in place?
 - How were my ancestors expected to behave (gender, race, occupation, etc.)? What happened when they didn't follow these expectations?

Strategy: Research the culture of the people and community, as well as the events that shaped the times in which your ancestor lived. Such research into personal and family events, as well as local, national, and global events, is critical to creating a profile of your ancestor.

WHAT kinds of records were created by, for, or about my ancestor?

Seeking answers to the other questions above, lead naturally to the final question: what kinds of records could have been created by, for, and about my ancestors? Too often, we focus only on those records or documents that mention our ancestor or his family by name. By asking questions that help identify the events, the time period, the social norms, the daily life, and other circumstances affecting our ancestors, we can then identify the types of records that might have been created to document such events.

- ✚ WHY was the record created? Did it document legal relationships or codify conformance with societal norms?
- ✚ WHO created, transcribed, abstracted, or indexed the records? Was it a government agency, a local or parish church, a fraternal organization, or a newspaper, etc.?
- ✚ WHEN were the records created? Is it a typed index versus a handwritten index created simultaneously to the original record?
- ✚ WHAT timeframes are covered by the records? Did the event occur before or after civil registration?
- ✚ WHERE are the records now? Who has them? Are they in the national or state archives? Does a local historical society maintain them?
- ✚ HOW can I access the records?

Strategy: Remember, each question should have a factual answer — none of these questions should be answered with a simple "yes" or "no".

Some Final Advice

There are no right or wrong questions when conducting genealogy research. Questions are indispensable tools in the search for understanding and human growth and development. In genealogical research, we ask questions to expand our understanding of who our ancestors were and how they lived, we ask questions to grow as family historians, and we ask questions to get a better sense of what came before and how it has molded our development.

Without the aid of these six questions, you may well miss your target when you are following your ancestors' journey back in time.

- ✚ Give into your curiosity -- give yourself permission to be curious.
- ✚ When asking questions, resist the temptation to rush to judgment. Don't apply today's political correctness to the past.
- ✚ Above all else, never stop asking questions.





Missouri State Archives...Where History Begins Christina Miller, Missouri State Archives

The Missouri State Archives is the official repository for state records of permanent and historical value. Its mission is to foster an appreciation of Missouri history and illuminate contemporary public issues by preserving and making available the state's permanent records to its citizens and their government.

Currently, the Archives holds more than 336 million pages of paper; 770,000 photographs; 9,000 maps; 66,000 reels of county records on microfilm, 560 cubic feet of published state documents and 1,000 audio/video items

State Government Records

- Records of Statewide Elected Officials (Office of the Governor, etc.)
- Records of the General Assembly
 - Session Laws
 - Committee Records
- Records of State Agencies
 - Department of Health and Senior Services (Death Certificates)
 - Department of Public Safety (military records)
 - Military service cards available in the Soldiers Database (War of 1812-World War I)
 - World War I Bonus Claims
 - World War II Reports of Separation
 - National Guard Enlistment Contracts (1900-1945)
 - Department of Corrections
 - State Penitentiary Records
 - Department of Agriculture (Missouri State Fair, etc.)
 - Etc.
- Records of the State Courts (Supreme and Appellate)
- Photograph Collections
 - Numerous statewide photo collections – Commerce and Industrial Development, Tourism, MoDOT

County Records on microfilm

- MSA holds 65,000+ reels of film (deeds, marriages, circuit and probate court materials, etc.)
- A roll-by-roll listing of this film is available online:
www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/county/croll.asp
- County microfilm is constantly being added.

Online Databases

www.sos.mo.gov/archives

Death Certificates, 1910-1967 - www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/deathcertificates

- Index with images. New year added each spring.

Birth & Death Records, pre-1910 - www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/BirthDeath/

- Abstract of the birth, stillbirth, and death records recorded before 1909 and that are available on microfilm at the Missouri State Archives. Birth and Death records were not required prior to 1910, and most counties only had the *option* to record them from 1883-1893.

Civil War Provost Marshal Index - www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/provost/

- The collection details how the provost marshal affected the lives of citizens who came into contact with the Union Army. The provost marshal records offer a unique look at a state divided and the war society that resulted. In addition to a resource for military research, the provost marshal papers provide information about the role of women during the war, its effect on slavery, and the difficulties experienced by war refugees.
- Digital copies of some reels available here: www.sos.mo.gov/archives/provost/provostPDF

Coroner's Inquest – www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/coroners/

- In Missouri, the coroner is a county official, usually elected, who investigates and creates records for deaths that occur under accidental, questionable, unusual, or suspicious circumstances.
- Index for the records for 12 counties

Land Records – www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/land/

- The database contains over 280,000 entries from French and Spanish land concessions, federal land sales and state issued patents. The records may include names of purchasers, claimants and assignees, county, date of purchase, and legal land description (township, section, range and number of acres sold).

Missouri Judicial Records – www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/JudicialRecords/

- Index to some county court records (circuit and probate) available on microfilm at the Missouri State Archives. A few of the indexes include images.

Missouri State Penitentiary – www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/msp/

- The database indexes the Register of Inmates Received 1836–1931 and the Register of Military Prisoners, 1864–1875. The register of inmates received includes information about the prisoners, their crimes and sentences, as well as when they entered and were released. The database currently includes some images of registers and mugshots.

Missouri Supreme Court Historical Records –

www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/supremecourt/

- The database provides an index and abstract of the criminal and civil court cases that were appealed to the territorial Superior Court and state Supreme Court of Missouri up to 1868, and a partial listing of cases to 1889. Images are included for all cases 1820-1865.

Naturalization Records – www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/naturalization/

- Index to pre-1906 naturalization records for 23 counties.

Soldiers Records: War of 1812 – World War I - www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/soldiers/

- Index (with images for most wars) of the individual service cards for more than 576,000 Missourians who served in the military from the War of 1812 through World War I.

Researching at the Archives

600 West Main Street
P.O. Box 1747
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(573) 751-3280
archref@sos.mo.gov

Hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Thursday: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Saturday: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Cameras, laptops, computers are allowed in the Reference Room.

Original records will not be pulled Thursday evenings or Saturdays – They will need to be requested in advance if you want to use them at those times.

Research Requests

- Each request should include your full name, e-mail address, phone number, and regular postal mail address.
- Submit **only one** request and **allow us to complete your research** before submitting another. Each genealogical request should contain the following information:
 - Provide the full **name of the individual** whose record is requested, if known. In the case of a marriage record, give both names if possible.
 - Provide one **county**, as all local records are arranged by county (name of town or legal land description may also be given).
 - Specify the exact **type of record**. We cannot search “for any record available.”
 - Provide exact **date** if known. For all deed records you must limit the search to a five year period. For all other requests please indicate as narrow a period as possible, up to a ten year date range.
- Each historical research question or request for Missouri information should be clearly written with a specific question.
- Please provide a record citation if you have one (i.e. microfilm reel number, box and folder number, case #, etc.)
- E-mail is retrieved daily. All e-mail requests are combined with regular postal mail requests and routed to the appropriate staff researcher. It may take up to eight weeks to receive a reply. E-mail requests are not given priority or answered before regular postal mail requests.
- Once the request has been researched, a response will be e-mailed back to you with information regarding copy fees.

I'VE GOT--OR I'M GETTING--MY DNA REPORT: NOW WHAT DO I DO?



Patti Gillespie, B.A., M.S.
Family Lines & Stories
www.familylinesandstories.com
patti@familylinesandstories.com

"The nitrogen in our DNA, the calcium in our teeth, the iron in our blood, the carbon in our apple pies were made in the interiors of collapsing stars. We are made of starstuff" Carl Sagan, *Cosmos*, p.255, New York: Ballantine Books, 1980.

"The information encoded in your DNA determines your unique biological characteristics, such as sex, eye color, age and Social Security number" Dave Barry, *Dave Barry Is from Mars and Venus*, p.146, New York: Ballantine Books, 2009.

Finding More to Do With Our DNA Report:

1. All Testing Companies have instructional information about their tests on site

2. Conferences:

- local
- state
- national

3. Facebook Groups:

- *Genetic Genealogy Tips and Techniques*
- *International Society of Genetic Genealogy*
- *DNA Detectives*

4. Books:

- *Genetic Genealogy in Practice* (DNA workbook) by Blaine Bettinger & Debbie Parker Wayne, Family Tree Books, 2016.
- *Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* by Blaine Bettinger, Family Tree Books, 2016.

5. Webinars by:

- *Legacy Family Tree*,
- *Family Search*,
- *Ancestry*,
- *BCG*,
- *Minnesota Genealogical Society*,
- *Illinois State Genealogical Society*,
- *Southern California Genealogical Society*,
- *National Archives and Regional Archives (NARA)*,

6. Podcasts:

- *Extreme Genes*
- *The Genealogy Guys*,
- *Genealogy Happy Hour*,
- *The Genealogy Professional*,
- *Family Tree Magazine Podcasts*
- *(Cyndi's List)*

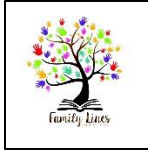
7. Institutes:

- GRIP (3) (PA & NY),
- SLIG (UT),
- IGHR (GA),
- SCGS (CA)

8. Blogs:

- *The Genetic Genealogist*,
- *Your Genetic Genealogist*,
- *Kitty Cooper's Blog*,
- *DNA eXplained*,
- *Worldwide Genealogy* (esp 25 Sep 2016),
- *Segment-ology*,
- *Deb's Delvings*, and
- *ISOGG*

MILITARY PENSION RECORDS: VITAL RECORDS IN DISGUISE



Patti Gillespie, B.A., M.S.

Family Lines & Stories

www.familylinesandstories.com

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“Pension Records. The federal government and some state governments granted pensions or bounty land to officers, disabled veterans, needy veterans, widows or orphans of veterans, and veterans who served a certain length of time. Application files often contain supporting documents such as discharge papers, affidavits, depositions of witnesses, narratives of events during service, marriage certificates, birth records, death certificates, pages from family bibles, and other supporting papers. Pension records usually contain more genealogical information than service records”

Wiki, “US Military Pension Records,” FamilySearch (www.familysearch.org), 5 Dec 2017.

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Blogs

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Moneymaker, Will. *Ancestral Findings*, “Using Military Records to Construct Family Trees.” (<https://ancestralfindings.com>), no date.

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Scott, Craig Robert. *Understanding Revolutionary War and Invalid Pension Ledgers, 1818 – 1872, and the Payment Vouchers They Represent*. Berwyn Heights, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2014.

United States War Department. *Pensioners of the Revolutionary War Struck Off the Roll. Clearfield Co., 1898*.

Pension Records by Conflict

- Colonial Wars, 1607 to 1763
- Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783
- War of 1812, 1812 to 1815
- Mexican War, 1846 to 1848
- Civil War, 1861 to 1865
- Indian Wars, 1780's-1890's
- Spanish-American War, 1898
- Philippine Insurrection, 1899 to 1902
- World War I, 1917 to 1918
- World War II, 1941 to 1945

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Powell, Kimberly. *ThoughtCo*, "Civil War Union Pension Records," (<https://www.thoughtco.com>). Accessed 27 April 2018.

Record of Invalid Pension Payments to Veterans of the Revolutionary War and Regular Army and Navy, March 1801–Sept. 1815. National Archives Microfilm Publication M1786. Ancestry.com (<https://search.ancestry.com>), Accessed 28 April 2018.

Millionaire or Not—Developing a Proof Argument By Lauri Jean Swett GenealogyKC 2018

Millionaire: a single word written on the back of an old photograph. The man in the picture is John Rickard Clements, aka J.R. Could it be true? Could an ancestor of mine actually have become a millionaire almost one hundred years ago? If so, how would I prove it today? Or, is this just another family story? Where does one even start?

We always start with best practices and solid research:

- Provide evidence for the data in our family trees
- Work from the present to the past
- Work from the known to the unknown
- Start with home sources and documents already collected
- Question everything

Not all of our genealogical questions can be solved by finding just the right document. Often documents will disagree. When there is no one document or too many documents with differing information, we can turn to the Genealogical Proof Standard created by the Board for the Certification of Genealogists (BCG). The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS) is our road map for testing, documenting, and having faith in our genealogical hypotheses and conclusion. Its wording is intimidating, but the process is worth the time and effort.

The Genealogical Proof Standard, a five step process, is set forth in the BCG Genealogical Standards Manual.

1. *We conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for all information that is or may be pertinent to the identity, relationship, event, or situation in question.*
2. *We collect and include in our compilation a complete, accurate citation to the source or sources of each item of information we use.*
3. *We analyze and correlate the collected information to assess its quality as evidence.*
4. *We resolve any conflicts caused by items of evidence that contradict each other or are contrary to a proposed (hypothetical) solution to the question:
and*
5. *We arrive at a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.¹*

¹ Rose, Christine, *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, California: CR Publications, 2009), p. 3, citing *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual* (Orem, Utah; Ancestry Publishing, 2000), pp. 1-2.

The 5 Steps of the Genealogical Proof Standard

Step One—Thorough Research

Reasonably exhaustive does not mean we have to collect every piece of paper that might mention our ancestor's name. We do search for and retrieve documents that might prove or disprove our theory regardless of whether they prove us right.

To answer the question if J.R. was a millionaire, we start with his will and probate information. If these documents prove he is a millionaire, we have proven our hypothesis. We still continue with steps 2-5. We create a source citation, analyze the document, and write up our analysis. We can now say with confidence that this family story is true. If not, we develop a research plan for documents that discuss a person's wealth such as census, tax, and land records.

Step Two—Cite Our Sources

Do not get all caught up in the form and format and skip this step. We are not attempting to submit our BCG portfolio, where the placement of a colon is of importance. We are providing enough information so that we, our grandchild, or our fourth cousin-twice removed who lives across the United States can find this specific source to compare with any new evidence that tests our conclusion.

Genealogy sites like Ancestry and FamilySearch provide source citations. Websites like Citation Machine and Evidence Explained can assist in creating source citations.

There are 3 main parts of a source citation: 1) what am I looking at, 2) who created it, and 3) where did I find it. For a book, this is the author, title, publication information and page number. Footnote 1 is an example. For a deed, this would include which location recorded the deed, the volume and page number, and whether you found the deed online, at an archive, or at the county recorder's office. FamilySearch provides this citation for J.R.'s probate papers: "Manitoba Probate Records, 1871-1930," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:61903/1:1:QKBT-SRW2> : 15 July 2017), John R Clements, date 1926-1927, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba, Canada; citing file number 17505, Provincial Archives, Winnipeg; FHL microfilm 1,419,754.

Step Three—Analyze

Take each document one at a time and analyze it. Correlate it with other documents collected. Some questions the document should answer are:

- Do we have the right people?
- What does it tell us about them?
- What is unique about this document?
- Does it provide any new information?
- Is anything missing from the document that we would expect to be there?
- Does it conflict with other documents?
- What other records does it lead us to research?

Taking good notes during this step will make writing up our analysis easier.

Step Four—Resolve Conflicts

We cannot just ignore conflicting information. It must be reasonably addressed. We do not have to resolve the conflicts beyond a reasonable doubt. We do have to have a reason for picking our choice that we can comfortably backup.

We cannot just say that we were born on our great-grandfather's 100th birthday because it is the answer we want. Reasons for multiple dates may be: 1) the headstone for his FindAGrave is so weather-worn that an 8 looks like a 3, 2) he lied about his age on his draft registration to be included, or 3) great-grandmother was so grief stricken that she provided the wrong date for his death certificate. We look for the possible answers to why they disagree.

A prime example of conflicting information to be resolved is ages on federal census records. On average, women only aged seven years, but the census was taken every ten years. A simple table showing the census year and birth year not only helps us choose the most probable birth year, but it should be included in our write-up. Also, we should correlate ages from other documents with the census information.

Step Five—Write It Out

Just as with citations, we can get all caught up in the form and format and never start.

If the will and probate packet prove that J.R. was a millionaire, we simply write a one-paragraph proof summary that includes the citation and analysis. If we are trying to prove a birth date, then a table and a paragraph or two explaining why we chose our date over the other possibilities may be all that is needed. Determining a woman's maiden name may merit several pages and a journal article.

Applying the Genealogical Proof Standard

Knowing the 5 steps does us no good unless we apply them. Start simply by applying them to a set of conflicting birthdates or places. The National Genealogical Society's Quarterly is full of complex proof arguments that can be studied to improve our skills.

Resources for Further Study

Rose, Christine. *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case* (San Jose, California: CR Publications, 2009),

Jones, Thomas W. *Mastering Genealogical Proof* (Arlington, Virginia: National Genealogical Society, 2013)

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 1912-present.



Multiple Ancestors with the Same Name Which One is Mine?

Presenters: Char Mitts & Pam Miller
September 8, 2018

Why? - Same name for two different people or different names for the same person, the research strategies are the same

- Incomplete names
- Variant spellings
- Nick names
- Naming patterns in the community
- Name changes because of move or immigration
- Assumptions were made

Start with a Research Plan, Use a Research Log

- Outline the individuals you would like to compare in a research plan, the records you would like to search and where to look for them.
- Using a Research Log with citations will help you remember the path you took and the records you used to arrive at your conclusion

Gather information about each persons **"Unique Identity"**

- Their name and variant spellings, nick names, aliases and naming patterns of ethnic groups or area.
- Their relationships with family members
- Their relationships with those they knew – FANS
- Unique events in their lives – dates and locations

Use timelines, your genealogy program or other method to compare the evidence of each person you are studying, side by side

- Start with what you already know about each person as a child and/or as a parent – don't make assumptions, use the facts
- Several timelines or charting methods of each person maybe required as you study their lives

Where to Start - Ask family members first especially the older generations!

What Records to Use

1. First record - the **census**
 - Use every census - Federal, State, Local, Mortality, Agricultural, Manufacturing, etc.
 - Use all information in every census
 - Record relationships, occupation, locations, dates, real estate values, personal property values, military service, citizenship, etc... USE EVERYTHING IN YOUR COMPARISON.

2. Next use **vital records**
 - Study and include **all vital records** for each person - birth, marriage & death
 - Note all information included on the record - dates, locations, occupations and relationships on each record
3. Then study **other records** for additional information they may include:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Family Histories (for clues) | Newspapers |
| Local Histories | Church Records |
| Maps | Burial/Cemetery Records |
| Land Records | Voting Records |
| Tax Records | Military Service & Records |
| Migration Clues | Immigration |

Don't skip records because:

- The records may be more difficult to find
- You know the information already, such as a child's birth information because it was on their death certificate

Look at the original record, not just the index

Don't skip generations

Open up and study their FANs - Friends, Associates & Neighbors

Study Their Families

- Shared the same surname
- Lived in the same or nearby location
- Married into the family
- Immigrated or migrated together

Study Their Associates & Neighbors

- Shared the same surname
- Witnesses on documents
- Often lived or worked in close proximity
- Those that traveled together – immigration, migration
- Owned or received money - probate records, newspaper
- Serve as a leader together

Compare - Everything needs to line-up

- As you create the timelines for each person and their families continuously compare the information
- Carefully analyze every document and source
- Use your research log, writing citations as you go
- Make a copy of the record to reanalyze if needed later

Start with a Research Plan and Using a Research Log

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- Write clearly defined goals in your Research Plan with the records you plan on searching
- Use comparison charts/timelines
- Create an "Unique Identity" for each person you are studying
- Ask other family members
- Research records and use all information within them
- Research all other family members
- Research associates and neighbors

Remember

- Make your research so thorough that you will never need to repeat it
- When you study all records relating to each person's "Unique Identity" you will recognize discrepancies as they occur.
- Through careful analysis, copying the records you find, taking and studying your research log, of both the positive and negative results, using citations, transcribing when needed and not assume anything you will know when you find the person you were looking for.

Be Kind - Share the information you gathered with the sources you use to come to your conclusion. It will help:

- YOU! Share your findings with a non-genealogist
- Other genealogist studying your line
- Understand how to do a more exhausted search in their future research
- With missing link they needed in another line

From Marsha Hoffman Rising's - *The Family tree Problem Solver: Tried and True Tactics for Tracing Elusive Ancestors p. 142-151*

- Eight Steps to Distinguish Individuals Know your ancestor
- Five Common Errors made by genealogists attempting to sort out individuals with the same name.

Suggested for Further Study:

Morgan, George G. and Drew Smith, *Advanced Genealogy Research Techniques*, New York: McGraw Hill Education, 2013

Rising, Marsha Hoffman Rising, *The Family tree Problem Solver: Tried and True Tactics for Tracing Elusive Ancestors*. Cincinnati: Family Tree Books, 2011

Online Suggested for Further Study:

Legacy Family Tree Webinars <https://familytreewebinars.com/>

Rasmussen, Geoff, *Technology and Techniques for Differentiating Two People with the Same Name*

Clifford, Karen A.G. *Too Many with the Same Name*

YouTube – Ancestry Channel - <http://youtube.com/user/ancestrycom>

Crista Cowan, *Same Name - Different Man*

No More Microfilm – No Problem

By Lauri Jean Swett

GenealogyKC 2018

FamilySearch shocked the genealogical community with its announcement this summer that it was discontinuing microfilm distribution to local family history centers and affiliate libraries. Why would FamilySearch make this change after 80 years? The primary reason for the change is that most of its microfilm collection has been digitized and is available online. Additionally, digital cameras are now used for record preservation not film. According to FamilySearch, their entire collection will be digitized by 2020.¹ With the ‘why’ out of the way, the next question is: if most of the collection is already digitized and available online, how do we access the images?

Images Attached to Indexes

The easiest way to locate images in FamilySearch is to follow those attached to indexes. To do this, search the historical records at www.familysearch.org/hr/search with an ancestor’s name. The entries in the list of search results will have icons on the far right. The camera icon means an image is available. Click on this icon to view the digital image. Does the camera icon include a webpage behind it? This means the image is available on another website such as BillionGraves.com or FindAGrave.com. Click this icon and you have the option to visit the partner website to see the image.

Indexes without Images with Film or Digital Folder Numbers

This option requires a few more steps. First, open the index entry. The microfilm number may be in two locations. To the right of the entry details may be a section that includes the index name, GS Film Number, Digital Folder Number and Image Number. GS stand for Genealogical Society of Utah, the precursor to FamilySearch. Take note of these numbers as you will use them when searching the FamilySearch catalog. Clicking on the film or digital folder number will not take you to the images but an alphabetical listing of the index entries. If the film or folder number is not listed to the right, read through the “Citing this Record” section below the indexed information. Make note of film number, volume numbers, certificate numbers and other information to more easily find the image of interest.

Using the Film/Folder Number to View the Image

From the index entry, scroll to the top of the webpage and click on the catalog tab which takes you to www.familysearch.org/catalog/search. Under “Search for:” click on “Film/Fiche Number” and enter the microfilm number or digital folder number and click “Search.” This takes you to the simple catalog entry. Clicking on the record’s name reveals the details of author, format, language, and publication information, followed by notes and subject headings for the catalog. Below this information is the microfilm information. Scroll down to locate the film or folder of interest and look to its right for a camera icon. Clicking on this icon opens the digital images. If the image number was

¹ “[FamilySearch Digital Records Access Replacing Microfilm](http://media.familysearch.org/),” *FamilySearch*, posted 26 June 2017 (http://media.familysearch.org/ : accessed 28 June 2017)

included in the index entry, replace image 1 with that number and press enter. Double clicking on the highlighted image allows the user to view our record of interest.

Microfilm Tips

If the index entry did not include an image number, look at the beginning and end of the film for an index or directions on using it. Is the film strip divided by county, organized by certificate number or by date? It may take a while to locate the exact record sought. These same steps that helped us find our record on microfilm helps us find it among the online images.

Catalog Icons

Each microfilm in the catalog will also have icons to the right. The magnifying glass allows us to search the index. The camera means digital images are available. The camera with a key above it means the images cannot be viewed from home. A trip to your local family history center, affiliate library such as The Midwest Genealogy Center, or the FamilySearch Library in Salt Lake City, UT may be necessary. A microfilm icon means that digital images are not available from FamilySearch. Search online to see if another provider has the images online. The microfilm may be part of the collection at a local family history center, or an affiliate library. Scroll to the top of the microfilm details and look for the location drop down box. This box shows locations that have at least one of the microfilms in that record group. Changing to a different location will show only the films available at that location.

Unindexed Records and Indexes without Film or Folder Number

A word of caution. Not all FamilySearch indexes include film or folder numbers, and not all microfilm records have been indexed. With such records, the old school approach is necessary. Do a catalog search by location, author or subject to find the record of interest. Once we have indentified the catalog entry we wish to pursue, we look for the icons to determine how to access that record.

Happy hunting!
Lauri Jean Swett

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OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

Kathy.meade@arkivdigital.com

INTRODUCTION -OVERVIEW OF SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

The Swedish church books are usually the first Swedish records that one uses when tracing one's Swedish roots. These records are a "gold mine" because they are so complete and contain such detailed information. The Swedish Church was responsible for maintaining the vital records from the late 1600's to 1991. The most commonly used church books are:

- Birth and Christening (*födelse- och dopbok*)
- Banns and Marriage (*lysnings- och vigselbok*)
- Death and Burial (*död- och begravningsbok*)
- Moving in and out (*In- och utflyttningslängd*)
- Household and congregation (*husförhörslängd och församlingsbok*)
- Church accounts

In many cases, one can trace a person's life in the church books from birth to death or birth to emigration. But sometimes, one meets obstacles such as not being able to decipher or read the place name where a person moved to. Sometimes, the minister recorded the information such as a birth date or birth parish incorrectly in a household book or the person simply disappears. Today, we will look at some common obstacles that researchers encounter while researching in the Swedish church books.

HOW ARE THE BOOKS ORGANIZED?

The birth, marriage, death and moving books are usually organized chronologically. Whereas the household/congregation books are organized by place name. Many books may include multiple sets of records such as birth, marriage and death or moving records in one volume. One should always check for a table of contents in a volume that will list where the various record types begin in the volume. But not all books with multiple record sets contain a table of contents so one may need to browse through the book to find the various sections. Household/congregation books usually have a place name index in the beginning or at the end of the book. But not all do; in which case you will need to search through the book page by page.

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE PLACE?

You find place names in birth, marriage, death and in household/congregation records. In the birth, marriage and death books, one finds the name of village, farm or place in the parish where the person resided. In the household records, you will find the birth place usually the birth parish but not always plus places where the person may have moved from or moved to. Interpreting these place names sometimes can be a challenge because the place name is abbreviated, the writing is not legible, the place name is not noted in the place name index, an old spelling of the place name is used or the place name is not familiar.

TOOLS FOR DECIPHERING OR FIGURING OUT PLACE NAMES

1. Place name indexes in the household/congregation books. These are usually in the front of the book but sometimes in the back.
2. Parish pages in the Family Search Wiki – <https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden>
3. *Ortnamnsregistret* - Free online database of Swedish place names
<http://www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/sprak/namn/ortnamn/ortnamnsregistret.html>

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

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4. Online county and parish maps <http://memmingsforskarna.se/sockenkartor.html>
5. Svenska Ortnam – CD Database of 400,000 place names
 - a. Purchase CD at:
 - i. <https://www.rotterbokhandeln.se/>
 - ii. <http://webbutik.riksarkivet.se/se/>
6. Geografiskt Statistiskt Headlexikon Öfver Sverige (Rosenberg)
 - a. National Swedish Archives Site <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/>

THE PLACE NAME IS AN ABBREVIATION. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

| Swedish | English |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Här i socken | Here in this parish |
| Förs. | (This) parish |
| Ib., ibid, ibm, ibidem | In the same place |
| Ditto, ditto | Same place as above entry |
| Se ovan | See above |
| Se nedan | See below |
| G.B .(gamla bok) | Previous book |
| N.B (nästa bok) | Next book |
| Obest.(obestämd) | Uncertain or unknown |
| S 4 or sid. 4 | Page 4 |

UNDERSTAND PARISH ORGANIZATION

PASTORAT

The *pastorat* is a geographical area that a minister has responsibility for within the Swedish Lutheran Church. The *pastorat* may include one or multiple parishes. This means that a minister might have had administrative responsibility for several parishes at the same time. If there are multiple parishes in a *pastorat*, the parish where the minister lives is called the *moderförsamling* or mother parish and the other parishes are called *annexförsamlingar* or annex parishes.

When a minister had responsibility for multiple parishes, he would usually store all the parish books together and sometimes he would record a birth record in the wrong book or note an incorrect place on a moving certificate. Thus, if you are tracing a person and can't locate a record in the parish book where you think that it should be recorded, you should check to see if the parish is a mother or annex parish and then look for the person in the other annex parishes.

You will find information if the parish was a *moderförsamling* (mother parish) or an *annexförsamling* (annex parish) in the info box for a parish archive in ArkivDigital. You can also find the information at the website: *Sveriges Församlingar genom tiderna* or Swedish parishes throughout time (See page 4 for URL).

MY ANCESTOR MOVED TO STOCKHOLM BUT WHERE IN STOCKHOLM?

Many people moved to Stockholm from rural parishes. Often the moving out record in the rural parish notes that the person moved to Stockholm and the date but not the parish in Stockholm. But where in Stockholm? There are many parishes within Stockholm. If the person moved to Stockholm in the latter 1800's, one can do a name search on the free site for the Stockholm City Archives: <http://digitalastadsarkivet.stockholm.se/Rotemannen2012/Search.aspx> . Also, you can search the 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 Swedish censuses and then go backwards in time.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

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Before 1876 and if the parish is not known, you can try searching the population registers at the Stockholm city archives site: <http://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/hitta-i-arkiven/i-arkiven/mantalsregister/>

OLDER BOOKS – CAN'T READ THE HANDWRITING

In the older church books, the church book contents will vary by time and minister. Also, the handwriting becomes more difficult. First, you should review the records and see if you can determine the format of the record. For example: in a death record, it might be death date, deceased's name, residence in parish, age, cause of death and burial. The review each work and sometimes break a word down by letters. A good help is the 1814 Swedish Genealogical Dictionary at this free site: <http://swedishgenealogyguide.com/dictionaries> .

CHURCH RECORDS WERE DESTROYED

Church records have been destroyed by fire or other means for a few parishes. How can you trace people in these parishes? In cases where records were destroyed in the late 1800's or early 1900's, extracts of births, marriages and death records exist from 1860 forwards. There are census records beginning in 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. To go further back, sometimes the tax registers will help. In ArkivDigital, for many of the parishes where the church books have been destroyed, the tax records or population registers have been merged into the parish archive. One example is Ockelbo parish in Gävleborg county. Most of the church books were destroyed in 1904. You will find all the applicable tax registers from 1691 to 1900 for this parish in the Ockelbo archive in ArkivDigital. In ArkivDigital you will find the district copies of the tax registers in the archive for district registrar and the county copies in the archive titled, country office. Some of the national copies are in ArkivDigital in the chamber archive. All of the preserved national copies between 1642 – 1820 are on the National Swedish Archives site: <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/mantalslangder>

SUGGESTIONS FOR TRACING LOST PERSONS

During the 1800's and later, the minister usually notes the movement of a person in the household or congregation book and in the moving book. However, in the early 1800's and especially in the 1700's the moving notes are sparse and in many parishes completely missing. Below are some strategies for searching for persons who have disappeared in the books.

1. Begin to read through the death books and moving records (if any exist) for the closest in time from the disappearance of the person.
2. Search page by page in the same household book and even the next volume. It is not unusual for the person to show up in another farm in the same parish, in the same or subsequent household book. For the priest, it was self-evident that the person moved within the parish and he may not have thought that a notation was needed.
3. Is it during the latter 1800's or beginning of the 1900's, search for the person in the later censuses such as the 1880-1920 Population of Sweden, 1880, 1890, 1900 or 1910 population register and then follow the person backwards.
4. Older persons may move to the home of one of their children; follow the children if you don't know where they lived and see if the parents moved there.
5. Look in the estate inventory of the parents of person who disappeared, the estate inventory usually lists the children and often where they lived.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

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6. Still no luck in your search; it is time to search in moving and household records in nearby parishes and cities. Yes, it will take some time but you may be lucky and find the person you are searching for.
7. Check prison lists and court books, it can be that the person committed a crime so serious that he or she was executed. Executed persons are seldom noted in the death books.
8. Lastly, Google or search in trees on various sites such as Ancestry, Family Search, MyHeritage and other sites. Maybe someone else has done the research and found the person. ***But be careful and check the source to make sure that the information is accurate.***

COMMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD/CONGREGATIONS BOOKS

Notes in the comments books are important for obtaining a deeper understanding of your ancestor. You may find comments that a person committed a crime and notations referring to prison records or court records.

ONLINE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

<https://www.arkivdigital.net/> or <https://app.arkivdigital.se> \$\$ ArkivDigital

<https://www.ancestry.com/> \$\$

<https://sok.riksarkivet.se/> - National Swedish Archives

<https://www.familysearch.org/>

<https://www.myheritage.com> \$\$ (Household/congregations books 1881-1920)

STOCKHOLM CITY ARCHIVES

<http://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/>

SWEDISH PARISHES THROUGHOUT TIME

<http://www.skatteverket.se/folkbokforing/sverigesforsamlingargenomtiderna/forteckning.4.18e1b10334ebe8bc80003999.html>

SWEDISH GENEALOGY TUTORIALS AND ARTICLES

1. FamilySearch Wiki - https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden_Genealogy
2. ArkivDigital Swedish Genealogy - <https://www.arkivdigital.net/swedish-genealogy>
3. ArkivDigital Blog - <http://blog.arkivdigital.net/>
4. Swedish Genealogy Guide (learning guide – videos on Swedish handwriting, reading records, using ArkivDigital and dictionaries) <http://swedishgenealogyguide.com/>

SWEDISH GENEALOGY BOOKS

Clemensson, Per & Kjell Andersson. *Your Swedish Roots*, Provo, Utah, Ancestry Publishing, 2004.

Johansson, Carl-Erik, *Cradled in Sweden*. Sandy, Utah, Everton Publishers, 2002.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

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SWEDISH/GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARIES

- **Family Search Wiki – Sweden**
 - https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden_Genealogy
 - On Main page:
 - Click on Swedish Word list – and you will be directed to a Swedish/English genealogical dictionary. You can also download the file as a PDF file.
 - Click on Latin Word list – and you will be directed to a page that includes Latin words you might find in the Swedish church books
 - Click on Parish Register headings – and you will be directed to a PDF file that includes primary church book headings translated into English
- **ArkivDigital - <https://www.arkivdigital.net/>**
 - Select Swedish Genealogy and you will be directed to tutorials on Swedish genealogy including examples of Swedish church records with transcriptions and translations. Examples include 1700's and 1800's examples for birth, marriage and death records along with moving in/out and household records.

PLACE NAME TOOLS

- **1890 County and Parish maps**
 - <http://memmingsforskarna.se/sockenkartor.html>
 - You will see a map of Swedish counties and a named list of counties to the right of the map.
 - Click on the desired county and you will be directed to a PDF that includes a map of the county with the parishes numbered followed by a numerical list identifying the parish names of the numbered parishes. Then there will be an alphabetical list of the parishes showing the number on the map.
- Family Search Wiki Sweden
 - https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden_Genealogy
 - On Home page, you will find
 - Clickable map of counties
 - Under each county, numbered parish map
 - Click on parishes and you will find an alphabetical list of parishes
 - Click on Parish pages and you will find a list of parishes in alphabetical order. Click on desired parish and you will find a list of farms and villages for most parishes.

FAMILY TREE SITES

- **Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden and Swedish Genealogy Database**
 - <https://www.dis.se/>
 - Site is mostly in Swedish but there is a page in English that provides an overview of the site.
 - You can search by name in Disbyt to check if anyone has submitted a tree for that person.
 - You can search for free using the user name “guest” and password “guest” but you will only see a listing for the name, parish name and

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH BOOKS

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county. A yearly membership costs about \$15, and you will receive more details and the contact information for persons researching the person. If you submit a tree, you will see more trees in the database. The more you share, the more you see.

STOCKHOLM CITY ARCHIVES

- <http://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/>
 - Search in rotemansarkivet
 - Click on *hitta i arkiven* at top of page
 - Scroll down page and click on *Rotemansarkivet* link
 - Scroll down and click on *Länk till Rotemansarkivet söksida*
 - Click on English flag and search page will be in English
 - Search for tax registers (*mantalslängder* 1760 to 1884)
 - Click on *hitta i arkiven* at top of page
 - Scroll down page and click on *mantalslängder 1760 to 1884*

HANDWRITING TUTORIALS – SWEDISH GENEALOGY GUIDE

- <http://swedishgenealogyguide.com/>
 - Under dictionaries, you will find:
 - 1814 Swedish/English dictionary
 - 1799 Swedish/English dictionary
 - Under Learning center, you will find:
 - Video tutorials on Gothic handwriting and Spelling and Phonetics for Swedish Genealogy
 - Videos on reading birth records

DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE OF SOUTHERN SWEDEN

The Demographical Database of Southern Sweden (DDSS) consists of three separate databases containing transcriptions extracted from the original Swedish parish church records of births and baptisms, weddings, deaths and burials for about 400 parishes from Southern Sweden. The free site is both in Swedish and English.

- <http://ddss.nu/>
 - Click on British flag for English
 - Click on databases
 - Select desired type: birth, marriage or death
 - Select parish
 - Enter search criteria

Paying it forward:

Opportunities to Rescue, Transcribe, Abstract, Index & Share Records

Compiled by:
Mary E. Celeste and Joyce Pollock

We've all benefitted from the efforts of earlier genealogists and historians to make records and their content accessible!

How can you “pay” your fair share? There are countless opportunities all around you to participate in projects that need volunteers to compile, abstract, transcribe, tabulate, tag, digitize and/or index records. On the following pages you'll find a listing of organizations that will welcome your contributions, or you can contact and volunteer at a local archives, library, museum, house of worship, or other nearby place that holds documents that could be more useful if researchers knew what was contained in those documents. Pick a topic that holds special interest for you or an organization that has been especially helpful to your research and that will give you the satisfaction of being a part of helping others.

You can also initiate your own projects by making records that have been especially useful to you more accessible to others. This could be entries from your church registers, tombstones in a small nearby cemetery, or the pages of your great-grandmother's handwritten journals.

Before beginning a self-initiated project, the first thing you should do is check to see if anyone else has already done the same or similar project. Perhaps you can offer to work with them. If the project is incomplete, as a courtesy you should try to contact the originator before doing anything further, but if you are unsuccessful in establishing contact, it would be best to begin a new project where the original left off but be sure to provide a link to the original project for future researchers. Finally, if the original project is so outdated that it would be more useful to recreate it in a new format, do NOT merely copy the project. Do your own research, with guidance from the earlier project but by seeking out additional sources. You may have access to resources and information the author of the original project may not have known about.

As the initiator of a new project, you will need to determine the format in which to enter your data (which could be as simple as handwriting on index cards arranged alphabetically in a recipe box or making an alphabetical list in a Word document, or as sophisticated as using a computer program such as an Excel spreadsheet), and with whom you intend to share this index and the related documents. You'll also need to decide HOW you will let people know you've created this access and HOW you will share the original

materials. Will people come to your home, church or cemetery to view them, or will you mail printed copies or electronically forward digitized ones?

Be sure to read the article below under “Learn About the Process ...” section titled *At-Home Indexing...* which tells how volunteers for *FamilySearch*, in addition to their generous contributions, have significantly improved their own genealogical skills and comprehension of record elements through the process of indexing documents, and have become better researchers as a result. The work you do for others can also be a gift to yourself.

Understanding the Terms:

Abstract: (n) an abstract in genealogy is an inventory of the most important details of a genealogical document. (v) to create an abstract. See the article below titled “What Is an Abstract...” to learn how to abstract and why this is such a significant part of our research routine as responsible genealogists.

<https://ancestralfindings.com/what-is-an-abstract-and-why-do-you-need-to-use-them-in-genealogy-research/>

Compile: (v) 1) to put together (documents, selections, or other materials) in one book or work: 2) to make (a book, writing, or the like) of materials from various sources: to compile an anthology of plays; to compile a graph showing changes in profit; 3) to gather together: to compile data. (n) a compilation

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/compile>

Digitization: Digitizing or digitization is the representation of an object, image, sound, document or signal (usually an analog signal) by generating a series of numbers that describe a discrete set of its points or samples. The result is called digital representation or, more specifically, a digital image, for the object, and digital form, for the signal. This process is the current culmination in the evolution of copying an image from an original through transcription by handwriting or typing, using carbon paper, photographing, photocopying, and other methods, and has no apparent loss in quality of the original. This can be done by use of a computer scanner or digital camera. Audio and video media can also be digitized. To learn more about digitizing, see the Wikipedia article below.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digitizing>

Index: *n. pl. indexes or indices;* Something that serves to guide, point out, or otherwise facilitate reference, especially: 1) an alphabetized list of names, places, and subjects treated in a printed work, giving the page or pages on which each item is mentioned; 2) a table, file, or catalog; or 3) *Computers:* A list of keywords associated with a record or document, used especially as an aid in searching for information. Today, even social media, such as the hashtags (#) serve as a form of indexing. <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/index>

OCR (Optical Character Recognition): (also optical character reader) is a common method of digitizing printed texts so that they can be electronically edited, searched, stored more compactly, displayed on-line, and used in machine processes such as cognitive computing, machine translation, (extracted) text-to-speech, key data and text mining. OCR is a field of research in pattern recognition, artificial intelligence and computer vision. To learn more about OCR, its history and applications, see the article below on Optical Character Recognition.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_character_recognition

Tabulate: (v) is to arrange facts, numbers, or other information in the form of a table. Probably one of the most familiar “tabular forms” to genealogists is the United States Federal Census. See the section below about the history of our government’s efforts to keep track of the growing number of persons in the United States.

Tag: (n) Tags are keywords used to describe a piece of data, whether it's a web page, a digital photo or another type of digital document. These “tags” can later be used to retrieve all photos or documents which contain the desired person, place or thing to which the tag has been applied. It improves on the old way of organizing digitized content into “folders”, which limited the item to one descriptive word or phrase. To learn more about tagging photos and other digitized documents, see the article below titled “*What is Tagging? Learn How to Organize and Tag Photos*” <https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-tagging-1701732>

Timeline: (n) A timeline is a chronological listing of events related to a person, place, group or organization, or an event. This is an extremely useful tool for genealogy and historical studies and serves as a chronological (as opposed to alphabetical) index to the contents. See Beth Foulk’s article below regarding how she uses timelines to organize genealogical documents – and learn why she finds this so helpful. <http://genealogydecoded.com/2012/09/21/creating-timelines-to-make-sense-of-genealogy-records/>

Transcribe: (v) to make an **exact** copy, either handwritten or typed, of an original document exactly as found in the original source. (n): *transcription*. The article below by Kimberly Powell offers excellent and detailed advice on how to transcribe documents and should be consulted before beginning a transcription project. (Note to those of us who are “of a certain age”, can you remember the challenges presented when copies were made by typing with carbon paper or the resulting disasters when trying to correct an error?) <https://www.thoughtco.com/abstracting-and-transcribing-genealogical-documents-1421668>

A Brief History of Tabulating the US Federal Census:

- 1790-1840** The task of counting people in this country from 1790 to 1840 was traditionally assigned to the Assistant US Marshal, who authorized “enumerators” to go door-to-door to collect information and tally persons in residence.
- 1850** By 1850 the rate of population growth was making the earlier methods more complicated and difficult to tally. Census clerks tabulated data by hand.
- 1872** In 1872 **Charles Seaton**, Chief Clerk of the Census, invented the **Seaton device** which made tabulating easier by keeping the lines on large tally

sheets organized and isolated. Even with the Seaton devise it took nearly the entire decade to tabulate and publish the 1880 census.

- 1888** In 1888 a competition was held to find a more efficient method to process the ever-enlarging amount of data being collected. **Herman Hollerith's tabulator** consisted of electrically-operated components that "read" holes in paper punch cards.
- 1950s** Computers were introduced, and UNIVAC and now OCR are used to "read" the information.
- 1960s** FOSDIC first used the penciled-in circles to "read" information.
- 2000** OCR were introduced.
- 2012** When the 1940 census become available in 2012, genealogists eagerly awaited the availability of the state reports. Many months passed before the entire census was available to search on line.
<https://www.census.gov/history/www/innovations/technology>
- April 2022** Let's hope that when the 1950 census becomes available in 2022, it won't take months but only weeks to make it available to search!

Can't wait 'til 2022 to see yourself or immediate family members on the 1950 census? Lisa Louise Cooke has a possible solution for your dilemma:

<https://lusalouisecooke.com/2015/04/23/1950-census-substitute-what-to-use-until-its-release-date/>

Learn About the Processes of Making the Content of Records More Accessible:

Abstracting & Transcribing Genealogical Documents - by Kimberly Powell, 2017

<https://www.thoughtco.com/abstracting-and-transcribing-genealogical-documents-1421668>

At-Home Indexing Rapidly Increasing Genealogical Records Access

<https://www.mormonnewsroom.org/article/at-home-indexing-rapidly-increasing-genealogical-records-access>

Creating Timelines to Make Sense of Genealogy Records – Beth Foulk, 2012

<http://genealogydecoded.com/2012/09/21/creating-timelines-to-make-sense-of-genealogy-records/>

Digitization, Wikipedia.org <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digitizing>

Family Search Instructions: <https://www.thefhguide.com/project-5-indexing.html>

Optical Character Recognition: from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_character_recognition

What is an Abstract and Why Do You Need to Use Them in Genealogy Research?

<https://ancestralfindings.com/what-is-an-abstract-and-why-do-you-need-to-use-them-in-genealogy-research/>

What is Tagging? Learn How to Organize and Tag Photos – by Sue Chastain, 2018

<https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-tagging-1701732>

An Historical Look at Indexing Records:

The WPA: A Good Deal for Genealogists (Ancestry Academy Course)

<https://www.ancestry.com/academy/course/good-deal-genealogists-wpa>

General Overview of Opportunities:

Conference Keeper (this is an AMAZING website for genealogists – check it out!)

<http://conferencekeeper.org/volunteer/>

Family Tree Magazine

<https://www.familytreemagazine.com/premium/genealogy-insider-virtual-volunteering/>

A Few of the Many Unique Opportunities to “Pay It Forward”:

Note: some projects require that you be on-site while others can be done from home. Each project will have its own set of requirements and instructions.

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

Clay County Archives (see attached brochure): <https://claycountyarchives.org>

FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/indexing/>

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

Midwest Genealogy Center/Mid-Continent Public Library:

<https://www.mymcpl.org/genealogy/mgc-information/volunteers>

Missouri State Archives/Missouri Secretary of State:

<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/about/volunteers>

National Archives “Citizen Archivist Missions”: <https://www.archives.gov/citizen-archivist/missions>

New England Historic Genealogical Society/American Ancestors:

<https://www.americanancestors.org/Support/Volunteer>

US GenWeb Archives: <http://usgwarchives.net/contrib.htm>

World Archives Project/Ancestry.com: <https://www.ancestry.com/community/awap>

World Memory Project (WWII Holocaust)/Ancestry.com: <https://www.ancestry.com/cs/wmp>

See the attached brochure from Clay County Archives as an example of an organization that welcomes people like you who are looking for an opportunity to “pay it forward”.

Or, pick a collection of documents and initiate your own project!

Here’s a special invitation to participate in the Missouri Marriage Record Indexing Project:

The Missouri State Archives is working in conjunction with FamilySearch to create a free index to more than 3 million of the state’s marriage records, from the territorial period through 1969. Volunteers interested in assisting with online indexing of Missouri marriages are encouraged to contact the Missouri State Archives volunteer coordinator at archvol@sos.mo.gov

Does your organization have a “pay-it-forward project” that needs additional funding to complete? You can submit an application to the 21st Century Grant Program to be considered for up to \$1,000 from the Missouri State Genealogical Association (MoSGA) at: <https://mosga.org/cpage.php?pt=5> On this page, you can also see past recipients to get an idea of projects around our state.

Is there an individual, group, or organization that has put forth an extra effort to support genealogical research, activities, and/or publication in Missouri that have “paid it forward”? If so, encourage your local historical or genealogical society to show their appreciation by nominating them for an award of recognition from the Missouri State Genealogical Association (MoSGA) at: <https://mosga.org/cpage.php?pt=8>

Rescuing Them from Obscurity

The definition of obscurity is “the state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or unimportant.” Several studies (as well as our own instincts) have shown that family history is NOT unimportant. An ancient Maya homily says that a person dies three deaths, 1st when the spirit leaves the body, 2nd when the body is placed in the earth, and 3rd when that person’s name is spoken for the last time among the living.

This class will explore techniques & tools to keep our ancestors alive; rescuing them from that fate and preserving their legacies so important for the benefit of future generations. We’ll be exploring the use of tools such as: Kindex, (<https://app.kindex.org/>), Pinterest (<https://www.pinterest.com/>), Living Tags (<https://www.livingtags.com/how-to>), historical re-enactment, tools available at Family Search (<https://www.familysearch.org/>), and much more.

Our ancestors were once living, breathing people who lived and loved and have lessons that should be shared with future generations. Through the use of actual examples, we’ll discuss how these tools can keep their memories, lessons, and legacies alive.

| The tools in action! | |
|---|-------|
| Examples | Notes |
| 1. Sarah and Will Howard: historical re-enactment, audio CD, recreation of documents | |
| 2. Guy and Carroll Myers: avoiding the risk of being lost and forgotten | |
| 3. Myers Black Box: Collaboration, Kindex.org, sharing, building indexable archives | |
| 4. Peggy Cadreia: The Quilt...donate to a local historical society in honor of those gone | |
| 5. Myers Graveyard/William F T Myers: Cemetery Restoration, Virtual Cemeteries, Living Tags | |
| 6. Anne Green Dutson Carling: The book has been written, now how-to share her stories | |

Apps: Geneapardy, [familysearch.org/discovery/compare](https://www.familysearch.org/discovery/compare) (compare a face); uploading to FamilySearch Memories (a live demo of how easy this is), Relatives Around Me, FindAGrave, BillionGraves

TELL ME A STORY: ORAL HISTORY RECORDINGS

MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY | MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER

WHAT IS ORAL HISTORY?

o·ral his·to·ry

Noun:

1. The collection and study of historical information using sound recordings of interviews with people having personal knowledge of past...
2. A record of this kind: "their own oral histories".

2

IMPORTANCE OF ORAL HISTORY

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Why is it important to YOU?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Everyone has a storyo Stories of generations now gone or who will be goneo Genealogical research | <p>Why is it important to the COMMUNITY?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Educationo Preserves local historyo Documentation of history-gives depth and flavoro Divergent points of view |
|--|--|

3

MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY



TELL ME A STORY

4

Story Corp


- o Independent, non-profit organization
- o Travels the United States recording stories



- o Shares stories on NPR and on their website
- o Copy preserved at the Library of Congress
- o National Day of Listening

5

Listen. Honor. Share.



6

MGC RECORDING STUDIO

- o Computer, mixing board, microphones, headset
- o Audacity recording open-source software
- o Roxio burning software
- o Memorex exPressit



7

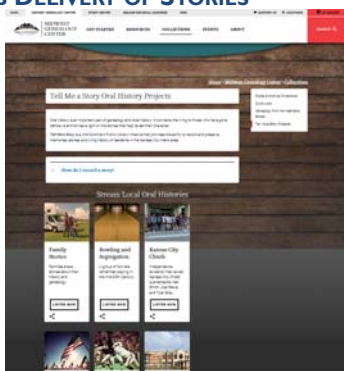
SHARING THOSE STORIES



- o Each participant gets a free CD with their story
- o Archived at MGC
- o Web delivery

8

WEB DELIVERY OF STORIES



9

CIRCULATING ORAL HISTORY KIT

- Checked out just like any other material
- Locate the kit in the MCPL online catalog



10

MISSOURI HUMANITIES COUNCIL GRANT



11

HOW YOU CAN DO IT

- Digital recorder
- Participants
- Questions
- Location
- Introduction.. include names, location, date
- Be in the moment!



12

The records are always right, right?

When the Records Are Missing, Inaccurate, or Conflict, What Can You Trust?

Mary E. Celeste, MLIS

How do we know if a record is “right”? Well, the short answer is, you don’t!

- **Record:** Loosely defined, a “record” can be anything that we use as a “source” for our family history, and can include traditional documents, books, maps, photos, oral histories (live or recorded), tombstones, ephemera, and anything else from which we derive facts.
- **Primary or Original Source:** A record that was created at the time of the event by a person or persons who witnessed the event. But does that make it infallible? Absolutely not!
- **Secondary or Derivative Source:** a record derived from other sources. Ideally the facts will remain as accurate as the original, but the process of creating a derivative source adds additional opportunity for error.
- **Preponderance of the Evidence:** a legal requirement that more than 50% of the evidence points to something. It is the burden of proof in a civil trial. The term “preponderance” implies weight or number of records but be careful that they are not multiple references to the same record. For this reason, you should always check the citation, follow the sources back to the original, and be skeptical if information is uncited.
- **Common Sense:** Sometimes your best tool is your own intuition. Use your noggin if your internal radar sets off some red flags. For example, if a child is born more than nine months after the death of the stated father, either the father’s death date or the child’s birth date should be questioned, or the identity of the man named as father may be wrong. If a child is born any time after the mother’s death, likewise, the mother’s death date, the child’s birth date, or the identity of the mother may be wrong. For a Colonial family with seven children born in Massachusetts but one in the middle born in Georgia, red flags should go up. If one or more children in a family were born considerably before the marriage of the parents, there may have been a former marriage and the identity and death of the parent of the oldest/older child(ren) is missing from your tree.

When records just don't "feel" right, follow Ronald Reagan's wise advice to "Trust but verify". If different unique records show conflicting information but you can't prove one to your satisfaction, keep digging until you can use the process of elimination to narrow down the possibilities to one that is most reasonable.

So, what could possibly go wrong?

Think about the records you are using:

- 1) **Why were they created?** Probably NOT for genealogists. Knowing the purpose of the record can help you evaluate what information was critical, and what was not; and, therefore, what is most likely to be accurate. For example, the census was done primarily for statistical purposes, so the spelling of names and exact ages were not of primary importance, but location was and, at times, citizenship/immigration, occupation, or education were of greater interest to the government than the personal identification. Death certificates completed in a medical institution are more likely to have accurate details about the death itself, but the birth information was provided by an informant, possibly a distraught family member or friend, and has a greater possibility of inaccuracies.
- 2) **Who was/were the informant(s)?**
 - a. **WHO was the informant and what was their relationship in the event?** Some records name the informant and may even have a signature, while many do not. This may help you evaluate the accuracy of the information. For example, for an institution such as a prison or hospital, the informant may have been a registrar, matron, director or other, and they may have had accurate information from their own records – or not. Of the Federal Censuses available to us, the only one in which the person who actually "responded" to the enumerator is shown is the most recent, the 1940 Federal Census. The "respondent" is indicated by a check mark next to his or her name.
 - b. **Were they present at and direct witnesses to the event?** This requirement varies with different records and if the informant is not named, you may not know how qualified they were.
 - c. **Were they old enough to comprehend what was happening or has too much time passed so that some details may have been forgotten or distorted? Are they mentally competent?** Again, things you don't necessarily know that could impact on the accuracy of the information given.
 - d. **Might they have been physically or emotionally traumatized to the extent that their testimony may have been skewed?** Sometimes a casual observer can be a more reliable witness than an emotionally involved one.
 - e. **Might they have personal reasons to give incorrect information or leave out significant details?** For example, a person may have lied on their marriage application or military enlistment if they were underage. Or, could they have been trying to hide their identity?
 - f. **Is there any indication that there was a language barrier or verbal disability that might make their answers hard to understand or record accurately?** For

example, a recent immigrant who spoke with a heavy accent or in a language that was unfamiliar to the recorder might have resulted in incorrect records even if the respondent was being forthright. For example, the German pronunciation of the letter “v” sometimes sounds like the English pronunciation of the letter “f” and other times like the letter “w” and is further complicated by the dialect of the speaker. Meanwhile, the letter “w” when spoken in German sounds like an English pronunciation of the letter “v”, so the recording errors may be understandable – literally! Or, the subject might not have been fluent enough in English to understand the questions and therefore the answers would not be accurate.

3) Who recorded the information?

- a. **Was their handwriting legible?** This issue is a major frustration for researchers!
- b. **It is possible that they may have been hard of hearing or had other impairments which might affect their ability to hear or understand respondents?** That may be impossible for modern researchers to evaluate.
- c. **Based on the document itself, do they appear to be relatively competent in their duties?** Is the spelling and grammar consistent as compared to other records of that time and place? Are personal and place names spelled consistently if repeated within the document?
- d. **Did they keep up with changes as laws and practices required different information or had new recording instructions?** A recorder/clerk/enumerator may have been using previously accepted practices but missed the instructions that outlined changes as new laws or circumstances made the earlier practices no longer appropriate.

4) Was the quality of the paper, ink, writing utensil, and storage conditions adequate to withstand the challenges of time, water, heat and humidity, pests, or other hazards?

Paper made from rag content is generally superior to that made from wood pulp and, therefore, paper products from the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods are often in better condition today than paper items created during and following the Civil War. This is why there are archival standards for paper used for vital records, registers, etc. Some inks bleed or fade more than others. High acidity causes paper to discolor, fade, become brittle, and flake. Items stored in climate-controlled buildings usually fare much better than those stored in attics, basements or out-buildings. All of these issues can make a record more difficult to read and lead to false conclusions. Important facts may be rendered unreadable by stains or be missing because that portion of the document was destroyed by pests.

5) Are you working with a record that has been transcribed/copied, abstracted, indexed, included in a database, or published in any format? It's time to dig a little deeper.

Each human being who has had a hand in making that information available to you, has also had an opportunity to change the original facts in a small or major way through human error.

- a. **Transcriptions, abstractions, and indexed records can be subject to typos, misspellings, missing information, and other errors making it an imperfect copy of the original.** If transcribing on a computer, be sure to turn off any auto-correct features. If doing so by hand, you'll need to control that ingrained fear of

the red-pencil and try to function as a human copy machine. Your goal in transcribing is to faithfully copy the original document, not improve it!

- b. **Even photocopied and scanned records can be subject to errors of omission if portions of the original are missed (edges or even entire pages can be missed in the copying process), or distortions, too dark or too light, or running out of ink may have occurred.** For example, old newspapers, originally intended to be disposable, were often printed on cheap, acidic paper which has made them prone to discoloring, fading, flaking, and disintegrating and often are even more difficult to read when digitized.
 - c. **Is the secondary record adequately cited** so you can compare it with the original record? Whenever possible, try to follow the paper trail via citations back to the original document, or as close as possible to the original.
- 6) Finally, **the record may be right but the researcher is the problem!**
- a. **Do you give proper attention to all the elements of the record, including column and row headings, abbreviations, “keys” to maps, archaic terminology, and the laws or practices that prompted the creation of the record which vary by time and location?** The creators of the original document or the secondary product (indexes, abstracts, spreadsheets, etc.) had a reason for including each of those elements and you should assume that there is some significance to their inclusion. The answer you are seeking may be hidden in plain sight!
 - b. **Have you studied the social/ethnic/cultural/religious practices of the population of the subject?** Are you familiar with any naming patterns practiced by the ethnic group of your ancestors that may give clues to the identity of the parents? Might different names have been used for the same person in religious documents than in civil records? Ignorance of these issues may mislead you to dismiss a relevant record.
 - c. **Have you given adequate attention to ALL the information contained on the document?** Sometimes we are so anxious to acquire a specific fact, such as a name or a date, we overlook seemingly irrelevant details which may have greater significance than we appreciate at the time.
 - d. **Do you know the history of the location?** For example, don't assume you have the wrong person because the location doesn't match where you believe them to have lived at a particular time; it may be they are in the same place but boundaries and/or place names have changed due to reorganization as populations grew. For information on U.S. county changes, enter a county or town name with the state in the search box of the FamilySearch Research wiki: <https://familysearch.org>
 - e. **Do you invest the necessary time and study to master the skills necessary to accurately interpret the information contained in the document? Do you make a real effort to be able to read unfamiliar handwriting, or understand archaic terminology or a foreign language on the document?** For example, handwriting which looked impossible at first glance becomes easier and easier to read with concerted effort. With the use of a foreign language dictionary or app or a source for archaic terms, unfamiliar words begin to make perfect sense and give you a more accurate, and sometimes far different, understanding of the document.
 - f. **Do you read any citations or descriptive notes that accompany the record so you know the source, history, recording agency, and purpose of the record?**

Databases, such as Ancestry.com or FamilySearch.org, often have outstanding explanations of the records they feature.

- g. Do you record “nicknames” as well as proper names to your tree?** Often a person may be identified by different names in different documents and you may miss several of these records if you are only looking for one name. You can use quotation marks or parentheses for nicknames.
- h. Are you open-minded about different spellings?** In earlier days, spelling wasn't as sacred as it is today, and often, a recorder was spelling the name phonetically as he/she heard it. Some programs intuitively recognize alternate spellings, but in other cases, you will need to do multiple searches with different spellings. You should keep a list of variations and use it when searching, or you may be missing or dismissing otherwise perfectly accurate records because of a different spelling.
- i. When you enter information from a document to your family tree or family records, do you also properly cite the source of those facts, so you can return to it in the future or defend your information against criticism?** Enough said!
- j. And, is it possible that the record is right but you simply have attributed it to the wrong person?** Even names that are uncommon to you may belong to multiple people in the same location. A father and son may have the same name, cousins may have been named in honor of the same grandfather, or two people with the same name but no relation to each other may just coincidentally live in the same area. You'll need to use other factors, such as birthdates or spouse names, to distinguish them. Keep parallel records until you can eliminate one of them.

Have you found an error on a record or a database and can you have it corrected? Every situation is different. Some database publishers will allow you to submit an alternate spelling automatically, while others offer an avenue to appeal to make a change if you can provide proof that the information, spelling, etc. is incorrect. For example, the Missouri Death Certificates index created by the Missouri State Archives and found on the Secretary of State's "*Missouri Digital Heritage*" webpage links directly to digitized copies of Missouri death certificates from 1910 to 1967. You can appeal to the Archives for a change if the index is incorrect, but the State Archives can not make changes to the certificate itself.

Learn more about evaluating records:

Board for Certification of Genealogists, "Standards for Researching",
<https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards/researching/>

Mills, Elizabeth Shown, *Professional Genealogy: Preparation, Practice & Standards*, April 2018, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc.

National Genealogical Society, "Guidelines for Sound Genealogical Research",
https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/ngs_guidelines (click on "Guidelines for Sound Genealogical Research")

Understanding the Terminology used in Records:

Drake, Paul. **What Did They Mean By That? A dictionary of historical and genealogical terms, old and new**, June 2004.

Evans, Barbara Jean. **A to Zax: a comprehensive dictionary for genealogists and historians**, 1995.

Harrell-Sesnia, Mary, “**Understanding Terms Found in Historical Newspapers**”, *GenealogyBank blog*, 11 Feb 2013. blog.genealogybank.com/understanding-terms-found-in-historical-newspapers.html

Hewitt, Jane, **Dictionary of Old Occupations**,
<https://www.familyresearcher.co.uk/glossary/Dictionary-of-Old-Occupations-Index.html>

Jacobson, Judy. **History for Genealogists: Using chronological time lines to find and understand your ancestor**, rev. ed., 2016.

Jerger, Jeanette L. **A Medical Miscellany for Genealogists**, 1995, (2006).

The Law Dictionary: Featuring Black’s Law Dictionary free online legal dictionary, 2nd ed.
thelawdictionary.org/

Powell, Kimberly. “**Free Dictionary of Old Occupations and Trades**”, *Thoughtco.com*, 4 Jun 2017.
thoughtco.com/dictionary-of-old-occupations-and-trades-1422235

Russell, Michael, “**Dorchester and Fordington Glossary: index of terms in 17th and 18th century wills, inventories and other documents with links to pictures for some items**”, last updated May 2017.
<http://www.opcdorset.org/fordingtondorset/Files/Glossary.html>

United States Courts: glossary of legal terms. uscourts.gov/glossary

Tracing Immigrant Origins



MIDWEST
GENEALOGY
CENTER

midwestgenealogycenter.org

Revised February 2018

Steps to Finding Your Immigrants' Origins

1. Search for Family Sources
2. Check for Previous Research
3. Search for Ancestors in Records in the US
4. Immigration and Emigration Records
5. Naturalization Records
6. Trace Relatives and Neighbors

I. Search Family Sources



- Talk to your family—what do they know?
- What records do family members have that may provide clues?

2. Check for Previous Research

- Research done by others on your family line
- Published family histories, biographies or county histories
- Periodicals
- Local genealogical or historical societies

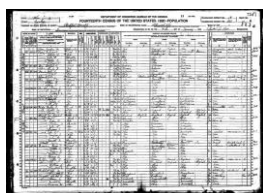
3. Search for Ancestor in Records in the United States



• Immigrants were usually mentioned in records in their new country. Some of those records may give clues to find the immigrants home town in the old country.

Census Records

- Look for clues in census records from 1850 to 1920
 - Country of origin
 - Parent's birth place
 - Language spoken
 - Date of immigration
 - Naturalization status



Country of Origin in US Federal Census Records

- 1850-1940 Individual's place/country of birth

Minnesota > Bemidje > Wellington > District 0144

| Family No. | Name | Relation to Head | Race | Birth Month | Birth Year | Age | Marital or Widowed | Foreign Born | Country of Birth | Father's Birthplace | Mother's Birthplace |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|------|-------------|------------|-----|--------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 24 | Arthur J. J. J. | Head | W | 2 | 1862 | 28 | 1 | | Sweden | Sweden | Sweden |
| | Julia | Wife | W | 3 | 1854 | 29 | 2 | | Sweden | Sweden | Sweden |
| 25 | William J. J. | Head | W | 2 | 1862 | 28 | 1 | | Minnesota | Sweden | Sweden |
| | Mary J. | Wife | W | 3 | 1862 | 28 | 2 | | Minnesota | Sweden | Sweden |
| | Robert J. | Son | W | 3 | 1892 | 3 | | | Minnesota | Minnesota | Minnesota |
| | Anna M. | Daughter | W | 3 | 1892 | 3 | | | Minnesota | Minnesota | Minnesota |

Immigration Information in Census Records

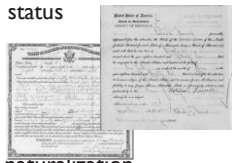
1910 United States Federal Census for William Sheffield

| Serial | Name | Age | Sex | Marital | Immigration | Year of Immigration | Country of Birth | Year of Arrival |
|--------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | William Sheffield | 35 | M | Married | Y | 1875 | Sweden | 1875 |
| 2 | Emma Sheffield | 32 | F | Married | Y | 1875 | Sweden | 1875 |
| 3 | Charles Sheffield | 10 | M | Single | Y | 1875 | Sweden | 1875 |
| 4 | William Sheffield | 7 | M | Single | Y | 1875 | Sweden | 1875 |
| 5 | John Sheffield | 5 | M | Single | Y | 1875 | Sweden | 1875 |

- 1900-1930 Year of Immigration
- Helpful in finding passenger list

Naturalization Status in US Federal Census Records

- 1870 - Male citizen over 21 (look for check mark)
- 1900-1930 - Naturalization status
 - AI=Alien
 - Pa=First Papers
 - Na=Naturalized
- 1920 - Gives actual year of naturalization



Military Records



- Laws made it easier for immigrants serving in the military to become citizens
- Military records may list place of birth

10

Obituaries

Oppenlander:—Christopher Oppenlander was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 26, 1837, and died at his home in Riverview March 27, 1916. He was at the time of his death 79 years and 1 day old. He left his native country in 1865 and went to Falmouth, England, where he remained one year. He came to the United States in 1866. He lived in Michigan one year and then went to Indiana. There he was married at Syracuse, to Catherine Rapp, who with eleven children, six sons and five daughters, survive him. He homesteaded in Goshen township, Clay county, in 1873 and endured all the privations of the early settlers.

- Obituaries often provide biographical information such as the deceased's country of birth and/or immigration information.

11

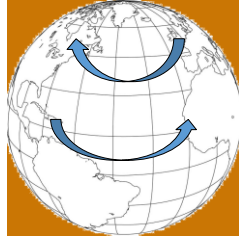
Other Types of Records...

- Church Records
- Death Certificate
 - May list place of birth
 - Parent names and/or parents' place of birth
- Probate Records
 - May list address of relative living in old world

12

4. Immigration & Emigration Records

- Immigration = the act of entering a foreign country to live
- Emigration = the act of leaving a country to live in another



Immigration Records: Passenger Lists

- Pre-1820, the federal government did not require captains to present passenger list to U.S. officials
- Many early passenger lists can be found in the Filby (Filby, P. William, ed.) *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1538-1900*



Immigration Records: Passenger Lists

- Prior to 1906, passenger lists typically only included:
 - Passenger names
 - Date of arrival
 - Port of embarkation
 - Name of ship



- After 1906, most passenger lists were more detailed

- Details such as specific place of birth, age, and occupation will help you find records in the immigrant's home country.

The second page of the previous post-1906 passenger list gives the name of family members and/or friends in both the old and new country.

Selected Online Resources for Passenger Lists

- Ancestry Library Edition or Ancestry.com
- FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/>)
- Ellis Island (<http://www.libertyellisfoundation.org/>)
- Castle Garden (<http://www.castlegarden.org/>)
- Steve Morse One-Step (<http://stevemorse.org/>)
- National Archives (<https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/passenger-arrival.html>)

Emigration Records



- If you know the country of origin check that country for emigration records
- Examples include permission to emigrate, passports issued, lists of transported prisoners, etc.
- Records may contain name, age, occupation

5. Naturalization Records

- Laws varied over the years-but generally “2-step, 5-year” rule
- Pre-1906 could naturalize in any court of record (municipal, county, state, or federal)
- After 1906 courts forwarded copies to Immigration and Naturalization Service

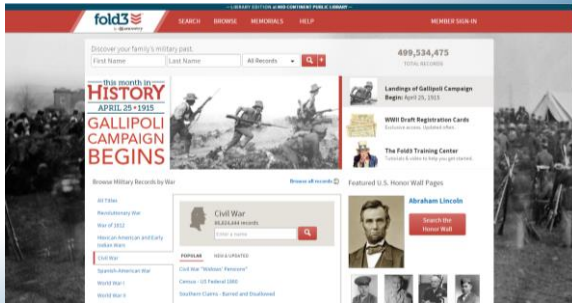


6. Trace Relatives & Neighbors



- Immigrants often traveled as groups and settled together
- Others joined friends or relatives already in the new country
- Heritage Societies (American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Swensen Swedish Immigration Center, etc.)

Using Fold3



What is Fold3 Library Edition?

A comprehensive database of military records – documents, photos, stories, etc. – of men and women who served in the military.



The name “Fold3” refers to the traditional flag folding ceremony that is often a part of military funerals. The third fold is to honor and remember the veteran.

2

Fold3 records include...

- Revolutionary War
- War of 1812
- Mexican-American and early Indian Wars
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War
- World Wars I & II
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Recent Wars
- International
- Non-Military Records



3

How to Access Fold3

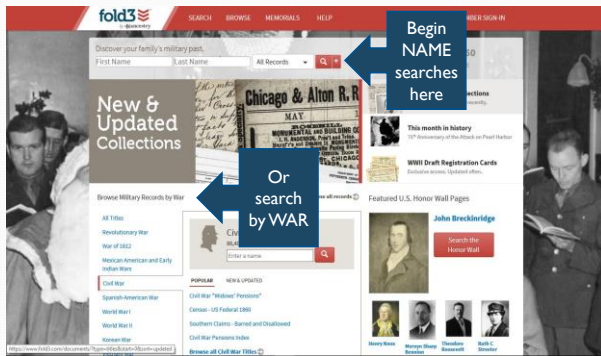


- Log onto www.midwestgenealogycenter.org from any computer with Internet access.
- From the home page:
 - Click on **Browse Databases**
 - Scroll down to **Fold3**
- If you are accessing this site remotely, you will need to log in with Username and PIN.



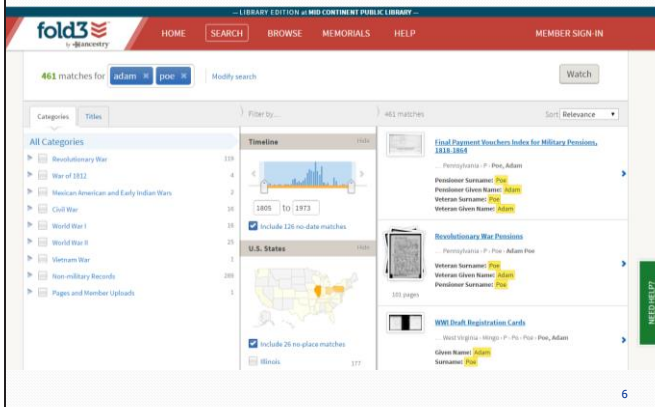
4

How to Start: Home Page



For today's example, we'll be looking for Revolutionary War patriot, Adam Poe. 5

Evaluating Results: Adam Poe



6

Categories

- Revolutionary War 119
- War of 1812 4
- Mexican American and Early Indian Wars 2
- Civil War 16
- World War I 16
- World War II 25
- Vietnam War 1
- Non-military Records 289
- Pages and Member Uploads 1

- An “Adam Poe” can be found in each of these categories.
- Since we’re researching the Revolutionary War patriot, we’ll focus on the 119 matches in the top category.

Matches

- These first two entries are particularly promising.
- Note that the “Revolutionary War Pensions” match has → 101 pages of primary-source documents to review!

Reviewing a Match

Click “View Larger” to open up the file.

Click to access the documents.

Filter By...

The screenshot shows the Fold3 search results page for 'adam poe'. The page has a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'SEARCH', 'BROWSE', 'MEMORIALS', 'HELP', and 'MEMBER SIGN-IN'. Below the search bar, it indicates '463 matches for adam poe'. A 'Filter by...' section is active, showing a 'Timeline' filter set to '1805 to 1973' and a 'U.S. States' filter set to 'All States'. The results are sorted by 'Relevance' and include items like 'Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Positions, 1818-1864' and 'Revolutionary War Positions'.

Advanced Searches

The screenshot shows the Fold3 search interface. A search bar contains 'adam poe'. A blue callout box with a white arrow points to the search button, containing the text: '1. Enter the name' and '2. Click +'. Below the search bar, there is a large banner for 'WORLD WAR 2 DRAFT REGISTRATION CARDS' and a section for 'Browse Military Records by War' with a search box for 'Korean War'.

Advanced Searches

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Fields' search form on the Fold3 website. It includes fields for 'Keyword', 'Place', and 'Year Range' (From and To). There are checkboxes for 'Include OCR matches (Example: newspaper text)' and a dropdown for 'Added in the past' set to 'Any time'. A 'Search' button is at the bottom. To the right of the form, there are 'SEARCH TIPS'.

- Adding a **keyword** will yield more results. Not all records "know" about first & last names.
- Use a wildcard "*" if you are uncertain about spelling, Hans*o = Hansoon & Hansen.
- "Place" can be Virginia (the state), Virginia County, or Virginia City.

- Keyword – add specifics, like rank for more results.
- Place – state, county, city, etc. of service
- Year Range – limit search to your ancestor's lifetime

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Non-military Records



- Access non-military Records from the home page.
- Shown here are some of the more popular record collections.

Other Non-military Records

- (Limited) Census Records
- African American Collection
- Native American Collection
- City Directories
- Naturalizations from 1700 – mid-1900s
- Social Security Death Index
- (Limited) Vital Records

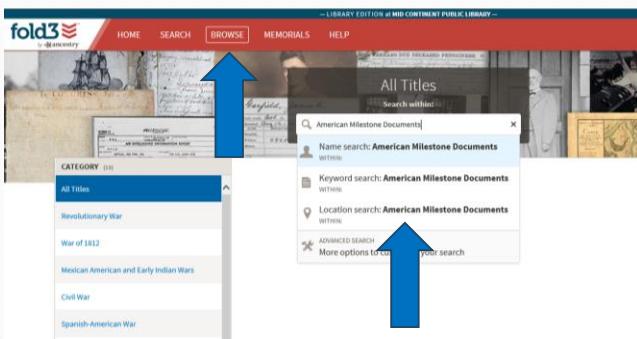
Select city directories are available for principal cities in 21 states including:

- California
- Illinois
- Kentucky
- Pennsylvania
- Missouri – both St. Louis & Kansas City



14

Browsing Titles



- Today, we're searching for American Milestone Documents

15

Creating Your Own Memorial

Anyone can create their own Memorial Page to commemorate and honor a soldier's service with stories, facts and photos of the veteran.



19

Questions?

- Using Fold3
- Revised April 2018

More MGC Classes

- Beginning Ancestry Library Edition
- Introduction to Internet Genealogy
- Hidden Treasures at Midwest Genealogy Center
- Using HeritageQuest
- Census Records Research
- Using Family Search
- Walkabout at the Midwest Genealogy Center
- Using Interlibrary Loan (ILL) for Genealogy
- Using Findmypast

20



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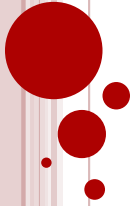


3440 S Lee's Summit Road
Independence, MO 64055
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www.midwestgenealogycenter.org

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Using HeritageQuest



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What is HeritageQuest?

- U.S. Federal Census
- Native American Census rolls
- City Directories
- Revolutionary War pension and Bounty-Land Warrant applications
- Freedman's Bank Records
- U.S. County and Township Plat Maps
- International vital records
- and More!

2

Accessing HeritageQuest at midwestgenealogycenter.org

Log on to MGC (address above)

Scroll down to "Genealogy Research" at the bottom of the homepage

Click "Browse Databases"

3

Accessing HeritageQuest Remotely







- Genealogy Databases
 - Scroll down to HeritageQuest
 - Click title to select

- A window will open, asking you to enter your library card number
 - Account must be in good standing
 - Access will be denied with expired or blocked cards

- If questions arise, please call an MCPL branch for assistance



HeritageQuest Online Search Page

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>SEARCH CENSUS</p>  <p>1940 1930 1920 1910 1900 1890 1880 1870 1860 1850 1840 1830 1820 1810 1800 1790 All >> Search Now</p> | <p>SEARCH BOOKS</p>  <p>Locate your ancestors in our Family and Local Histories Book Collection. Search Now</p> | <p>SEARCH CEMETERIES</p>  <p>Search our Find a Grave indexes for these countries: U.S., U.K. and Ireland, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Brazil, and Global Search Now</p> |
| <p>SEARCH CITY DIRECTORIES</p>  <p>Search over a billion records in U.S. city and county directories spanning 1821 to 1989. Search Now</p> | <p>SEARCH MILITARY RECORDS</p>  <p>Military records provide unique facts and insights into the lives of men and women who have served many conflicts including the Revolutionary War Search Now</p> | <p>SEARCH IMMIGRATION RECORDS</p>  <p>Immigration records can reveal when and where your ancestors migrated as well as who they travelled with. Search Now</p> |

5

Search Page, cont.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <p>PUBLIC RECORDS</p> <p>Search for your more recent ancestors in our large public records collection. U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 1 U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 2 Search Now</p> | <p>SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX</p> <p>The SSDI contains over 94 million records of deceased persons with social security numbers whose deaths were reported to the Social Security Administration. Search Now</p> | <p>REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONS</p> <p>Find the original patriots in your family tree in the complete set of Revolutionary War Pension Files. Search Now</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>U.S. SERIAL SET</p> <p>Search the Memorials, Petitions, and Private Relief Actions of the U.S. Congress in the ProQuest™ U.S. Serial Set. Search Now</p> | <p>FREEDMAN'S BANK</p> <p>Search for your African American ancestors in the Freedman's Bank records (1865-1874). Search Now</p> | <p>Search Maps & Photos</p> <p>Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses U.S. Indexed County Land Ownership Maps U.S. Enumeration District Maps and Descriptions, 1940 Library of Congress Photo Collection U.S. Indexed Early Land Ownership and Township Plats</p> <hr/> <p>Search Records in Other Locations</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>South American</td> <td>Central American</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caribbean</td> <td>European Records</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.K. and Irish</td> <td>Russian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canadian</td> <td>African</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indian</td> <td>Asia and the Pacific Rim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More U.S. Records</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | South American | Central American | Caribbean | European Records | U.K. and Irish | Russian | Canadian | African | Indian | Asia and the Pacific Rim | More U.S. Records | |
| South American | Central American | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caribbean | European Records | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. and Irish | Russian | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian | African | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian | Asia and the Pacific Rim | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More U.S. Records | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5

Searching the Census

SEARCH Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Birth Day Month Year Location

Death

Lived In

Marriage

Arrival

Military

Any Event

- 1790 United States Federal Census
- 1800 United States Federal Census
- 1810 United States Federal Census
- 1820 United States Federal Census
- 1830 United States Federal Census
- 1840 United States Federal Census
- 1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules
- 1850 United States Federal Census
- 1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules
- 1860 United States Federal Census
- 1870 United States Federal Census
- 1880 United States Federal Census
- 1890 United States Federal Census Fragment
- 1890 Veterans Schedules
- 1900 United States Federal Census **SEARCH**
- 1910 United States Federal Census
- 1920 United States Federal Census
- 1930 United States Federal Census

Included in Census section:

- Non-population schedule 1850-1880
- Mortality schedules 1850-1885
- Indian Census Rolls 1885-1940
- And more

The 1900 U.S. Federal Census

SEARCH Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Exact... Exact...

Year Location

Birth

Lived In

Marriage

Arrival

Any Event

Add family member: Father Mother

Easton

Easton, Northampton, Pennsylvania, USA

Easton, Fairfield, Connecticut, USA

Easton, Bristol, Massachusetts, USA

Easton, Talbot, Maryland, USA

Easton, Washington, New York, USA

Easton, Evangeline, Louisiana, USA

Easton, Ionia, Michigan, USA

Easton, Adams, Wisconsin, USA

8

Results 1-20 of 1,717

| View Record | Name | Parent or spouse names | Home in 1900 (City, County, State) | Birth Date | Birthplace | Relation to Head of House | View Image |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| View Record | Charles Pye | Susan | Easton, Bristol, Massachusetts | May 1822 | Prince Edward Island | Father in Law | |
| View Record | Charles N Pye | Chorlotte S | Stoughton, Norfolk, Massachusetts | Sep 1863 | Massachusetts | Head | |
| View Record | Charles D Pye | William W, Emma L | Stoughton, Norfolk, Massachusetts | Dec 1886 | Massachusetts | Son | |

9

All U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989 results for James Pye

Search Filters Broad Exact

James

Pye

Lived in Stoughton...

[Edit Search](#) | [New Search](#) | [UPDATE](#)

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989

This database is a collection of city directories for various years and cities in the U.S. Generally a city directory will contain an alphabetical list of its citizens, listing the names of the...

[Learn more about this database...](#)

[Browse Individual Records ▾](#)

[Shortcut Keys ▾](#)

Results 1-20 of 23,880

| View Record | Name | Residence Year | Residence Place | Spouse | View Images |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| View Record | James J Pye | 1918 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1907 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1921 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | Ethel Pye | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1925 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | Ethel Pye | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1891 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1915 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1894 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1911 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |
| View Record | James J Pye | 1905 | Stoughton, Massachusetts | | View Images |

- _____
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- _____
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- _____

James J Pye in the U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Name: | James J Pye |
| Gender: | Male |
| Residence Year: | 1921 |
| Street address: | 21 Monk |
| Residence Place: | Stoughton, Massachusetts, USA |
| Spouse: | Ethel Pye |
| Publication Title: | Stoughton, Massachusetts, City Directory, 1921 |

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Pye Frederick H (Freida) Lieut S F D h 21 Monk

Pye James J (Ethel) Fire Chief h 21 Monk

Pye William W died Jan 12, 1922

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918

SEARCH
 Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s)

Exact...

Last Name

Exact...

Lived In Location

- Stoughton, Norfolk, Massachusetts, USA
- Stoutsburg, Somerset, New Jersey, USA
- Stouts Mountain, Cullman, Alabama, USA
- Stough, Fayette, Alabama, USA
- Stouts, Franklin, Alabama, USA
- Stoutland, Laclede, Missouri, USA
- Stoughton, Dane, Wisconsin, USA
- Stout, Wood, Texas, USA

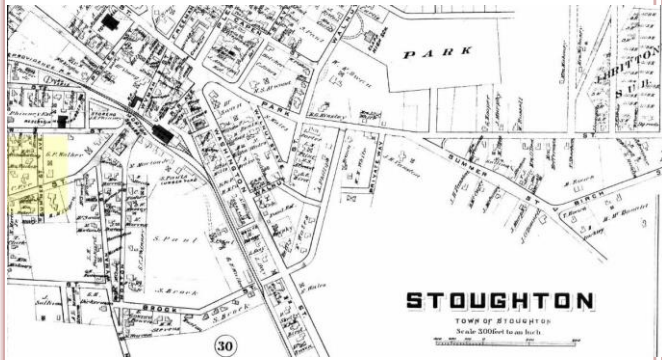
Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers" ▾

SEARCH
Clear search

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

The section showing Charles Pye's land in 1888



Search Records in Other Locations



- South American
- Caribbean
- U.K. and Irish
- Canadian
- Indian
- More U.S. Records
- Central American
- European Records
- Russian
- African
- Asia and the Pacific Rim

U.K. and Irish Records

GREAT BRITAIN, SELECT BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, 1871-1977

This collection includes birth and baptism records from Great Britain.

[Search now](#)

GREAT BRITAIN, SELECT DEATHS AND BURIALS, 1778-1988

This collection includes death and burial records from Great Britain.

[Search now](#)

GREAT BRITAIN, SELECT MARRIAGES, 1797-1988

This collection includes marriage records from Great Britain.

[Search now](#)

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975
This collection includes birth and christening records from England.

England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991
This collection includes death and burial records from England.

Great Britain, Select Deaths and Burials, 1778-1988

SEARCH Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Exact... Exact...

Birth Day Month Year Location

Death City, County, State, Count

Any Event City, County, State, Count

Keyword

All Great Britain, Select Deaths and Burials, 1778-1988 results for William Pye

Search Filters: Exact Start

Results 1-4 of 4

| View Record | Name | Death Date | Death Place | Burial Date | Burial Place |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| View Record | Wm. Pye | 14 Mar 1888 | Merchant Marine, At Sea, Great Britain | | |
| View Record | Adelaide Leonora Victoria Pye | 30 Dec 1882 | Chart Sutton Kent England | 30 Dec 1882 | Chart Sutton, England |
| View Record | Frances Pye | 16 Mar 1874 | Koolangpoo, Amoy, China | | |
| View Record | James Pye | 15 May 1864 | Merchant Marine, At Sea, Great Britain | | |

1-4 of 4 Per page: 10

No Image
Text-Only collection

Name: Wm . Pye

Gender: Male

Race: White

Age: 28

Birth Date: 1852

Death Date: 14 Mar 1880

Death Place: Merchant Marine, At Sea, Great Britain

FHL Film Number: 1483315

Reference ID: pt2,Sh571,pg93,ln1

Source Information

Ancestry.com. Great Britain, Select Deaths and Burials, 1778-1988 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

Original data: Great Britain Deaths and Burials, 1778-1988. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.

Description

This collection includes death and burial records from Great Britain. [Learn more...](#)

U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900

SEARCH Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Exact... Exact...

Lived In Year Location

Exact... Exact...

Any Event City, County, State, Country

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers"

Second Applicant Application State

Location

Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

First Letter of Surname

Surname Range

Surname Range

Pension Application Example

Results 1-20 of 31

| View Record | Name | Pension or Application Year | Application State | Other Applicants | View Images |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| View Record | Aaron Burr | | New Jersey | Eliza B | |
| View Record | Asa Burr | 1833 | New York | Malinda | |
| View Record | Joel Burr | 1833 | New York | | |

Aaron Burr In the U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900

Name: Aaron Burr

Application State: New Jersey

Second Applicant: Eliza B Burr

Name: _____

Second Applicant Application Year: 1863

Archive Publication Number: M804

Archive Roll Number: 424

Total Pages in Packet: 133

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Freedman's Bank Records, 1865-1871

SEARCH Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Day Month Year Location

Birth

Lived In

Any Event

Add family member: Father Mother Sibling Spouse Child

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Father X

Mother X

Sibling X

Spouse X

Child X

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers" ▾

Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

State

Choose... ▾

Year

Good resource for tracing African-Americans after the Civil War. Contains bank applicants, dependents and heirs from 1865 – 1871.

Search U.S. Serial Set

Search for information about people and places in the Memorials, Petitions and Private Relief Actions of the U.S. Congress.

Person Name Ex: Smith, John; John Smith

Place Name Ex: El Paso; Wayne County; Puget Sound

Keywords Ex: teacher; tribe; election; Civil War

Document Date Range All dates ▾

SEARCH

CLEAR SEARCH

Research Aids

Tips and tricks from our experts

SEARCH RESEARCH AIDS MAPS

Looking to jumpstart your research? The experts at Ancestry have assembled a variety of tips and tricks to get your research moving again. Select one of the topics below to help you with your road blocks.

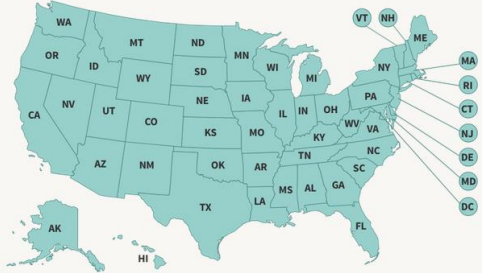
| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>GETTING STARTED</p> <p>Whether you are just starting your family history or you are looking for a new perspective on your research these guides will put you in the right frame of mind.</p> <p>Ancestry Anne's Top 10 Search Tips Creating Timelines that Produce Answers Census Forms</p> | <p>CENSUS</p> <p>Census records establish a framework for your ancestor's life. We offer some tips on how to get the most out of them.</p> <p>Historical U.S. Censuses Published Statewide Censuses and Indexes Countywide Census Indexes Non-population Census Schedules</p> | <p>BEYOND THE BASICS</p> <p>Ready to move beyond the census records? Here are a few ideas to get you moving.</p> <p>Cemetery Research Primer Black Sheep: 10 Things to Know African American Family Research</p> |
|---|--|---|

Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920

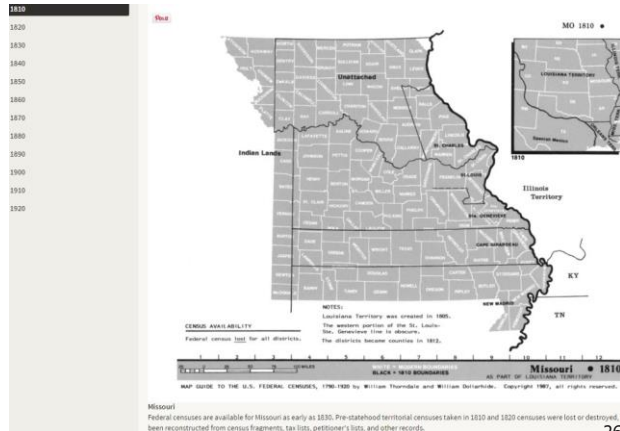
Look at your state to see how counties changed over time

SEARCH RESEARCH AIDS **MAPS**

The counties your ancestors lived in probably changed their boundaries and even their names once or twice during their lifetime. Find your state and look at the changes over time. Or see the entire U.S. by decade.



25



26



**MIDWEST
GENEALOGY
CENTER**



3440 S Lee's Summit Road
Independence, MO 64055
816.252.7228

www.midwestgenealogycenter.org

Using Name Searchable Registers in ArkivDigital

NAME SEARCHABLE DATABASES IN ARKIVDIGITAL

OBJECTIVES

You will become familiar with the new index searching or people searching features in ArkivDigital, estate inventory name indexing, register archive, registers in city parishes and registers on app.arkivdigital.se.

NAME SEARCHABLE INDEXES

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Population of Sweden 1950 |
| Population of Sweden 1960 |
| Population of Sweden 1860-1930 |
| Swedes in US 1940 |
| Inventory of Estate |
| Portrait Collection |
| Births (Parts of Södermanland) |
| Marriages (Parts of Södermanland) |
| Deaths (Parts of Södermanland) |
| Military Service Cards (1902-1941) |

POPULATION OF SWEDEN 1860-1930

This is a name searchable register of the household examination/congregation records between 1860 and 1930 for all of Sweden. The index record displays the following information about the person: name, birth date, birth place and current residence (time of the household record) Members of the household are displayed along with a direct link to the original record. A link to the birth book for the person is also included. If the person died, often you will find a link to the death book. **(Only available in All-in-one version). Note – Family History Library and Centers have All-in-One version.**

Use approximate search to include alternate spellings such as “K’s” and “C’s” for Carlsson or Karlsson. Also, remember children had no surnames while they lived with their parents, so one should try searching in some cases only with given names.

Note – household/congregation records were not created for many parishes in Stockholm city beginning in the 1870’s. Thus, there will be no record of persons living in those Stockholm parishes within this index. To search for persons living in Stockholm between 1878-1926, go to the Stockholm city archives site and search in the *roteman’s* archive. This site is free. <http://digitalastadsarkivet.stockholm.se/Rotemannen2012/Search.aspx>.

ADVANCED SEARCH FEATURES

You can search by name, birth, census or residence and household. you can search by first name, last name, gender or a combination of these fields in the birth section of the advanced search function. In the birth section, you can search by birth date or make a selection between years (for example births between 1865 and 1870). The entry format for the birth date is YYYY-MM-DD. One can also search by birth parish, birth county or birth country (if the birth country is not Sweden)

The household search possibility is one of the most exciting and usable. Here one can combine information about persons living together in a family in order to find matches in cases where one does not have a lot of information about the family. One can include multiple persons in the household in the search by clicking “Add person”.

POPULATION REGISTER OF 1950

The 1950 Swedish Census is drawn from the country’s tax register published in 1951 using data collected late in the previous year and includes everyone who then lived in Sweden.

The register is searchable by name and includes full name, birth date and birth parish, marital status, and information about their place of residence. Individuals are grouped by households, though the relationships among those living together are not stated. Nonetheless, it is often possible to infer additional information. If a man and woman in the same household have the same marriage date, for example, they most likely are married to each other.

Additional information in the database includes the maiden name of married women and the place of registration in the previous tax register. Usually, there is a link to the first image of the parish birth book that will contain the person’s birth record.

Search for Astrid Lindgren (author of Pippi Longstocking books) born in 1907 in Vimmerby

1. Select new index search
2. Select index source – Population of Sweden 1950
3. Enter the following in the search box – *Astrid Lindgren 1907 Vimmerby*
4. Click on search
5. 1 record found – Select record
6. Register transcription, link to birth book and listing of household members

POPULATION REGISTER OF 1960

The Population of Sweden 1960 is very similar to the Population of Sweden 1950 index, but a decade later. The 1961 tax register, with information collected at the end of 1960, is the data source. Advanced search is available. **This is only available in the All-in-one subscription version.**

PORTRAIT COLLECTION

The database includes personal photographs from three Stockholm photography studios: Jaeger, Bergne and Welinder. The total number of portraits is approximately a quarter of million images, photographed from 1920 up to the 1970’s. Most of the portraits are of Stockholmers but there are even photographs from other parts of the country. The types of information you will find in the post index includes the name of the person who ordered the photograph, the photograph studio, order number and date. The date might be a full date (month, day and year) or just a year. For photographs from the Bergne studio, you will also the person’s address, phone number and the type of image. **This is only available in the All-in-one subscription and the web version of our software.**

SWEDES IN US 1940

The database is an extraction out of the 1940 United States Census. The census was created on the 1st of April 1940 and the extract includes all the persons who stated their birth place was Sweden. The database includes approximately 447,000 entries. The register includes information such as name, age, marital status and where the person lived in 1940. In addition, it shows where the person lived in 1935. **This is only available in the All-in-one subscription.**

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS 1666-1894 FOR Parts of SÖDERMANLAND

There is a searchable name index for birth, marriage and death records for approximately forty-seven parishes within Södermanland. These were created in partnership with local genealogy societies within Sweden. The following parishes: Bettna, Björkvik, Blacksta, Dunker, Flen, Floda, Forssa, Helgesta, Hyltinge, Julita, Lerbo, Lilla Malma, Lilla Mellösa, Sköldinge, Stora Malm, Vadsbro, Västra Vingåker, Årdala and Östra Vingåker have birth, marriage and death indexes between 1666 and 1894. These indexes were created by the Katrineholm-Flen-Vingåker's Genealogy Society (KFV) in partnership with ArkivDigital.

Recently another register was created in cooperation with the Nyköpings-Oxelösunds genealogy society. The new register includes birth, marriage and death from the oldest times (primarily at the end of the 1600's) till around 1860 and includes all the congregations in Nyköpings old *storkommun*: Bergshammar, Bogsta, Bälinge, Bärbo, Dillnäs, Frustuna, Gryt, Gåsinge, Halla, Husby-Oppunda, Kattnäs, Kila, Lid, Ludgo, Lunda, Lästringe, Nykyrka, Nyköpings Västra and Sankt Nicolai, Nyköpings Östra and Helgona, Ripsa, Runtuna, Råby-Rönö, Spelvik and Stigtomta. This is only **available in the All-in-one subscription and the web version of our software.**

INVENTORY OF ESTATE

The Inventory of Estate is a name searchable register for estate inventories. The building of this register is still in progress but today the register includes estate inventory index entries for Gotland, Gävleborg, Göteborgs och Bohus, Jämtland, Jönköping, Kalmar, Kronoberg, Norrbotten, Stockholm, Uppsala, Värmland, Västerbotten, Västernorrland, Älvsborg and Östergötland counties. As the register expands, other counties will be added. You will find a list of the district courts (*härad*) and city courts (*rådhusrätter*) where estate inventories are currently name searchable by going to the following page:

<https://www.arkivdigital.se/online/register/bouppteckningar>.

Special notes - In certain cases, only the place (farm, village, etc.) and not the parish name is mentioned in the register. If you cannot find a person, try searching by excluding the parish name in the search criteria.

The estate inventory year is the year that it was created. This could happen one or several years after the date of death. In the advanced search, you can search for an interval of years by entering the start and end years for the search. **This is only available in the All-in-one subscription and the web version of our software.**

Military Service Cards

The military service card is a name searchable index of draft registration and service cards of men who served in the Swedish military between 1902 and 1941. Since there was universal military conscription at this time, most men who were born between 1881 and 1921 are found in this name index. The types of information that you will find in the service card include name, birth date and place, enrollment number, branch of service, basic and additional training periods, promotions, changes of duty, punishment record if punished and even occasionally home residence and civil occupation.

You can search by name, birth date, birth place or draft registration number. You will often find the draft registration number in the household/congregation record in the "värnpligt" column. The draft registration number consists of three parts: a serial number, a number for the roll-keeping area (*kompaniområde*) and year of enrollment. It was written in the form **SSS RRR/YY** or 102 153/05. In this example, 102 is the serial number, 153 corresponds to a roll keeping area for a certain regiment and 92 is the year of enrollment (1905). For more information about military service cards and other information about Swedish military, go to Hans Högman's website <http://www.hhogman.se/military.htm>.

REGISTER ARCHIVES

(SLÄKTSNAMNSREGISTER)

Indexed name registers exist for persons with non-patronymic names up to 1800 for the following areas:

1. Dalsland (birth, death and household examination books)
2. Göteborgs and Bohus county (birth, marriage and death books)
3. Skaraborg (birth, marriage, death, household examination and moving books)
4. Värmland (birth, marriage, death, household examination and moving books)
5. Västernorrland (household examination books up to 1856)
6. Västgötadelan of Älvsborg (birth, marriage, death, household examination and moving books)

To search for name registers:

1. Select: New archive search
2. Select archive type - registers

EMIGRANT REGISTERS

There are named indexed registers for a few passenger ship manifests for Göteborg and Malmö.

1. Göteborg – Years 1871, 1894, 1895 and 1896
2. Malmö; - Years 1887,1888,1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895

To search for the emigrant registers:

1. Select – New Archive Search
2. Select archive type – Registers
3. Select volume "*Personregister till poliskammarens emigrantlistor*"

CITY PARISH REGISTERS

You will also find name registers for parish books in some parish archives which also include both patronymic and non-patronymic names. Whenever you research a parish, it is always recommended to browse the archive to see what types of volumes are included in the archive. Occasionally, you will see “register” or “personregister” volumes.

For example, you will find many name registers for many of the parishes within Malmö. These registers provide names indexes for birth, marriage, death, household examination and moving in and out books. You will find the name registers listed in the volume list for the respective parish as volume type, registers. When you click on a register, the information box above will show you what type of a register it is such as register for births for certain years.

Below is a sample list of parishes with name registers.

| Parish Archive | County |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Visby stadsförsamling | Gotland |
| Göteborgs Domkyrkoförsamling | Göteborg och Bohus |
| Göteborgs Karl Johan | Göteborg och Bohus |
| Göteborgs Kristine | Göteborg och Bohus |
| Uppsala domkyrkoförsamling | Uppsala |
| Karlstad stadsförsamling | Värmland |
| Umeå landsförsamling | Västerbotten |

STOCKHOLM CITY PARISHES

ArkivDigital had added church registers for the parishes in Stockholm city. These include published registers for birth, marriage, death books as well as household and moving in/out books. The registers are found in the archives for the respective parishes (in the form of images and currently the registers are not searchable by name). The types of registers and years covered vary by parish.

The registers that we have photographed are typewritten and were created by the Stockholm city archives. In addition to these registers, you will find in many of the Stockholm city parishes older, handwritten name registers that were created by the respective parish.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Swedish Genealogy Tutorials

<https://www.arkivdigital.net/swedish-genealogy>

Swedish Genealogy Blogs

<http://blog.arkivdigital.net/name-searchable-indexes-in-arkivdigital/>

<http://blog.arkivdigital.net/stockholm-city-church-book-registers/>

<http://blog.arkivdigital.net/military-service-cards-stamkort-search-index/>

STOCKHOLM CITY ARCHIVES – ROTEMAN’S ARCHIVE

<http://digitalastadsarkivet.stockholm.se/Rotemannen2012/Search.aspx>

Click on the British flag for English.

When You Can't Take It With You: Disaster Preparedness for Family Historians

Mary Celeste, MLIS

What Qualifies as a Genealogical “Disaster”?

- A “Mother Nature” disaster, such as a lightning strike, fire, flood, or tornado, that threatens to destroy your research collection and precious family heirlooms
- A “manmade” disaster, such as broken water pipes or a home invasion, can be just as devastating
- A need to “downsize” your living situation means finding a new home for your “stuff”
- Death, disability, declining health or other personal circumstances that require you to discontinue researching and entrust your collection to someone else, but that leads to the ultimate disaster:
- NOBODY wants it!

This is your wake up call!!

Preparing for “the Inevitable”:

- 1) What could you take in an emergency or need to downsize if space was limited?
Prioritize!
- 2) How would your family or executor handle your genealogy materials if you were gone tomorrow?

Some Precautions That Will Make for Any Disaster Less Devastating:

- Store Your Research and Heirlooms Responsibly So They Are Less Vulnerable to Physical Disasters
 - 1) Think about the most likely natural or manmade disasters that pose a threat to your collection and consider a practical solution for good storage practices:
 - a. **Fire:** With the exception of a fireproof safe, there isn't much that can protect your materials except remote storage. (See “remote storage” below)
 - b. **Water:** Archival page protectors may offer some protection for documents against a small spill, but for greater water events you might consider plastic tubs for storage. Check archival supply companies for special containers for

your most valuable items. Few containers will protect against flooding where there is rapidly rushing water. Think carefully about the potential threat of water when deciding WHERE to store your collection; even if you don't live in a flood plain, gravity will send water from broken pipes down to a lower level, and foundation leaks make the basement floor a poor storage location.

- c. **Humidity:** Usually, if you are comfortable, your collection will be fine. An unseen threat to rare and valuable items is humidity. Here is an article about how archives, libraries, and museums use desiccants for storage: <http://bry-air.com/casestudies/desiccant-dehumidification-for-museums-libraries-and-archival-storage/>
- d. **High Winds, Tornadoes:** The best advice I have here is store your most valuable items where you and your family would seek shelter in a wind event. Ideally, a heavy vault, but that is impractical due to cost and space. Be creative when planning a family storm shelter location and think about your valuables.
- e. **Pests:** Uncle Harry's empty barn is a pretty obvious no-no, but even commercial storage units can have an infestation of rodents and insects. Attics, garages, and unfinished basements can all be potentially unwise choices. Just because you wouldn't be comfortable living there, not all creatures feel the same. If you must store items outside of your comfort zone, consider something more protective than cardboard boxes.

Here are a few of the companies that sell special storage and protective materials for your most important documents and other items:

Archival Products - <https://archival.com/>

Blick - <https://www.dickblick.com/categories/conservation/>

Brodart - <http://www.shopbrodart.com/archival-supplies/>

Gaylord Archival - <http://www.gaylord.com/>

Hollinger Metal Edge - <https://www.hollingermetaledge.com/>

The Library Store - <https://www.thelibrarystore.com/category/archival-supplies>

Light Impressions - <http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com/>

University Products - <https://www.universityproducts.com/>

2) Preparing for **Robbery** or **Home Invasion**

- a. Invest in a safe for your most valuable items
 - i. Cost increases considerably as larger and larger items needing protection are identified, whether purchasing an adequate sized home safe or storing in a commercial safe off-site
 - ii. Be aware that while most safes may protect against theft and high winds, they may not be totally fire-proof and they may not be watertight. Even bank vaults do not guarantee protection from water and smoke damage, so consider using "zip lock" plastic bags or more archivally safe precautions if placing items in a commercial vault. (note: search "*Seitz v. Lemay Bank and Trust Company*" at <http://caselaw.findlaw.com> for a related legal case)

- b. Consider creating a facsimile of valuable documents or artwork for display purposes and properly store the original in a safe, secure location.
 - c. If you want to enjoy living with valuable heirlooms and documents:
 - i. Do not “advertise” that you have them in your home, such as speaking publicly about their value or agreeing to a magazine article featuring your item(s)
 - ii. Do not display them where they can easily be seen by passersby.
 - iii. Install and consistently use a monitored home security system.
- 3) **Down-sizing, Disability, Declining Health, and Death:**
- a. Needing to “down-size” one’s living quarters or the inability to personally attend to a genealogy collection or family heirlooms due to disability and declining health can feel like a disaster to the victim.
 - b. In the event of the death of the owner, the victim may be the heirs or executor who could be overwhelmed with the collection.
 - c. The solutions:
 - i. Significantly reduce the bulk of the collection, and/or
 - ii. Prearrange for someone or some facility to take possession of the items
 - iii. Leave a ‘genealogical will’ to represent your wishes (see below)

The following pages address these sensitive issues:

- **Paper Collection: Organize, Organize, Organize!**

- 1) Organize your genealogy paper files so they are lean, mean, and make perfect sense to anyone who has to deal with them. These are a few articles to help you:
 - Rhonda R. McClure**, at **American Ancestors**, has an excellent overview on organizing almost all aspects of your genealogy:
<https://www.americanancestors.org/education/learning-resources/read/getting-organized>
 - FamilySearch** offers these recommendations for using paper files:
https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Organizing_Your_Files
 - Browse **Family Tree Magazine’s** vast collection of resources by entering “organize” into the search box at <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/university/>
 - Or just enter “organize” and “genealogy” in your favorite search engine to find the method that is right for you.
- 2) “Weed” your collection of duplicate or irrelevant pieces of paper.
- 3) Set aside any original or irreplaceable documents. (See below)
- 4) Act on any notes or “to do” lists and then remove them.
- 5) Identify a genealogical heir and begin working together now.
- 6) If no one wants your materials, see the section below about donating a collection of personal papers

- **Original and Irreplaceable Records**

- 1) Scan to digitize original or irreplaceable records and:

- a. Print a copy to keep in your files, if you choose to maintain a paper collection
 - b. Save a digital copy of original documents to the appropriate person(s) to your online family tree
 - c. Make a file folder on your computer for storing original or irreplaceable documents and regularly save these special items to that folder as you identify new ones.
 - d. Save a digital copy of the files to an emergency flash drive.
- 2) Cite all records properly, including notes regarding the provenance or other information about the document that would be of interest to heirs. You may know where you got it, but others probably won't.
 - 3) Place the original document in an acid free and archival safe page protector and store appropriately (see section above for storage considerations).
- Go Digital!
 - 1) Create an online family tree. Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org are probably the best known, but for more options, see:
 - a. Burleson, Anna, *Best Genealogy Sites 2018*,
<https://www.toptenreviews.com/services/home/best-genealogy-websites/>
 - b. Natalie L., *20 Best Online Family Tree Builders*,
<https://genealogists.com/2015/07/20-best-online-family-tree-builders/>
(Note: this list offers a lot of options but was originally posted in 2015, so some information may be dated. If a site fits your needs, do your own additional research.)
 - c. Powell, Kimberly, *8 Places to Put Your Family Tree Online*,
<https://www.thoughtco.com/places-to-put-family-tree-online-1422318>
Or do your own search for a site that works best for you.
 - 2) Learn about what happens to your tree in the event you no longer pay the annual fees.
 - 3) Inquire about the possibility of sharing editorial/ownership with another person (see "Grooming a Genealogical Heir" below.)
 - 4) Instead of using a commercial family tree website, use family tree software to build a tree on your own computer but store it remotely. (see section on remote storage below). Here are some helpful articles and guides for choosing software to use:
 - a. Gamber, Lauren, *Step-by-Step Guide: Finding Genealogy Software*, \$4.00,
<https://www.familytreemagazine.com/store/step-by-step-guide-finding-genealogy-software>
 - b. Preece, Jeph, *Best Genealogy Software of 2018*,
<https://www.toptenreviews.com/software/home/best-genealogy-software/>
 - c. *Reviews of the Top 10 Genealogy Software of 2018*,
<https://genealogy-software.no1reviews.com/>
 - Determine a Safe, Secure, Remote Location to Store Your Digitized Items

- 1) **Cloud Storage:** Basically, you want easy access to the files on your computer or other devices, but since that physical equipment is vulnerable to loss, theft, and damage, you also want the data to be stored elsewhere to keep it safe. This applies to anything that can be digitized, which includes documents, photographic images, audio and video media, so don't forget about those other family memories that you want to preserve.
Here's more info:
 - a. Muchmore, Michael and Jill Duffy, *The Best Cloud Storage and File-Sharing Services of 2018*,
<https://www.pcmag.com/roundup/306323/the-best-cloud-storage-providers-and-file-syncing-services>
 - b. The Best Cloud Storage, <https://www.reviews.com/cloud-storage/>
- 2) Don't forget those photos!
 - a. Baguley, Richard, *The 10 Best Photo Storage and Sharing Sites*,
<https://www.tomsguide.com/us/pictures-story/839-best-photography-sites.html>
 - b. Top 5+ Best Photo Online Storage and Sharing Sites,
<https://omghowto.com/top-10-best-photo-storage-and-sharing-websites.html>
- 3) Make inquiries on how you can plan a smooth transfer of ownership to an heir in the event of your death or disability. Keep a digital copy of the instructions on your emergency flash drive (see below) and keep a printed copy with your will/trust documents.

- Save important digitized files on an "Emergency USB Flash Drive".

- 1) What's an USB Flash Drive?
 - a. "A data storage device that includes flash memory with an integrated USB interface.....It is typically removable, rewritable and much smaller than an optical disc." - Wikipedia
 - b. Also known as: thumb drive, gig stick, flash stick, jump drive, disk key, disk on key, flash-drive, memory stick, USB stick or USB memory.
- 2) What to consider saving on your emergency flash drive:
 - a. Genealogy
 - i. Digitized copies of special genealogical documents
 - ii. Digitized photos and information about heirlooms and special possessions
 - iii. A list of remote storage location accounts and passwords
 - iv. A list of names and contact info of people who share these files
 - b. Medical files
 - i. Medical history for yourself and immediate family
 - ii. Current medications
 - iii. Contact info for doctors, pharmacy
 - iv. Insurance info
 - c. Pertinent legal info
 - i. Contact info for attorney(s)
 - ii. Digital copies of will or trust documents

- iii. Digital copies of mortgage and similar documents
 - iv. Info for bank accounts, financial interests, etc.
 - v. Account numbers and passwords for above
 - vi. A list or spreadsheet of jewelry, antiques, artwork, etc. of significant value with appraisal documents
 - d. Family and Friends
 - i. Names and contact info
 - ii. Birthdays and Social Security numbers for yourself and dependents
- 3) Select the greatest storage capacity available
- 4) Review and update regularly
- 5) Put it on a sturdy lanyard. Because it contains such important information, the challenge is to find a secure but convenient place to keep it, where in the event of an unexpected disaster, you can grab the lanyard and put it around your neck as you exit your house or office, leaving your hands free for possible life-saving measures.

- **Share, share, share!**

- 1) If you're using an online tree with a "public" status, you're probably already connecting with relatives, close or distant and unknown.
- 2) Establish or participate in a family blog or website where you can share stories, photos, and records with relatives who have a common interest.
 - a. Family blogs
 - Powell, Kimberly, *Bloggging Your Family History Search*,
<https://www.thoughtco.com/bloggging-your-family-history-search-1422312>
 Best Blog Builders 2018,
http://top5-websitebuilders.com/blog-builders/?utm_source=B
 - b. Family websites
 - Fryxell, David A., *How to Create A Beautiful Family History Website*
<https://www.familytreemagazine.com/premium/6-steps-to-family-website/>
- 3) Use social media to share memories, documents, and photos.
 - a. Use caution regarding privacy issues when posting personal information or images (your own or others) to open access sites.
 - b. Consider copyright and ownership issues – if it doesn't belong to you or you aren't the author, get written permission and give appropriate citations before posting anything.

Examples of social media sites:

www.findagrave.com
www.billiongraves.com
www.facebook.com
www.genesreunited.com
www.wikitree.com
 and many, many others!

- What NOT To Take With You:
 - 1) Stories currently only in the memories of older family members
Interviewing and recording the stories of the family elders is a priority over research. If you don't do it NOW, others may never have the opportunity and seniors may, indeed, take some great stories with them when they pass!
 - 5) YOU may be one of those family elders who knows stories no one else knows. Don't postpone writing your own memoirs!

- Passing the Proverbial Torch:
 - 1) Identify a family member(s) to whom you will leave your genealogy collection of paper files, online accounts, reference materials, and heirlooms
 - 2) This may take a little nurturing from you!
 - a. Take time and opportunity to share family stories and notice who is paying attention. Emphasize the funny, the fantastical, and the famous.
 - b. Entice potential genealogical heirs with reports of family mysteries or sensational stories and enlist them in helping you to learn "the rest of the story".
 - c. Talk about items in your home that belonged to ancestors or help you to remember someone you knew.
 - d. Take them with you to put flowers on family graves (that's what got me "hooked"!)
 - 3) Characteristics of good candidates for your genealogical heir
 - a. Ideally, it should be someone(s) who is younger than you and who is in reasonably good health. Siblings and first cousins who are close to you in age or in poor health will soon find themselves in the same predicament you are currently experiencing.
 - b. If you have a large collection, realistically consider the potential consequences of leaving it to someone who lives in a small apartment and moves frequently, regardless of their sincere interest in your collection.
 - c. It doesn't have to be a child or grandchild – consider nieces, nephews, and younger cousins, or even more distant relations.
 - d. Do NOT make this a surprise!!! Consult the prospective heir honestly and get his consent before naming him in any legal documents. Invite him to your home or where your materials are kept so he is fully aware of the extent of the "honor" you are bestowing upon him!
 - e. Be prepared for him to say, "I'll take this and this, but not that and that and that and...."
 - 3) You will likely need to divide your collection between several heirs or pare down the size considerably.

- Grooming a Genealogical Heir(s)

Once you've determined who will inherit your collection, begin immediately to work together:

- 1) Share your passwords and account numbers of any online locations where you have a tree or store genealogical documents.
- 2) Contact the company (or companies) that hosts your tree or document files regarding your plans to share and eventually transfer editorial or ownership. Give them the necessary information to allow your new partner to have full access.
- 3) You may need to pay a separate "membership" fee for the second person.
- 4) Consider if you wish to purchase a "lifetime" membership for your heir if such an option exists. Or, do you want to leave adequate funds in your will/trust for the purpose of covering the expenses of your partner's membership for a designated period?
- 5) As much as possible, depending on the time the new partner has available, go through your files so they can understand your system of organization.
- 6) Try to pick a potentially interesting project to research together. This gives your partner an opportunity to develop his own skills with the advantage of learning from you. Be sure to allow him to hone his own instincts without too much criticism or too much instruction from you. Act as a counselor – not a director.
- 7) Create a list of family mysteries that you have been unable to solve. It may be that new records and resources will become available in the future to which your heir will have access and the mystery, at last, will be solved.
- 8) Make a list of your favorite (or, at least, most interesting) ancestors. Likewise, leave a summary of your favorite family stories. You want your heir to be fully immersed, as you have been, in the history of your family, not merely a caretaker.

- **Leaving a Genealogical Will (or "Codicil" to a Will or Trust)**

- 1) Leave clear instructions regarding the disposition of your genealogy research collection and heirlooms for your executor to follow in the event of your death.
- 2) Attach any agreements you may have made with an institution(s) to accept all or a portion of your collection or specific items as a donation, as well as instructions for funding the transfer.
- 3) If you are specifying any items of significant value, you may consider using appraisals to help determine a reasonably equitable allocation of heirlooms and rare documents.
- 4) Name your "genealogical heir(s)", which may or may not differ from the heirs to the rest of your estate.
- 5) Attach any special instruction(s) for monetary provisions you have made to enable them to transfer, adequately care for, and continue your research.

Here is an example of a genealogical will:

Create a Genealogical Will,

<http://www.familytree.com/blog/create-a-genealogical-will/>

Note: while I found a number of entries when searching for examples, most were nearly identical to the sample above, which is minimal. My suggestion is to write your own, using the above as a skeleton on which to build, and file it with your estate documents (both print and electronic). If you anticipate controversy regarding the person you have named as your genealogical heir, are designating a major portion of your estate to cover expenses regarding your genealogy collection and its maintenance or transfer, or are specifying any items of significant value, it might be wise to seek the advice of an attorney or estate planner. In most cases, the majority of your family members will be relieved to learn that it will be someone else's responsibility, but you just never know how they will respond. Let your wishes be known now to avoid surprises and division later, when you won't be available to explain or defend your choices. After all, it was love of family that probably motivated you to begin this journey of discovery!

• Donating Research Collections

If you can't identify a family member(s) to accept your genealogy collection, you may need to find an archival facility that will take it. This may take considerable research and time to negotiate details, so begin to investigate possibilities NOW.

- 1) Consider libraries, archives, museums, and genealogical and historical societies.
 - a. Most facilities are more likely to accept collections that focus on a locale that is or near their physical location, an event(s) that occurred there, or a famous person(s) who lived there.
 - b. Be prepared for them to reject much of the collection and accept only a small portion, if any.
- 2) Prepare to initiate inquiries:
 - a. Make an inventory list of what you wish to donate. Include:
 - i. A brief description of each unique set within the collection
 - ii. The locale(s) which is featured most prominently, or topics, or people (include surnames).
 - iii. Categories of materials:
 1. Records (generally related to or created by an organization or governmental agency)
 2. Personal papers (relating to living, such as diaries, letters, family photos, etc.)
 3. "Artificial collections" ("individual items purposely assembled from a variety of sources").

For a good overview of archival terms, see the article:
Daniels, Maygene F., *Archives and Record Management Resources*,
<https://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/archives-resources/terminology.html>
 - b. Research the organization you plan to approach on their website or through other sources. You can anticipate a rejection if there is no logical connection between your materials and the "mission" of the organization.

- c. Estimate the quantity of your collection. Generally, archival facilities measure a collection by:
 - i. Linear feet of shelf storage for books, periodicals, and records
 - ii. Cubic feet for other items which will probably be stored in boxes.
 - d. Do your own “weeding” of irrelevant materials before donating
 - i. Offer only those items that are most likely to be accepted
 - ii. It may be necessary to subdivide your collection into multiple groups of items, each with a more specific focus, and approach multiple facilities with only these limited topics or locales.
 - iii. The State Historical Society of Missouri has a webpage with several excellent guides to donating a variety of family items and papers to a repository. <https://shsmo.org/support/materials> Be sure to read this page and its links carefully to get an understanding of the general issues with donating your research collection or family heirlooms to an archives, library, or museum. Consider approaching SHSMO if your collection has a Missouri focus.
- 3) Reference materials (books, periodicals, and AV media) are more likely to be accepted by a library, archive, or other research facility if:
- a. The content is current, especially if there is a focus on websites or technology which quickly becomes obsolete. Check the publication date of the item.
 - b. The content is unique. Old books or other items may still be relevant if the content is not readily available elsewhere, in print or online.
 - c. The physical condition appears to be “new” or “like new”.
 - d. The item is particularly relevant to the location, significant events, or other topics of interest to the population served by the facility.
- 4) Once you have made the decision to donate, plan how you’re are going to handle the actual transfer of your items from your home to the facility.
- a. If you are going to do it now:
 - i. Will it be a few boxes you can carry to and from your car?
 - ii. Will you need to enlist an army of volunteers and rent a moving van?
 - iii. Can you afford to pay for these services?
 - iv. Have you inquired about what times and where the facility can accept large donations?
 - b. If you are going to keep your collection until you are no longer using it or an executor will take on the responsibility:
 - i. Obtain a written agreement (could be a “Deed of Gift” – see below) from the facility. If you don’t make the transfer immediately, personnel may change and a future representative may not accept the collection based on only a verbal agreement.
 - ii. Keep the agreement with your will or trust papers, with specific instructions for your executor
 - iii. Discuss with your attorney how to designate adequate funds to cover the costs of the transfer.

- **Understand the Consequences Before Making a Donation**

- 1) What is a “**Deed of Gift**”? It is, quite simply, the contract between you and the organization to which you make a donation regarding the items you are turning over to their care. As with any contract, you need to read it carefully completing the transaction.
 - a. If you change your mind later, can you (or family members) reclaim the item? (Probably not.)
 - b. Can you or your family members “visit” the items?
 - c. How will your name or other personal identification be used?
 - d. What will happen to the unwanted items if the organization chooses to accept the whole but then determines that not all are appropriate for their collection? Likewise, what will happen to items which are included in the organization’s collection, but at a future date are deemed no longer appropriate?
- 2) Read and study the article about Deeds of Gift below:
<https://www2.archivists.org/publications/brochures/deeds-of-gift>

- **Heirlooms, Albums, and Special Items**

Many of our most loved family items don’t fit into file folders and present the biggest challenge to protect from disasters. You often face difficult decisions with antique and valuable heirlooms. Do you keep photos or artwork stored away from the damaging sunlight or do you proudly display them where you can share stories with younger members of your family about the people pictured? Do you hide expensive jewelry in a safe or enjoy wearing it? Are you so afraid of handling fragile items that no one in the family even knows they exist? Ideally, you can find a compromise that protects the item while allowing family to learn from and take pride in it.

You are truly fortunate to have inherited items that have survived generations of potential disasters. One way to share them with future generations is to take digital photos, from all angles, and store those photos, with notes about their provenance and any pertinent details, in your family files. Even if the original heirloom is lost or damaged in a disaster, you still have a digital image to share.

Saving Heirlooms for Future Generations:

- 1) Take time NOW to walk through your home with a camera, a notebook, and a family member(s).
 - a. Identify and photograph precious possessions from the past.
 - b. Create an inventory list or spreadsheet to record basic information about each item.

- c. Note if you are aware of a particular family member's interest in it or have someone special to whom you would like to gift it.
- d. If you believe that you have things which are especially valuable, invest in having them appraised. Monetary value may be a consideration if trying to divide heirlooms equitably among heirs.
- e. Keep this inventory with your digitized important papers to be stored remotely
- f. Print a copy to keep with your will or trust documents
- g. Submit a copy of the appraisal documents of valuable items to your insurance company along with photos, if you wish to insure them.
- h. You could also create an electronic "album" of individual pages, each featuring the photo(s) of an heirloom, along with a physical description of the item, its provenance, and value, with the appraisal document attached. You may wish to share this album with close relatives who can learn about items they may have seen for many years, but never knew the significance. It also could serve as a catalog for them to indicate which, if any, they would like to have for themselves some day.

Hint: this is a good project to involve teenagers. They can really help with the technological aspects, and it is an ideal opportunity to share family stories.

Here is some advice from professionals for taking photos of heirlooms. You may not have all the fancy equipment they recommend but learn what you can from the pros to get the best images possible.

Photographing Collectibles and Antiques, from a blog by Cheryl Woods, 2015

<https://savageuniversal.com/blog/photographing-collectibles-antiques/>

How to Photograph Artifacts and Antique Objects, by Ben Lucas, 2014

<https://photography.tutsplus.com/tutorials/how-to-photograph-artifacts-and-antique-objects--cms-22015>

Photographing Heirlooms: guest blog by Shana Novak,

<http://www.lastingmatters.com/blog/photographing-heirlooms-guest-blog-shana-novak>

- i. Refer to the section above regarding donation of research collections for advice in donating heirlooms to museums and archives.

- **Don't Postpone the Distribution of Your Special Items: Gift Them Now and Enjoy Sharing!**

- 1) Match some of your favorite items to a deserving person and give it to them now as a gift.
- 2) Some suggestions for special occasions:
 - a. Traditional gifting holidays such as Christmas, Hanukkah, or Birthdays
 - b. For youngsters, select a special birthday when they are mature enough to be responsible to care for something that might be fragile or rare and able to

appreciate the sentimental value of the item. I give a special family gift to each of my grandchildren on their 16th birthdays, to carry on the tradition my grandmother established by giving me, on my 16th birthday, the ladies pocket watch her father gave to her on her 16th birthday.

- c. Make your own holiday, name it, and celebrate with a lot of fanfare. Give family gifts to all members in attendance.
- 3) Some suggestions for “matching” strategies:
 - a. Select an item to give a family member who has the same first or middle name as the original owner.
 - b. Give a military or occupation related item to a family member who is in the same branch of service or the same or similar occupation. Likewise, they may share a hobby or personal interest, an organization membership, or a special talent.
 - c. Select a family member who looks like an ancestor to give something that belonged to their look-alike.
 - 4) Include information about the ancestor, the provenance of the item, and/or something special about the item. For example, I gave my grandfather’s official railroad watch to our oldest grandson, who had a fascination with trains as a young child. In addition to personal information about my grandfather’s life and work history, I also researched and wrote about the history and reason why synchronized pocket watches were such an essential tool to railroaders, especially engineers and conductors. Look it up – it’s fascinating!

Conclusion: Don’t wait one more day to begin taking measures to protect your genealogy collection from all the disasters that threaten the work you have spent years researching and the heirlooms you’ve cared for so diligently!!!

World War I Records at the Missouri State Archives

Soldier's Records Database, War of 1812-WWI – Service Cards

- Created by the Department of the Army and Department of the Navy
 - Provided to the Adjutant General as a record of soldiers, sailors, and Marines that served from each state
- WWI search can be narrowed by Army/Marines or Navy
 - Army/Marines combined because they used the same style card
 - Army/Marines cards are transcribed, the Navy cards have images
- Best way to search is by last name only
 - Remember to try different spellings
- <https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/soldiers/>

Bonus Pay Claims

- These are pay claims for the state bonus, not the federal bonus
- Approved by voters, August 2, 1921, administered by the Soldier's Bonus Commission
- Eligibility requirements:
 - Resident of Missouri for the 12 months prior to April 6, 1917
 - Served honorably between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918 in the Army or Navy
 - Included Army nurses
 - Heirs of deceased soldiers were eligible to collect
- Ineligibility:
 - Dishonorable discharge
 - Receiving a bonus from another state for the same period of service
 - Student organizations were originally ineligible
 - Did not include welfare workers like Red Cross, YMCA, Knights of Columbus, etc.
- Card File – All applicants
 - Includes name; address; enlistment and discharge dates; claim number; whether or not claim was approved; approval date and amount of money paid (if applicable)
- Denied Claims – Applications
 - Includes name; residence at enlistment; date and place of birth; unit and service information; parents' names; reason for denial
 - In-house index is available

Biography and Service Record

- 1919 law required county clerks to record biographical information of WWI soldiers
- Includes: Name, rank and branch of service, dates entered and discharged, prior service, locations served, date and place of birth, name of spouse, parents, children, ancestors who participated in previous wars
- This is NOT an official government record – the soldier or their family provided information.
- Missouri State Archives has biographies for 54 counties

Induction Lists

- Photostatic copies of induction lists submitted by local boards
- Arranged by county, and the cities of St. Louis, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin and Kansas City
 - Two different forms used, but generally include: name; date of enlistment; camp or station; serial number; call number; occupation; classification

Federal Soldiers Home at St. James

- Veteran or their widow
- Admission Registers, 1897-1973
 - Volumes 1-3 (1897-1930) online
 - <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/vetstj>
 - Organized chronologically by date of entry
 - Includes name, admission date and number, contact information for close family or friend, service record, date and place of birth, pension amount received, nature of disability, previous occupation
- Applications, 1912-1994
 - Organized by application number
 - Digitized to 1930, archives has an in-house name index
 - Includes name, date and place of birth, service record, disability, pension information, spouses name

National Guard Enlistment Contracts

- National Guard Enlistment Contracts, 1900-1945
 - Includes soldiers in the National Guard prior to WWI and WWII
 - Digitized on Familysearch
 - Organized alphabetically

Home Guard Records

- Military Commissions – Home Guard
 - Organized chronologically by date of commission

WWI Records

- Muster Rolls – Home Guard
 - Organized by unit
 - No index, must have unit
 - Includes name, rank, date and place enlisted, promotions, discharge date, AWOL and AWL dates
- Home Guard Service Cards
 - No index, organized alphabetically

Miscellaneous Records

- Prisoner of War Index Cards
 - Typed index cards
 - Organized alphabetically
 - Includes name, serial number, rank, unit, date captured and date released
- List of Females Who Served
 - Typed alphabetical list
 - Includes name, residence, date called into service, date relieved from duty
- List of Scott County Soldiers Who Died
 - Typed list
 - Includes name, address, serial number, date enlisted, date died

Contact Information

Missouri State Archives
600 West Main St.
PO Box 1747
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(573) 751-3280
archref@sos.mo.gov



Writing Your Family's

Once Upon a Time Stories

With Elisa Ganz

Come Prepared to Ignite your Creative Mind and Transform Traditional Ideas for Creating Life Stories!

We will explore the ideas behind the following rhetorical questions to prepare you to discover, write and share the personal and family stories you have:

- What Stage of life are you in?
- Why is it important to share personal and family stories?
- Are you in the habit of sharing family stories with your family now?
- Have you written or started your personal story? Or stories for other family members?
- What are your current ideas and plans for your stories?
- Do you hope your posterity will read your stories long after you are gone?
- Do you know about and engage in social media technologies of today?
- What excites or catches the attention of your posterity?
- What are your passions? What are you known for?
- How will you change your story to ensure your posterity will read it?

You will:

- Remember the “Once Upon a Time” magic and create your own magical entrance to your story
- Learn ideas to creatively customize your stories
- Learn about available resources for creative formats
- Learn how to use Social Media in writing and delivering your stories
- Be excited to write and share your stories

You will have access to the following tools on my website www.elisaganz.com

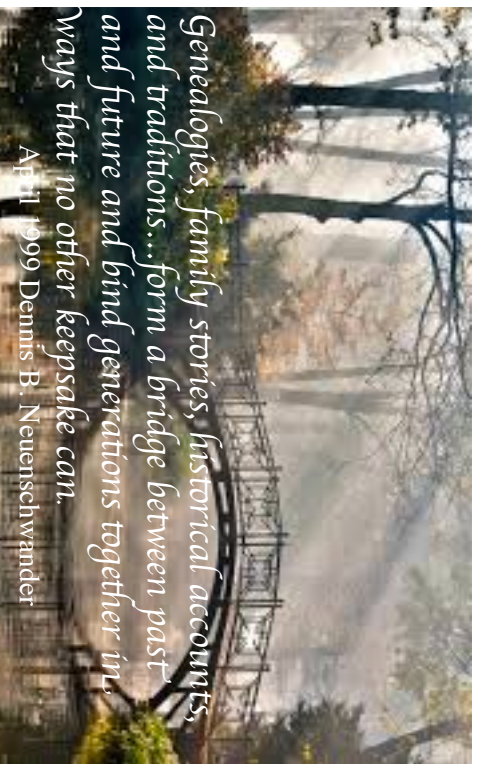
1. Questionnaire to ask your family what they already know about you
2. A story or interview guide to gather and prepare the information your posterity wants to know
3. Links to sources to help you create your stories, like:
 - a. Historylines.com
 - b. Shutterfly.com
 - c. blurb.com
 - d. Weebly.com
 - e. smilebox.com
 - f. And so much more...

See you in Class!


"The [children] who knew more about their families proved to be more resilient, meaning they could moderate the effects of stress." —Dr. Marshall Duke, researcher

Family history is more than genealogy, rules, names, dates, and places. It is more than a focus on the past. Family history also includes the present as we create our own history. It includes the future as we shape future history through our descendants. A young mother, for example, sharing her family stories and pictures with her children is doing family history work.

2014 Conf. Elder Allan F. Packer



Creating your


*nce
upon
a
time...*

Stories!

*Creating Stories will Help
Your Family*

*Live
Happily
forever after.*

Have you ever told your children about where their grandparents grew up or what schools you went to? If so, then your children may be better equipped to face life's challenges...research conducted by psychologists Robyn Fivush, Jennifer G. Bohanek, and Marshall Duke of Emory University found a strong relationship between children's knowledge of family history and various measures of emotional well-being. **Children who knew more of their family history had more functional family lives, more self-control, greater feelings of self-worth, and fewer signs of depression or anxiety.**

According to the study, cross-generational family stories play an important role in children's self-definition. When children see themselves as part of a larger family narrative, they feel more secure and more confident. They have a stronger sense of self. As a result, they have a greater ability to overcome challenges, as well as greater emotional resilience in the face of life's ups and downs. ... What gives these stories their power is the means by which they (the stories) are conveyed—frequent, meaningful parent (grandparent)-child interaction or, in short, family time.... And the dinner table still seems to loom large as a place for passing along family lore. Dr. Duke wrote in a response to a New York Times article. **"The good outcomes... as well as the knowledge of family history that the children possessed were all the result of the process of sharing stories across generations."** Dr. Duke listed family travels and mealtimes as important story-sharing times but added, "Given the complexities of modern family life, families can also sit and talk over a snack after school or before everyone goes off to work, or at any other time that they can focus on each other. These gatherings—short or long—are at the heart of the process by which the intergenerational stories can be told and learned and through which children can grow stronger and healthier."

Want Emotionally Healthy Children? Tell Family Stories
Contributed By David Edwards, Church Magazines Church News 30 MAY 2013

Start now to create **ONCE UPON A TIME** stories for yourself and for your ancestors. As I've grown I remember most, the stories about the monster and the heroic prince sweeping in to save the princess from a dragon. I know our lives are far from fairytales, but our children love to hear our stories; the monsters in our lives, when we were the prince, princess or even the frog at times. Don't wait for someone else to tell your story. Create your stories and stories for those you love who have passed on. It's easier than ever before with tools like **Historylines** and the others listed below. You and your children can now relish in the joy of storytelling with real life stories, not just make believe.

Enjoy creating your stories.

Also
P.S. *Tools you will love*



Historylines