Who or what is your Brick Wall?

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Where have you looked? Are you keeping a Work Log or Journal?

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

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If you are looking for a certain document, Is this document "obtainable"? Is this a document that was available at the time period you are searching?

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Have you had your DNA completed? What have you done with your results?
Autosomal DNA from Ancestry is recommended to begin with. Sites to upload Ancestry DNA results are FamilyTree DNA, Gedmatch and MyHeritage

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Do you use Facebook or other Social Media for your research?
Sites such as Genealogy Just Ask and Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness and Free Photo Restoration services are available. Most counties and world locations have pages that are available to join.

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How far are you willing to travel for your research?

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Notes

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Census Records Research

MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER
MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Using Census Records for Genealogy

> Locate your ancestors in a specific place at a specific time

> Track the movement of families through the generations

> Learn more about your ancestors
> - Age and place of birth
> - Occupation
> - Immigration & naturalization info
> - And more!

Tips & Things to Remember

> Be flexible!

- SPELLING: Enumerators recorded what they were told, spelling names as best they could.

- DATA: Don't disregard records just because they contain discrepancies in ages, birth locations, etc.

- NAMES: Given names may have been recorded as initials, and first and middle names or nicknames may have been used interchangeably from census to census.

Other Tips

➢ Take time to view the original document whenever possible. Originals often contain information omitted from the transcription.

➢ Review other names on the page. Friends, Associates & Neighbors (FAN) were often siblings, in-laws, cousins, aunts/uncles, future spouses, etc.

➢ Expect some readability issues such as dark/light images or poorly written names.

4

U.S. Federal Census

1790 – 1940+

5

General U.S. Federal Census Info

➢ A decennial federal census is required by the U.S. Constitution

▪ Used to determine representation in the U. S. House

➢ The "72-Year Rule"

▪ 1790 - 1940 US Federal Censuses are accessible now

▪ 1950 US Federal Census will be available in 2022

▪ 2010 US Federal Census won't be available until 2082, but our descendants will be happy!

6

Sources: US Federal Census Records

MCPL / MGC
➢ Genealogy Databases
  ▪ Heritage Quest
  ▪ Ancestry Library Edition*
  ▪ Findmypast*

Other (Free) Websites
➢ FamilySearch.org

HeritageQuest Online

Ancestry Library Edition
(in library use only) Explore the enhanced library version of Ancestry.com.
Ancestry Library Edition Tutorials

MORE INFO
<

HeritageQuest Online
Search local history or the Federal Census 1790-1940.

Findmypast
(in library use only) Discover records from the US and around the world.
Findmypast Tutorials

MORE INFO
<

* In-library use only   7

Beginning Your Census Search

➢ Start with the 1940 census to find ancestors born before 1 April 1940

➢ Search Information:
  ▪ First, middle & last name
  ▪ City/county/state of residence in 1940
  ▪ Age and/or place of birth
  ▪ Names of other people in the household
  ▪ Relationship to head of household

8

1790 & 1800 U.S. Federal Census

1790	1800
➢ Enumeration date = 2 August	➢ Enumeration date = 4 August
➢ Listed head of household by name with tallies for free White males (2 age groups), free White females, other free persons and slaves	➢ Listed head of household with more age categories for free Whites living there
	➢ Other free persons ("except Indians") and slaves tallied without age distinction
➢ Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia records no longer available	➢ States and territories NW of the Ohio River and Mississippi Territory included

9

Accessing Census Forms from the MGC Homepage
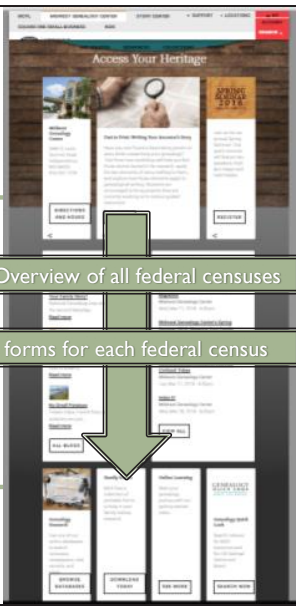
Census Forms

- Census Data Information 1790-1940 — Overview of all federal censuses
- 1790 Blank Census Form (PDF, 219K) — Blank forms for each federal census
- 1800 Blank Census Form (PDF, 211K)
- 1810 Blank Census Form (PDF, 278K)
- 1820 Blank Census Form (PDF, 377K)

1810 & 1820 U.S. Federal Census

1810	1820
➢ Enumeration date = 6 August	➢ Enumeration date = 7 August
➢ First data on manufacturing (quantity and value of products) gathered	➢ Tally for Males 16-18 added to note those of militia-age. These men would have also been included in the Males 16-26 column. Don't double count!
	➢ Slave and free colored males/females ages recorded
	➢ "Foreigners not naturalized" and people in Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufacturing also tallied

10 to	Under ten years of age
16 to	Of ten & under sixteen
18 to 16	Between sixteen & eighteen
26 to 16	Of sixteen & under twenty-six, including heads of families
45 to	Of twenty-six & under forty-five, including family head
45 &c.	Of forty-five & upwards, including heads of families

FREE WHITE MALES

11

1830 & 1840 U.S. Federal Census

1830	1840
➢ Enumeration date = 1 June	▸ Enumeration date = 1 June
➢ Pre-printed forms are used for the first time	➢ 2 census pages per household!
➢ Number of age categories increased for all groups	➢ Questions about schools, attendance, and literacy added
➢ Deaf, dumb, blind categories added for each group	➢ Occupation – mining, agriculture, commerce, manufacture, navigation, engineering – tallied
	➢ Revolutionary War pensioners and their ages collected
	➢ Insane/Idiot column added

12

1850 U.S. Federal Census: Free/Slave
Enumeration Date = 1 Jun 1850

2 Schedules: Free inhabitants and Slave inhabitants

FREE INHABITANTS	SLAVE INHABITANTS

➤ Free persons in household each <u>listed by name</u> with data – age, place of birth, color, etc. – for each person
 	
➤ "Social statistics" also tallied
  ▪ Tax info, value of estates
  ▪ School attendance
  ▪ Pauper or convict
	➤ Most slaves were listed by owner with a number (no name), age, sex, and color
	
	➤ Some enumerators provided given names, particularly for those over 100 years old

13

1860 U. S. Federal Census: Free/Slave
Enumeration Date = 1 Jun 1860

FREE INHABITANTS	SLAVE INHABITANTS
➤ Visitation order (dwelling/family number) provided ➤ Occupation of each person over 15 ➤ Enumerators could list state, territory, or country of birth ➤ "Over 20 who cannot read & write"	➤ Added column tallies the number of Slave houses

14

1870 U. S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Jun 1870

➤ Color/Race: Earlier Categories = White, Black, Mulatto, New = Chinese(including all Asians), American Indian

➤ Tallies for father/mother born in a foreign country

➤ Age of children under 1 listed as a fraction
  ▪ Example: 5-month old = 5/12

➤ Columns added for male citizens age 21+ and male citizens 21+ denied the right to vote on grounds other than "rebellion or other crimes"

15

1880 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Jun 1880

- Relationship to head of household recorded
- Address of residence (street name, house number)
- Marital status – single, married, widowed, divorced
- Birthplace of father & mother
- Months employed during the previous year
- Disabled or sick at time of enumeration
- Stats on Alaska (population, industry, resources) and untaxed Indians also collected

16

1890 U.S. Federal Census (Fragment)
Enumeration Date = 2 Jun 1890

- Data collected included:
  - Property ownership & indebtedness
  - Military Service (Civil War)
  - Race categories expanded
  - Mother of how many children, # living
  - Years in US and naturalization info

- Only 6160 names remain due to a 1921 fire in the Commerce Department Building where most of this census was stored
- Substitutes include deed/tax list books, city directories, voter lists, and veterans' schedules

17

1900 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Jun 1900

- Month and year of birth
- Immigration year, naturalization info
- Home ownership vs. renting property
- Hawaii (annexed in 1898) included for 1st time
- Military personnel (including those abroad) were enumerated by the Departments of War and the Navy
- Indians living on reservations enumerated with the cooperation of the commissioner of Indian affairs
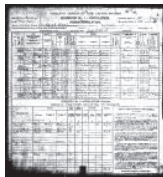
18

1910 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 15 Apr 1910

- Color/Race "Other" category added
- Marriage number (M1, M2, etc.) included
- Employer, employee, or working on his own account
- Survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy
- Mother tongue added to birthplace column
- American Indian Population Schedule includes new questions recorded lineage, marriage info, education, and "civilized" or "aboriginal" dwelling

19

1920 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Jan 1920

- Year of naturalization
- Mother tongue of the person, father, and mother
- Americans in Guam, American Samoa, Panama Canal Zone included for 1st time
- For counties with recent (WWI) boundary changes, place of birth was listed by province/state/region
- Race determined by enumerator's impressions

20

1930 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Apr 1930

- Color/Race classification changes, options expanded
- At work on 1 Apr 1930
- Veterans' status and which war
- Value of home or rent paid
- Does this home have a radio set?

21

1940 U.S. Federal Census
Enumeration Date = 1 Apr 1940

"X" marked beside the name of the person who provided the information to the enumerator

➢ Highest grade completed
➢ Residence as of 1 April 1935
➢ Supplementary questions (for some) included:
- Place of birth of father and mother (and her native tongue
- Veteran or child of deceased veteran and which war
- Does this person have a social security number?
- For females - number of marriages, age at 1st marriage, and number of children born

22

Other
» Census
Schedules

23

U.S. Federal Census
Non-Population Schedules

Agriculture	1850 – 1880	Farm owner, acreage, cash value, farm animals, crops/products
Mortality	1850 – 1880	Name, age, sex, marital status, birth info, occupation, cause of death, etc. for those who died in the year preceding the census
Social Statistics	1850 – 1880	Community stats – taxes, schools, libraries, churches, convicts, wages, etc. (1880 - some names included)
Manufacturing	1820, 1850 – 1880	Name of manufacturer, type of business, capital, raw materials, products, machinery, number of employees, cost of labor

24
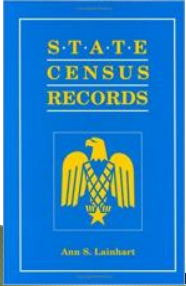
State Censuses

- Missouri - 1844, 1852, 1856, 1868, 1876
- Kansas – 1855 through 1925
- Iowa – 1836 through 1925
  (1925 → 3 PAGES of info!)
- Ann Lainhart's *State Census Records* lists each state and its state census information
- The FamilySearch.org Wiki will also tell you state census information and link you to the digitized records
- State census records can be found in many MGC print resources and microfilm, and on Ancestry LE and FamilySearch.org

25

John R. Ashcroft
Missouri Secretary of State

Business Services | Elections & Voting | Investor Protection & Securities | State Library | Records & Archives | Administrative Rules

RECORDS & ARCHIVES

Archives :: Census Records

Missouri Census Records and Tax Lists

The Missouri State Archives has federal, territorial, state, and special census records from 1752 to 2004. In addition, tax lists are good substitutes when census records are not available. See the links below for more information.

Federal Censuses (1830-1940) and Tax Lists (1814-1821)
Territorial Censuses (1752-1818) and Tax Lists (1814-1821)
State Censuses (1840-1876) and Tax Lists (years vary by county)
Special Censuses (1857-2004)

Research
Hours & Directions
Contact Information
MSA-St. Louis
Volunteers
Missouri History
Education
Exhibits
Guidelines & Publications
About the Archives

Missouri census info can be accessed on the website of the Missouri Secretary of State or through Missouri Digital Heritage

https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/census/pages/   26

Territorial Census Records

1890 Kingfisher, OK (Territorial) Census

27

1890 Veterans Schedules

➢ Nearly all of the schedules for Alabama through Kansas and western Kentucky were destroyed. Eastern Kentucky, Louisiana through Wyoming, and miscellaneous county schedules are still available.

➢ Union veterans and widows listed

➢ Confederate veterans were sometimes listed but crossed out, although they are still readable

➢ Available on HeritageQuest, Fold3, and Ancestry LE or on microfilm at MGC!
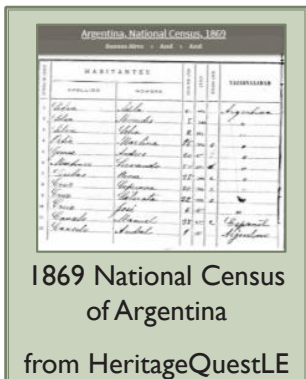
28

Indian Census Rolls

➢ 1885-1940

➢ Had to have formal affiliation with a tribe

➢ Sources include: HeritageQuest, Fold3, Ancestry LE, MGC microfilm

29

International Censuses

1869 National Census of Argentina

from HeritageQuestLE

▸ Canada – 1825-1921
  ◦ Available on Library and Archives Canada website

▸ Mexico – 1930
  ◦ Available on FamilySearch.org

▸ United Kingdom
  ◦ Available on FindMyPast

▸ Online databases such as HeritageQuestLE and AncestryLE

30

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The objective of this class is to help researchers become better acquainted with the FamilySearch Wiki and the possible ways that the wiki could help them answer a research question.

Introduction to the FamilySearch Wiki

- What is it?
- Why is it special?
- Where can it be found?
- How can I use the Wiki?

What Information can be Found on the Wiki?

- FamilySearch Historical Records Articles
    - The "Learn More" links in record descriptions
    - Contains information about specific record collections on FamilySearch. It often gives information on the content of the records, coverage dates, gaps in the records, image visibility information, and sample images. Additional information may also be available.
- State and county pages
    - Provides record information based on place, including links to online records, contact information for records that are held in archives, and microfilm information for records available at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Additionally, historical information such as boundary changes, starting dates for vital records, and record survival are often available for locations in the United States.
    - Useful information is also available for researching in places outside of the United States, though you may have to try searching more broadly than you would when searching for a United States article.
- Coverage maps (and tables)
    - Although a certain record collection available online may say it covers an entire state, there may be a few counties missing. Coverage maps or coverage tables can show you what localities are represented in a broad record collection.
- Handwriting guides
    - If you find yourself needing to learn how to read a new kind of handwriting (English Secretary Hand, German Deutsche Schrift, etc.), there are often handwriting guides available through the FamilySearch Wiki.
- Research guides
    - Some record collections are organized in a complicated way or need special instructions to access them. Special research guides often exist for many of these types of record collections.
- Historical context
    - Sometimes, you may need to know historical information and context to see which types of records are of interest to you. (An example of this could be

looking up articles on court systems to see which records existed during the time of your ancestors.)
- Other languages genealogical word lists
  - When doing research in other languages, it is useful to have a word list of genealogical terms to perform basic research.
- Others

Research Questions and How the Wiki can Help
- Case Studies
- Research Question Examples:
  - "I think my ancestor got married in Clay County, Kansas. When did civil marriage records in Clay County begin?"
    - Check the Clay County, Kansas page and check the chart near the top to see when the marriage records began.
  - "I'm having a hard time finding anything for my family in Washington County, Georgia. Did record loss occur during the civil war or am I looking in the wrong places?"
    - Check the Washington County, Georgia page and read the information provided to see if there is a mention of record loss or boundary changes.
  - "I want to work on the French side of my family but I don't know French. Is there a list of genealogical words I need to know before looking at French records?"
    - Check the French Genealogical Word List available on the FamilySearch Wiki.
  - "Where can I find examples of German Deutsche Schrift to aid in my German research?"
    - Check the Germany Handwriting page for examples of German Deutsche Schrift.
  - "Does FamilySearch have any records for South Africa?"
    - Check the FamilySearch Wiki page for South Africa for a general overview of South African records.
  - "Where can I find a map of counties surrounding Knox County, Maine?"
    - Check the Knox County, Maine page for a map and listing of adjacent counties.

Contributing to the Wiki
- Do you have knowledge about a time, place, or record type that could be helpful for other researchers? Want to help edit grammar or broken links? You can contribute to the Wiki.
  - How to Edit
    - Sign in to FamilySearch Wiki
    - Go to the article that needs to be edited, corrected or added to.
    - Click the "edit source" tab at the top of the page or the beginning portion of a section of the page.
    - The Wiki can then be edited with Wikitext or by using the VisualEditor.
      - Please note that while there is a learning curve for editing the Wiki using Wikitext, there are more capabilities when using Wikitext.

The VisualEditor can be helpful for small corrections such as grammar.

- It can be helpful to use the "Show Preview" link to see each correction in an article one-by-one before making a final save. (When editing something lengthy, it may be useful to save every ten minutes or so, as the system has occasionally dropped the work if editing lasted longer than 10 minutes.)
- When finished editing, scroll to the bottom of the page and add a short Edit Summary. (A short summary of the changes you made to the article for a quick reference.)
- When satisfied with the edits, click the "Save page" link.
- If you make a mistake, don't worry. Mistakes can be corrected by you or another user.

The Wiki is constantly improving. If you don't find something you need initially, check back later.

![Missouri Secretary of State State Archives logo]

Gateway to the West: Missouri Land Grant Records
Christina Miller, Senior Reference Archivist

Many of these are indexed in our Land Records Database
(https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/land/).

French and Spanish Land Grants

After 1803, land owners were required to prove his or her ownership of land granted under the French or Spanish governments.

- The U.S. Recorder of Land Titles and U.S. Surveyor General managed lands in the territories.
- Missouri was composed of 6 Districts – St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas.
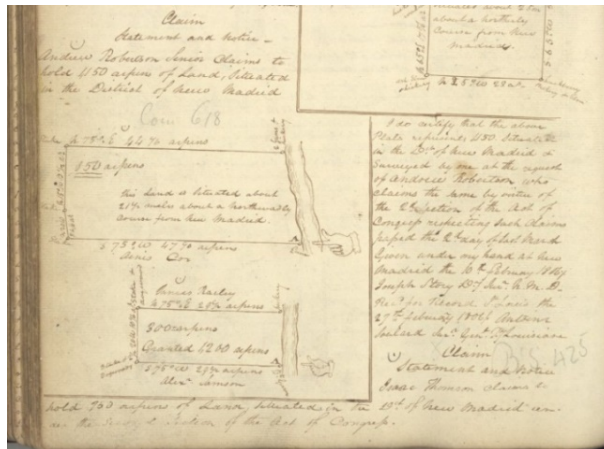
Record Book of Land Titles

French and Spanish land claims that were recorded after the Louisiana Purchase, but prior to the process of approving the claims.

- Might have original claimant papers; may also show transfer of land from original claimants to assignees.
- Indexed in Land Records Database

Registre d'Arpentage

Created between 1798 and 1806 by surveyor Antoine Pierre Soulard (aka Soulard Surveys) to certify and locate land grants made by the French and Spanish government. Images are available on Missouri Digital Heritage (MDH) (www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/).

Board of Land Commissioners

The 1st and 2nd Board dealt specifically with French and Spanish Land grants.

Papers of Original Claimants for the 1st Board of Land Commissioners (1805-1812) and 2nd Board of Land Commissioners (1832-1836) includes papers of individuals listed in the Record Book of Land Titles and the Registre d'Arpentage, as well as those not listed. Index with images in Land Records Database and finding aids available: www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/findingaids/

Certificates - Claims approved by the 1st Board. Index with images in Land Record Database.

Minute Books – 7 Volumes, Minutes of the 1st and 2nd Boards, includes the name of the claimant, witness and in some cases the minutes will indicate land transfers from the original claimant to a new owner. All 7 volumes are transcribed in the American State Papers.

Miscellaneous Records includes incoming and outgoing correspondence and decisions confirmed between Boards.

U.S. Surveyor General
    Individual Private Land Surveys - Privately funded surveys of land granted by French or Spanish. Name and numeric indexes are available on microfilm. Digitized images available at MSA.
    Survey Record Books - Primarily surveys for common lots, school lots and large land grants. Indexed in Land Records Database (Volume F is not indexed).
    Plats and Field Notes - Surveys were started prior to the start of U.S. land sales in 1818 and are organized by Township and range (per the Northwest Ordinance). Plats sometimes include the names of land owners and field notes include descriptions of the land and refer back to the plats. Records available on microfilm: Plats - F395-403, Field Notes – F404-648.
- Digital copies of the Plats are available through DNR-Land Survey in Rolla.
- NARA has digitized the federal copy of the field notes in their catalog (https://catalog.archives.gov/id/566714)

U.S. Territorial and Early Statehood Records

The U. S. government donated around 6.5 million acres of federal land in Missouri to the State. The land was then sold by the State to fund designated projects. Patents typically list the name of the purchaser(s), purchase and patent date, legal land description, name of county, number of acres sold

**New Madrid Earthquake Claims (1815-1827)**
In February, 1815 Congress passed a relief act to help the victims of the earthquakes (1811-1812) that allowed individuals to exchange their damaged land for any other public land in the Louisiana Territory (maximum of 640 acres per person, but only 160 per claim).
- New Madrid Certificates, Assignments, Locations, and Amendments (Office Copy, 1856). Name index available.

U.S. Land Sales, 1818-1922
Applications made for land in Missouri
- Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has records of the land sales that were granted – www.glorecords.blm.gov/
- MSA has the Abstracts to the U.S. Land Sales for Missouri – a record of individuals who applied for land, although not all applications were completed.
- 27 Volumes, organized by land office, indexed with images in Land Records Database.
- Information includes name, date of application, legal description, location (Section, township, range), acreage.
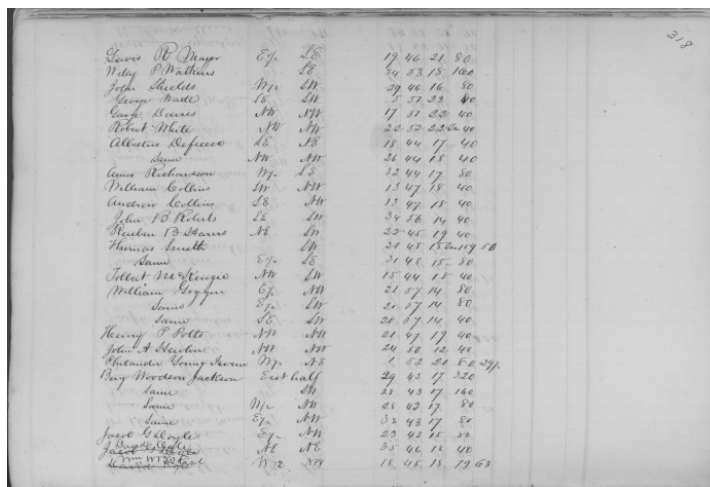
Military Bounty Lands
Congress passed various acts allowing veterans to stake claims on lands. See BLM for these warrants. MSA has abstracts only for Veteran's of the War of 1812.

Seminary and Saline Land Patents (1820-1825)
Indexed in Land Records database.

Seminary Lands
- Federal government donated land located in the U.S. Western Land District (not more than 2 townships), for the use and support of a seminary of learning or a state university.

Saline Land
- Salt springs and attached land Located in Cooper, Howard, Lillard, Pettis, Pike, Ralls and Saline counties was set aside for state to sell – 5% of net proceeds were designated for creating public roads and canals.
- MSA also has Misc. Saline Land Documents (correspondence, and receipts).

Township School Land Patents (1820-1900)
Proceeds for the sale of land in Section 16 of each Township were set aside for public education – per U.S. Land Ordinance of 1795.

Patents
- Patents were issued by the State of Missouri.
- Indexed with images in the Land Records database.

Correspondence, 1831-1868
- Alphabetical by county then chronological.
- No index is available.

Tax Deeds (1842-1878)
Land sold by the state to recover taxes due – lists the original owner of the land and the amount owed, with interest and costs. Records are indexed in Land Records database.

500,000 Acre Land Grants
Land located in Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and Holt counties that was granted to the State of Missouri in September 1841 with proceeds going to the state's "Internal Improvement Fund."
- Any head of family, widow or single man over 21 yrs. old was eligible to purchase up to 160 acres.
- Indexed in Land Records database.

Swamp Land Indemnities (1850-1945)
Swamp land from New Madrid, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, Nodaway, Wayne, Butler, Stoddard and Ripley counties was given to Missouri for sale by the State, with proceeds going to the common school fund for that county.
- Patents are indexed in Land Records database.
- Related correspondence, New Selections and Sales, Instructional Letters, Indemnity Lists, Reports of Levees, Lands Donated to the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company, Relinquishments to Various Counties, and Contests & Decisions are also available - not indexed.

Railroad Land Grants (1867-1877)
The General Assembly passed an 1866 act that allowed the state to sell land with the proceeds to go towards building railroads.
- Grants for Southwest Branch Pacific; Platte Country; St. Louis and Iron Mountain; Cairo and Fulton Railroads of Missouri are indexed in the Land Records database.
    - Southwest Pacific Railroad Grants (separate series), where the state sold property belonging to the railroad are not indexed in the Land Records database and only consist of 6 records.
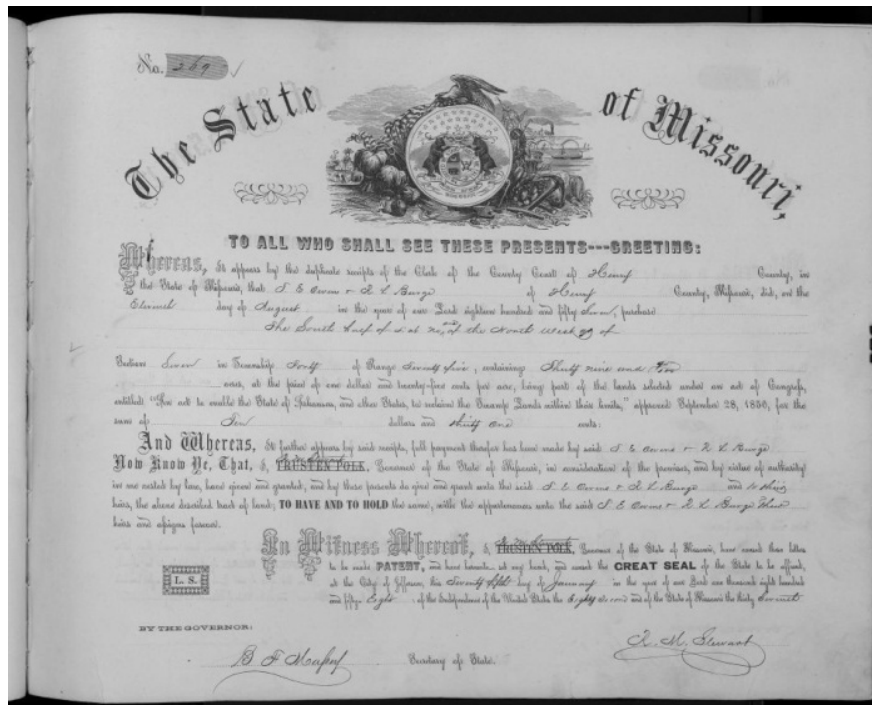
Missouri Land Patent

Bureau of Land Management – General Land Office

www.glorecords.blm.gov

The BLM website provides live access to Federal land conveyance records for the Public Land States, including image access to more than five million Federal land title records issued between 1820 and the present.

Records document the initial transfer of land titles from the Federal government to individuals

Contact the Archives

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

www.sos.mo.gov/archives
www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/
www.facebook.com/missouristatearchives

Missouri Secretary of State
State Archives

Introduction to Internet Genealogy

MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY | MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER

The Internet is a GREAT source of information and records for genealogy!

Keep in mind, though, that it is <u>definitely</u> not the only place to get information!!

2

Search Tips

➢ **Keep an open mind!**
➢ **Do not fill in every box in a search screen**
➢ **Try different combinations of dates, locations, first and last names**
➢ **Try variant spellings of the names**
➢ **Try entering less information**
➢ **Use quotation marks to search exact words or phrases**
  ▪ **ex: "Alexander Hamilton"**

3

Remember

- **Your MCPL Access Pass (Library Card) gives you access to many databases**
  - **Ancestry Library Edition (in-library use only)**
  - **HeritageQuest Online**
  - **Findmypast (in-library use only)**

- **FamilySearch.org is a free website from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**

- **MGC has separate classes on these resources ☺**

4

Today we will look at the following websites:

- **Missouri Digital Heritage**
- **Findagrave.com**
- **Google Maps and Google Translate**
- **Chronicling America**
- **U.S. Gen Web Project**
- **Internet Archive**
- **Bureau of Land Management-General Land Records**

5

Missouri Digital Heritage
(http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/)

6

For other states…

➢ **You can find all types of digital resources to help with genealogy**

▪ **Iowa Heritage Digital Collections http://iowaheritage.org/**

▪ **Arkansas State Archives http://archives.arkansas.gov/research/search-records.aspx**

▪ **And many more**

Find A Grave
www.findagrave.com

Chronicling America
(Library of Congress)
http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/

13

Chronicling America

14

U. S. GenWeb Project
(http://usgenweb.org/)

Keeping Free Genealogy on the Internet

15

Internet Archive

THE
HISTORY
of
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI,

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,

ILLUSTRATED.

DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

ABBYY GZ	1 file
DAISY	1 file
EPUB	1 file
FULL TEXT	1 file
KINDLE	1 file
PDF	1 file
RAW CORNELL BOOK ZIP	1 file
SINGLE PAGE PROCESSED JP2 ZIP	1 file
TORRENT	1 file
SHOW ALL	15 Files
	7 Original

Bureau of Land Management
General Land Office Records
https://glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx

➢ **Access over 5 million Federal land records issued between 1788 to present**

➢**Land Patents**

➢**Survey Plats & Field Notes**

➢**Land Status Records**

Bureau of Land Management
General Land Office Records

Search

Location
State: MISSOURI
County: Jackson

Names
Last Name:
First Name:
Middle Name:
☑ search patentees ☑ search warrantees

To search for land patents:
1. Start by selecting the State.
2. **You do not have to fill in all fields**, but provide *at least* one additional field.
3. Click the **Search Patents** button.

Search Tips:
- Hover your mouse over a field to get a brief description.
- Get detailed information by checking the Glossary in the Reference Center.
- For more tips and help, check out our Patent Search Overview.

Land Description
Township: --- ▾ / ▾
Range: --- ▾ / ▾
Meridian: ----- Any Meridian -----
Section #:

Miscellaneous
Land Office: ----- Any Land Office ---- ▾   Issue Date: -- ▾ to -- ▾
Document #:   Militia:
Indian Allot. #:   Tribe: ----- Any Tribe ------ ▾
Survey #:   Geo. Name/ Mining Claim:
Authority: ----- Any Authority -----

Search Patents

Note: This site does not cover every state, but we do have resource links for most states.

Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records

Image	Accession	Names	Date	Doc #	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #	County
📄	MW-0816-343	ABSTON, STEPHEN, LEE, SHELBY	10/2/1854	30985	MO	5th PM	047N - 033W	W½NW¼	10	Jackson

Accession Nr: MW-0816-343   Document Type: Military Warrant   State: Missouri   Issue Date: 10/2/1854   Cancelled: No

Patent Details | Patent Image | Related Documents   Printer Friendly

Names On Document
ABSTON, STEPHEN, LEE, SHELBY

Military Rank: ---

Miscellaneous Information

Land Office:	Clinton
US Reservations:	No
Mineral Reservations:	No
Tribe:	---
Militia:	---
State In Favor Of:	---
Authority:	September 28, 1850: ScripWarrant Act of 1850 (9 Stat. 520)
General Remarks:	---

Document Numbers

Document Nr:	30985
Misc. Doc. Nr:	---
BLM Serial Nr:	---
Indian Allot. Nr:	---
Coal Entry. Nr:	---

Survey Information

Total Acres:	80.00
Survey Date:	---
Geographic Name:	---
Metes/Bounds:	No

Land Descriptions

Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
☐	MO	5th PM	047N - 033W	W½NW¼	10		Jackson

22

MGC Core Classes

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

23

MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY

MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER

3440 S Lee's Summit Road
Independence, MO 64055
816.252.7228
www.midwestgenealogycenter.org

Revised September 2018

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MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY | MIDWEST GENEALOGY CENTER

Introduction to Internet Genealogy
Helpful Links

Google features:
- ❖ Google maps - https://www.google.com/maps
- ❖ Google translate - https://translate.google.com/

Links to genealogy websites:
- ❖ Cyndislist - www.cyndislist.com
- ❖ Linkpendium - http://www.linkpendium.com/
- ❖ MGC Pinterest - https://www.pinterest.com/mgcgenealogy/

Links to genealogy data:
- ❖ Rootsweb - http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/
- ❖ U. S. GenWeb – www.usgenweb.org
- ❖ Genealogy Research Guides by Joe Beine - http://www.researchguides.net/

Must-visit websites:
- ❖ FamilySearch - www.familysearch.org
  Digital images, family trees, Wikis and more. Explore online Family Trees. Access digitized books. Use catalog to search Family History Library's holdings.
- ❖ Findagrave.com - www.findagrave.com
  Volunteer run website. Search for graves in the United States and around the world.

State Archives
- ❖ Missouri Digital Heritage - http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/
  Search death certificates for Missouri from 1910 to 1966. Browse collections to see many more digital resources.
  - ❖ Iowa Heritage Digital Collections - http://iowaheritage.org/
  - ❖ Arkansas State Archives - http://archives.arkansas.gov/research/search-records.aspx
  - ❖ Cyberdrive Illinois databases -
  http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases/home.html
  - ❖ Washington State Digital Archives - https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/

Vital Records:

- ❖ Jackson County, Missouri marriages - http://www.jacksongov.org/295/Marriage-LicenseSearch

     Marriage license search from 1826 to current.
- ❖ Social Security Death Indexes - https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1202535

     Also found on Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org and other websites
- ❖ 16th Circuit Court of Jackson County - http://www.16thcircuit.org/probate-records

Land Records:

- ❖ Bureau of Land Management –General Land Office Records - https://glorecords.blm.gov/

Census Records:

- ❖ Ancestry.com ($) or Ancestry Library Edition (MCPL database, in-library use only)
- ❖ HeritageQuest Online (MCPL database)
- ❖ FamilySearch.org (free website)
- ❖ Findmypast.com (MCPL database, in-library use only)

Passenger Lists:

- ❖ Castle Garden - http://castlegarden.org/ - port of N. Y. used 1820-1890 - free search
- ❖ Ellis Island - http://www.ellisisland.org/ - port of N. Y. used 1892-1954 - free search
- ❖ One Step Webpages by Stephen P. Morse - http://stevemorse.org/

Military:

- ❖ National Archives - www.archives.gov
- ❖ Dept. of Veterans Affairs grave locator - http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/
- ❖ Daughters of the American Revolution - http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/search/?Tab_ID=0
- ❖ National Personnel Records Center - http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/
- ❖ American Civil War Research Database – (MCPL database)
- ❖ Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database - http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailorsdatabase.htm

     Operated by the National Park Service
- ❖ Fold3 – (MCPL database)
- ❖ USDVA Nationwide Gravesite Locator (for military burials in all cemeteries across the country) - https://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/

Digitized Books:
- ❖ FamilySearch.org Books – http://books.familysearch.org
- ❖ Google books - https://books.google.com/?hl=en
- ❖ HeritageQuest – (MCPL database)
- ❖ Internet Archive -   https://archive.org/index.php
- ❖ Cyndi's List Collection of Online Book Sites - http://www.cyndislist.com/books/ebooks/
- ❖ Genealogy Connect – (MCPL database)
- ❖ Genealogy Book Links - http://genealogybooklinks.com/
- ❖ Allen County Public Library books digitized by Internet Archive - http://archive.org/details/allen_county
- ❖ County & Town Histories (for a compilation of digitized county histories) - http://www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/countyhistories1.htm

Newspapers:
- ❖ Newspapers.com Library Edition (MCPL Database)
- ❖ Missouri Digital Heritage – (see above) [browse by media type]
- ❖ Chronicling America - http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/
- ❖ Cyndi's List - http://cyndislist.com/newspapers
- ❖ Wikipedia – List of Online Newspaper Archives - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:List_of_online_newspaper_archives
- ❖ Online Historical Newspapers Website - https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/
- ❖ The Ancestor Hunt (newspaper links) - http://www.theancestorhunt.com/

MCPL Newspaper Databases
- ❖ K.C. Star (1880-current)
- ❖ Confederate Newspapers: A Collection from Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama
- ❖ Historical Newspapers
- ❖ Newspapers.com
- ❖ Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers

Blogs:
- ❖ Midwest Genealogy Center blogs - http://www.mymcpl.org/genealogy
- ❖ Eastman Online Genealogy Newsletter - http://blog.eogn.com/
- ❖ Genealogy Blog Finder - http://blogfinder.genealogue.com/
- ❖ Cyndi's List Blog - http://cyndislist.blogspot.com/

MCPL Genealogy Databases –

- ❖ Digital Sanborn Maps
- ❖ America's Genealogy Bank
- ❖ America's Obituaries & Death Notices
- ❖ Historic Map Works
- ❖ FindMyPast
- ❖ and more….

Social Media:

- ❖ Facebook
- ❖ Twitter
- ❖ Google +
- ❖ Pinterest

Wikis

- ❖ Cyndi's List Wikis - http://www.cyndislist.com/wikis/
- ❖ FamilySearch Wikis - https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page

Message Boards

- ❖ RootsWeb Message Boards - http://boards.rootsweb.com/
- ❖ Ancestry Message Boards - http://boards.ancestry.com/

Family history can be organized in many ways but this presentation organizes it based on five categories: Verify, Learn, Find, Preserve, and Teach. Most aspects of family history research skills fit into one of these categories. If you only have an hour a week to work on family history, this handout gives ideas of things you can do in that hour within each of these different categories. (Keep in mind that while many of these ideas can be started in an hour, some will take more than an hour to actually finish.)

Verify

Using FamilySearch Family Tree, start with people whose temple work is *already done* and verify information on their person pages. Focus on making the information provided on the person page as accurate as possible.
- This is good practice for beginners before moving on to people who need to have temple work performed.

What can I do in an hour to start this?
- Create a timeline of an ancestor's life. Make sure there is a source listed for every event listed on the timeline.
  - Also use the timeline as a place to begin noticing which events should be there but aren't. (Example: you know the ancestor in question passed away but you don't know when or where. This would be a great place to start research.)
- Standardize spelling of dates and places in family tree.
- Use the hints found in the person pages on FamilySearch Family Tree.
  - Not always helpful for people who lived in some areas (Scandinavia, Germany, etc.) but can be helpful for ancestors from other places.
- Analyze, ask questions, and then think about records that will help answer those questions. Record the questions and answers as you find them. Sample questions:
  - How many children did my ancestor Mary Jordan have?
    - Censuses and vital records may help with this question.
  - Did my ancestor John Perry marry more than once?
    - Vital, census, and obituary records may be able to help with this question.
  - Where was my ancestor Jacob Krovaski buried?
    - Look for a death record at the state or county level or a burial record in a church book.
  - James McDermott was born in 1840 in New York. Did he fight in the Civil War?
    - Check online or on microfilm for muster rolls from the Civil War.

Learn

Fit your ancestor into history by learning about the time and place in which he or she lived.

What can I do in an hour?

- Set a goal to research an ancestral locality.
  - Study the county, history and prominent people in this place.
  - What religions were popular there?
  - How large was the ancestor's hometown?
  - Was there an economic draw to the locality?
- Become acquainted with the FamilySearch Wiki.
  - Localities (especially counties and states when doing US research)
  - Record types
  - Help Pages
- Find a record type you are interested in. Find out when they were kept and where they are stored now for your ancestor's locality. Some examples might be United States military records from WWI, Anglican church records from London, England, or civil marriage records from Washington County, Georgia.
  - Are they available online?
  - If not, where can I find them?
  - What kind of information is typically available?
- Learn how to read a new handwriting—practice writing it!
  - Examples: German *Deutsche Schrift*, Scandinavian Gothic Hand, or English Secretary hand
- Study a language your ancestors spoke

Find

This is the section with that involves traditional research, looking at records, and applying what is found to what is known about ancestors. Some notes about research:
- Don't research back beyond the year 1500 unless you are trained to do so.
  - For beginners, I would recommend staying in the 1800s and 1900s while learning.
- If you have taken a DNA test, you may also start documenting matches and chromosome mapping.
  - dnapainter.com is a great tool for chromosome mapping.
- Remember that the green temple icons in FamilySearch Family Tree mean that you need to VERIFY the research that has already been done before taking the names to the temple—not that the names are necessarily ready for temple work.
  - After verifying as possible, feel free to reserve the names for temple work.
- You will be better equipped to do this if you have been involved in the other two steps first. (Verify and Learn)

What can I do in an hour?
- Setting Goals
  - Be as specific as possible.
    - Good examples:
      - John Smith was born in 1758 in London, England to Richard and Jane Smith. Find his parish of birth.
      - Emily Jones, born in 1901 in Washington County, Utah, died young in 1918. Find where she was buried.
      - Dad says that Granduncle Joe died while serving in WWII. Find his regiment and his experience fighting overseas.

- Jenny McGuire was born in Rockcastle County, Kentucky in 1858. Find a more precise birth date and the names of her parents.
    - Bad examples:
        - I want to trace five generations back on the Smith line.
        - How far back does my Martinez line go?
            - These questions are not specific enough.
- Focus on children and finding complete families (even stepfamilies.)
    - Which families don't look complete?
    - Look for gaps in children—more than four years? There may be a missing child or two.
- Connect the cousins—go up a line and back down through a different sibling that isn't your direct ancestor.
- REMEMBER: This step can take a lot of time. If you want to do this right, you may have to plan for multiple weeks, months, or even years. Sometimes the greatest rewards come at a price of time, effort, and training.

Preserve

Preserve pictures, stories, videos, family documents, and personal histories of living and recently deceased relatives. While it may not seem like family history now, it may become especially helpful in the future.

What can I do in an hour?
- Digitize and upload photos or stories of ancestors to family tree
- Call your relatives and write down important things they tell you about their lives/the lives of their loved ones
- Write in your journal
- Interview a relative—ask questions about events in their lives
- Transcribe an interview with a relative
- Properly cite events from your ancestors' lives that are missing sources
- Go to the library and move some VHS videos to DVD/flash drive for safekeeping
- Download an app that either prompts you with questions or helps you remember to record something every day.
- Post a family history picture on Facebook or Instagram and tell what stands out about it, why those people are important to you, or one of their stories. Short and sweet is key here.

Teach

Once you feel comfortable with one aspect of family history you can share it with others!
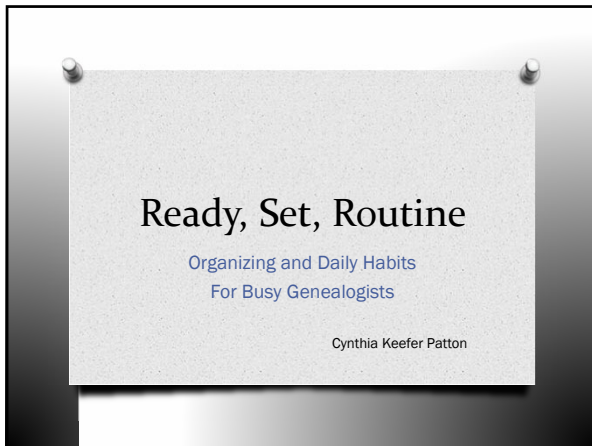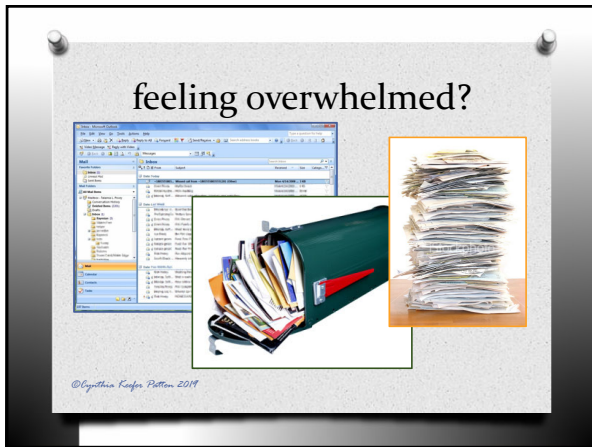
What can I do in an hour?
- Speak a foreign language? Help those with family from that country learn key genealogical terms in the language of their ancestors.
- Study conference talks on family history and listen to what the spirit says to focus on.
    - Figure out how family history ties into other aspects of the gospel and teach about this during Family Home Evening or church classes.

- Have you taken a family history class? Teach a class or help a friend with aspects that you've had practice with.
- Teach someone how to use FamilySearch.
- Help someone go through the process to reserve names for the temple.

Notes About Doing Temple Work
- Whenever possible, names should be researched and found through documentation and learning the historical context of our ancestors' lives.
    - It helps us get to *know* them before doing their temple work.
- What better way to show someone you care about them then to really get to know them and the world they lived in?

Ready, Set, Routine

Organizing and Daily Habits
For Busy Genealogists

Cynthia Keefer Patton

---

feeling overwhelmed?

©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

---

why be organized?

- Save time/money
- Easily locate things
- Reduce stress
- Meet deadlines
- Be in control!

©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

Step 1 - Ready

Start each day reviewing your calendar and To Do Lists

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calendars/planners

- Paper
  - Daily/Monthly
  - Appointments
  - Phone calls
  - Deadlines
  - Personal time

- Digital
  - On your phone
  - On your tablet/computer
  - Color code
  - Share with others
  - Set reminders

©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

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to do lists

- Paper
  - Working document
  - Visual reminder
  - Multiple lists by category/time period

- Digital
  - On your phone
  - On your tablet/computer
  - Set reminders

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TO DO LIST

GENEALOGY

__ Make colored file system
__ Call about speaking at Gen
Conference 816-333-9999
__ Buy archival sleeves on line

PERSONAL

__ Get groceries
__ Call doctor about meds
__ Schedule repairman for A/C

©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

Step 2 - Set

Put your systems in place

©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

emails
- Sort in folders
- Use rules!
- Unsubscribe
- Delete/empty trash

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_____

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mail
- Open over the trash
- Don't keep envelopes
- Sort into action folders

To Review
To CALL
To FILE
To PAY

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filing systems

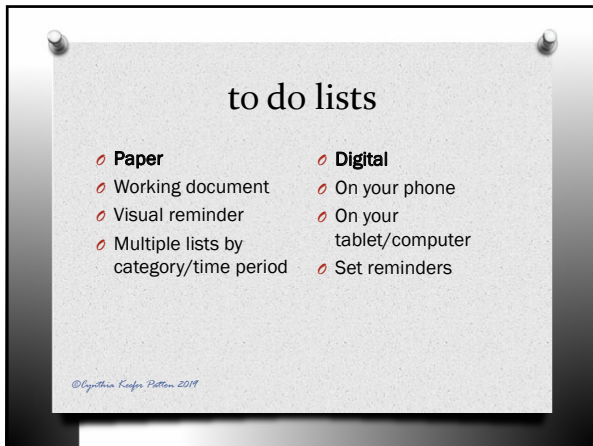|	
o **Paper**	o **Digital**
o Visual	o Searchable
o Hands on	o Sortable
o Portable	o Portable
o Loose papers	o Archived
o Holding files	o Shareable
o Scan later	

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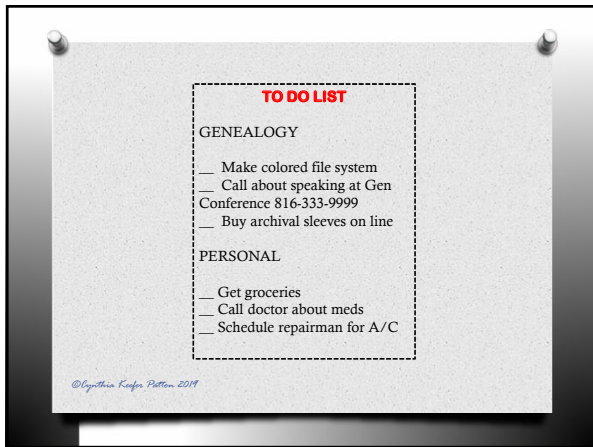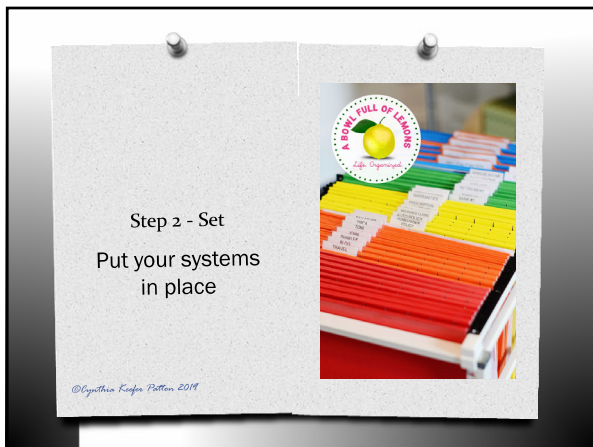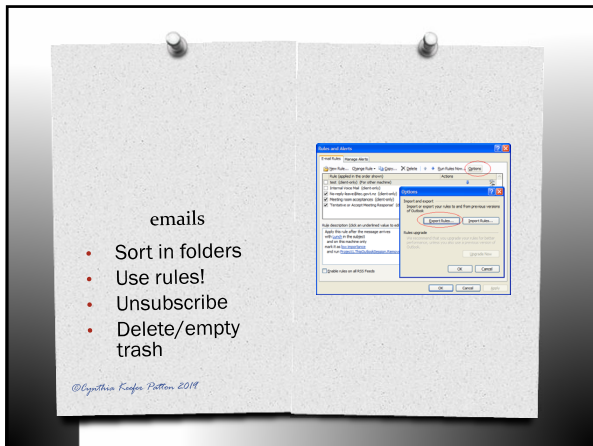## mary e.v.hill's color coding system

- 16 surnames
  - Mother's Father's (red)
  - Mother's Mothers (yellow)
  - Father's Fathers (blue)
  - Father's Mothers (green)
- Pedigree in each main folder
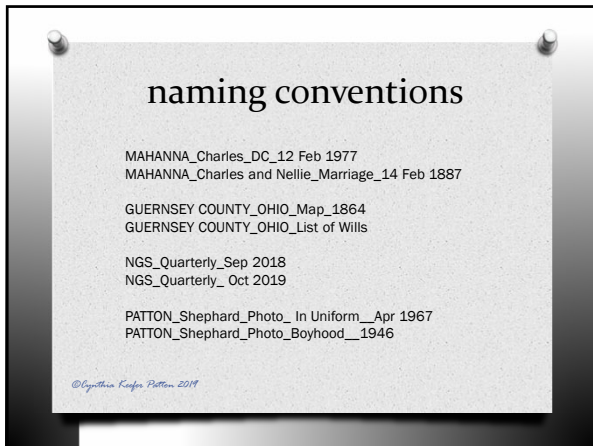- Couple folders

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notebook system

- Binder for each surname
- Binder for father's/mother's side
- Binder for locations
- Use archival sleeves
- Can have notepaper
- Can have pockets (front & back)
- Easy to take into a library/repository

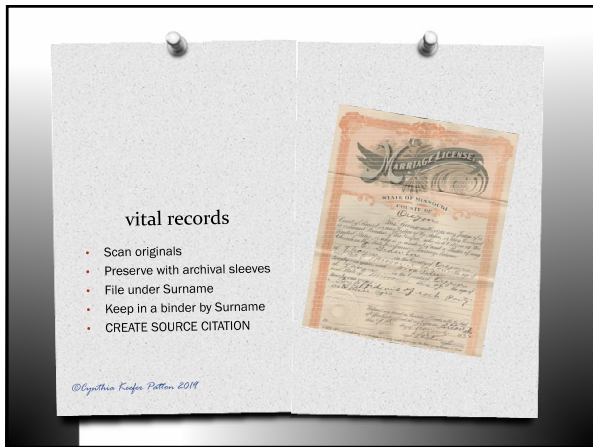©Cynthia Keefer Patton 2019

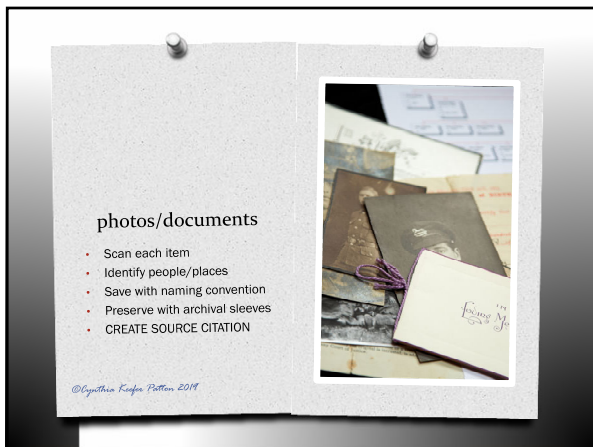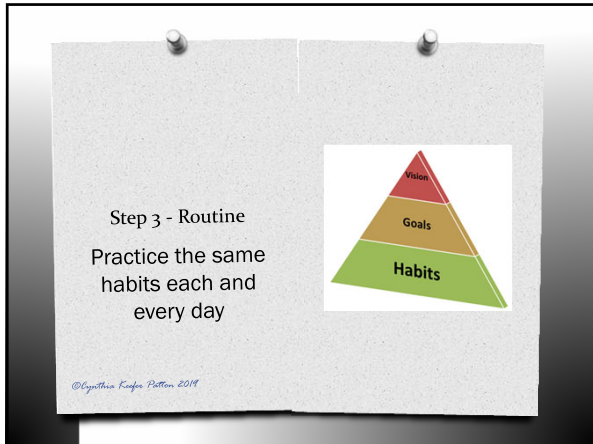
digital system

- Folder naming conventions
- Can be on the cloud
- Redundant backups
- File formats (word, pdf, jpg)
- Searchable/sortable
- Can use tags
- Can easily share with others

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naming conventions

MAHANNA_Charles_DC_12 Feb 1977
MAHANNA_Charles and Nellie_Marriage_14 Feb 1887

GUERNSEY COUNTY_OHIO_Map_1864
GUERNSEY COUNTY_OHIO_List of Wills

NGS_Quarterly_Sep 2018
NGS_Quarterly_ Oct 2019

PATTON_Shephard_Photo_ In Uniform__Apr 1967
PATTON_Shephard_Photo_Boyhood__1946

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vital records

- Scan originals
- Preserve with archival sleeves
- File under Surname
- Keep in a binder by Surname
- CREATE SOURCE CITATION

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photos/documents

- Scan each item
- Identify people/places
- Save with naming convention
- Preserve with archival sleeves
- CREATE SOURCE CITATION

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Step 3 - Routine

Practice the same habits each and every day

Vision
Goals
Habits

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get organized tool kit

o http://www.genrootsorganizer.com/
o https://www.windowscentral.com/how-manage-rules-outlook-and-take-back-your-inbox
o https://thefamilycurator.com/easy-digital-filenaming-to-organize-genealogy-files/
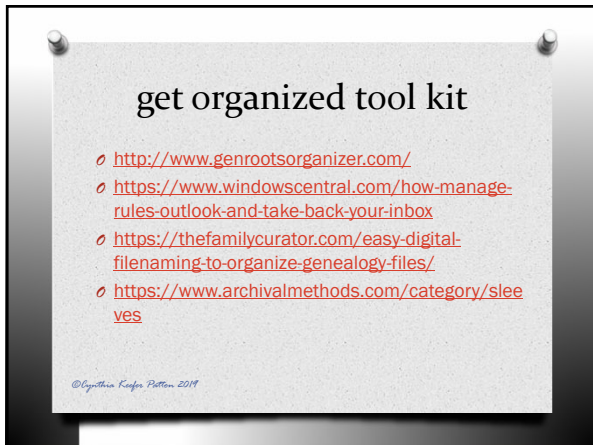o https://www.archivalmethods.com/category/sleeves

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Secrets of the Past: Using Language and Translation in Genealogy:

About The Speaker:

    My name is Amanda Kontz and I study languages, linguistics, translation and interpretation. I have a background in language studies and most of what I have learned in the field comes from putting myself out there as a student and teacher in the field. I currently teach English online for several online companies around the world, namely Russia and China. I am certified and hold a TESOL certification. My love of languages started in childhood as a hobby and later became a career. I am the owner and operator of Lyrical Linguistics Translation and Teaching, a small new founded company that offers services in language teaching as well as translation services. Below is what will be covered in the class.

Linguistics Overview:
    What is linguistics?
    Main Theories

Translation vs Interpretation:
    What is translation?
    What is interpretation?
    Which one should be used? What should I know?

Language Tree: Main Branches of Language:
    Main Branches vs minor branches
    What to look for when determining the language origin
    Examples of Linguistics and branches

Conflicts of Countries: Troubleshooting:
    Geneology points to one country but I can't find anything….What to consider?
    Russia vs Ukraine
    Burma and Myanmar
    Hidden clues….

Helpful sites and Hints: Using what's available:
    Language learning sites
    Social Media
    Google Translate: Pros and Cons
    Using language professionals

Skills to Grow Your Genealogy Business
By Lauri Jean Swett, Genealogy by Lauri Jean
Genealogy KC 2019

Genealogy Skills

Copyright:
- Know the laws
- Respect other's work
- Respect your work as worthy of copyright

Working to Standards:
- Your work will be judged against the standards
- Know the standards
- Follow the standards

Research Plans & Research Logs:
- Effective planning lead to efficient research
- Quality logs lead to easier reports and source citations
- Extra important when research provides negative results

Source Citations:
- Used to judge quality of research
- Leads to better analysis of evidence
- Research is re-creatable today, next year, and next decade

Writing to a Style:
- *The Chicago Manual of Style* is our industry standard
- Client report differs from magazine article which differs from Quarterly
- Each magazine and quarterly may have their own style

Identifying Your Niche:
- Where is your experience? Location? Record type? Time frame? Specific repository?
- Are you the expert? Do you want to be the expert?

Growing Your Genealogical Skills

1) Webinars from APG, BCG, and FamilyTree Webinars
2) Study Groups – ProGen, NGSQ, and Certification
3) Society Meetings & Conferences – local, state and national
4) Institutes like SLIG, IGHER, and GRIP
5) Test Your Skills with certification/accreditation

For Reading and Reference:
One intentional error is in all but one citation. Can you find the errors?

Genealogy Standards: Second Edition. Kindle edition: Ancestry.com, 2019.

Jones, Thomas W. *Mastering Genealogical Documentation.* National Genealogical Society, 2017.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace Second Edition.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2009.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown ed. Professional Genealogy: A Manual for Researchers Writers Editors Lecturers and Librarians. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Professional Genealogy: Preparation, Practice & Standards.* Baltimore, 2018.

Russell, Judy G. *The Legal Genealogist.* Legalgenealogist.com. 2012-2019.

Business Skills

Money:
- Bookkeeping – tracking revenue and expenses
- Accounting – are you making a profit
- Finance – budgeting and planned expenses
- Taxes – deductable or not, filing quarterlies

Marketing and Social Media:
- Target Customer
- Marketing Plan
- Which Social Media Platforms
- Logo and color schemes
- Head shots, business cards, brochures
- Strategic volunteering

Daily Operations:
- Organizational skills
- Time management
- Project management
- Billable verses Non-billable hours

Technology:
- Help or hindrance?
- Getting the most from your software and apps
- Something new to use?

Growing Your Business Skills

1) Community Education Classes
2) Library Services
3) Non-profits
4) Government entities
5) Online Learning

Final Thoughts

Cost-Benefit Analysis
Education comes at a cost of time and money. Run the cost-benefit analysis.

Mentorship
Find a willing mentor to help you reach a higher level. Be that mentor for someone else.

Lauri Jean Swett

Genealogy by Lauri Jean
genbyLJ@gmail.com

Intentional errors in for reading and reference:
1) No author is listed
2) Publication location is missing
3) Mills is the editor not the author
4) Titles should be in italics
5) Publishing company is missing
6) No intentional error

If you disagree with my citations, please let me know. And, remember citation is an art, not a science.

Tips for Finding Ancestors names on Family Search and Ancestry

1. After signing into Family Search, click on help others (under your name), go to the Consultant Planner. Click on add someone to the planner (plus sign). Type your own information in and click OK. Go to your own email and accept the invitation. (Look in trash or spam if it is not there. Now go back to family search and go back to the consultant planner. Click on Add or accepted and then click on your own name in the drop down.

2. Look through the Discovery ideas list on the page. Click on record hints. Review and attach the hints listed here. Scroll down to the Hints section on the page. Look at ant attach sources and events in these lists. Scroll down to the Information needed and possible duplicates lists under the Temple section. Go through these and see if information can be found or fixed on these records.

3. Focus on any names listed that are in the 1800's—those are most likely to have sources.

4. Go back and review the sources that have been attached to your ancestors—often information is missed when records are added.

5. Make sure you go back and view the original record when possible—not all information has been indexed off of most of the records—you may find something important—especially relevant for 1900 US census and Find-a-Grave records when biographies have been attacked. You can also search for people buried in the cemetery with the same name on find-a-grave. These will most likely be relatives that you may be able to find additional information on with another search.

6. Check through Family search—search records from the person page of the individual.
--change information in the refine your search portion—less information is usually better.
--take out specific dates and use a year only. Take out places that may be confusing the search.
--search by maiden name and married name for females. Change spellings of surnames and married names. Take out middle initials.
--change place names to reflect different areas where they lived (especially when they are immigrants.)

7. Make sure you have signed up for the free ancestry account (LDS church members)—do a search here also. (you may do this on the other free websites also depending on where your ancestors are from). Check the member trees on ancestry to locate other possible leads to your families.
--in ancestry, click through the other records listed after you open the initial records.
-under the Make A Connection on the results page on ancestry.com. Look under Find others who are researching your ancestor on Public member trees. Quite often sources and information can be found here, or you can contact others who are researching your lines.

8. Do a google search—it can be amazing what you find! Use different combinations of search words to find names.

9. Call a family history consultant for help—I'm always willing to help, and I can look at your information from my home quickly when you share it with me. I can research and get back to you—no visit required! Vicki Petersen 316-680-3320

10. Go to the descendancy view on Family Search and look for end-of-line, people who don't have a spouse, and other areas that look like they could be leads.

11. Open familysearch.org. Click on Search in top menu. Click on books in drop down. Search for names or places or other information.

12. Look at other areas of the consultant planner for leads.

Tracing Immigrant Origins

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Revised Sep 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

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1. 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
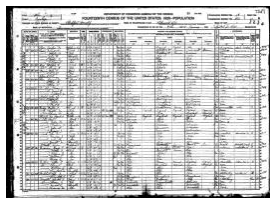
Country of Origin in
US Federal Census Records

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

Immigration Information in Census Records

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

  • Al=Alien

  • Pa=First Papers

  • Na=Naturalized

• 1920 - Gives actual year of naturalization
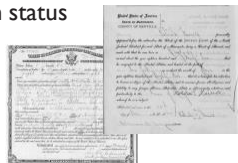
Military Records

- Laws made it easier for immigrants serving in the military to become citizens
- Military records may list place of birth
- WWI and WWII draft registration—all men required to register

10

Obituaries & Newspapers

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.

- Search ALL local newspapers in area where ancestor lived
- Ethnic, religious or trade newspapers?
- Look for:
  - Obituaries
  - Other newspaper articles
 - Probate notices

11

Other Types of Records...

- Church Records
- Vital Records—Birth, Marriage, & Death
  - May list place of birth
  - Parent names and/or parents' place of birth
- Cemetery Records
- Probate Records
  - May list address of relative living in old world

12

4

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
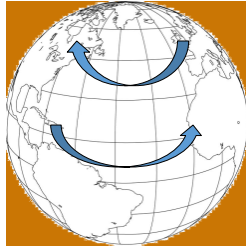
13

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*
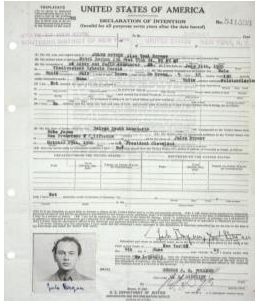
14

Immigration Records: Passenger Lists

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

15

- 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.

16

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.

17

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)

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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

19

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

20

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.)

- Fraternal Organization Records

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MGC Classes

- Beginning Genealogy
- Census Records Research
- Hidden Treasures at Midwest Genealogy Center
- Introduction to Internet Genealogy
- Newspaper Databases at MGC
- Using FamilySearch.org
- Using Findmypast
- Using Fold3
- Using HeritageQuest
- Using Interlibrary Loan (ILL) for Genealogy
- Walkabout the Midwest Genealogy Center
  - See Website, Access Guide, or Beyond the Books for dates and times.

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Independence, MO 64055
816.252.7228
midwestgenealogycenter.org

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Using Evernote to Organize your Genealogy

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MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY

What is Evernote?

- An organizational tool

- Ability to share, sync, and share any kind of information

2

Data Questions

- Do you still own your data?
  - Yes! Evernote will have right to access your data for backups, synchronization, etc. but does not own it.
- How safe is the data?
  - Evernote has physical servers in data centers as well as backup servers in separate data centers.
- Can you leave Evernote at any time?
  - Yes! Users are not locked-in to Evernote. You are allowed to move your data whenever you wish.

3

Getting started

- Create new account at Evernote.com
  - Log-in information will be an email address and password
    - Same log-in information will be used on all devices
- Decide which type of account you want
  - Evernote Basic
  - Evernote Premium

4

Basic

FREE

Sign up

Learn more

60 MB of new uploads/month.

Sync across 2 devices.

Clip web pages, images, PDF files.

Search for text inside images.

Share notes with friends and colleagues.

Add passcode lock to the mobile app.

Get Community support.

Access notebooks offline from desktop app.

Premium

$7.99 / MONTH

Get Premium

Learn more · Student pricing

10 GB of new uploads/month.

Sync to all your devices.

Clip web pages, images, PDF files.

Search for text inside images.

Share notes with friends and colleagues.

Add passcode lock to the mobile app.

Get customer support via live chat.

Access notebooks offline.

Forward emails into Evernote.

Search for text in PDFs and Office docs.

Annotate PDFs.

Present notes in one click.

5

After creating your Evernote account…

- Download Evernote to devices
  - Home computer
  - Smart phone
  - Tablet

- Go to Evernote.com or the device's app store to download
  - Apple App Store or Play Store (Android)

6
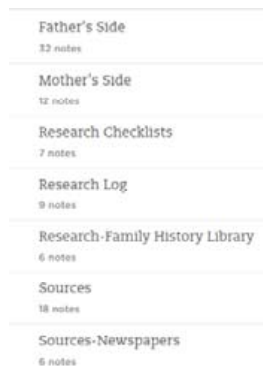
Genealogy + Evernote =

- Organize your research

- Share with others

- Find your research when you're on the go

7

Notebooks

- Create notebooks that are general in scope

Father's Side
32 notes

Mother's Side
12 notes

Research Checklists
7 notes

Research Log
9 notes

Research-Family History Library
6 notes

Sources
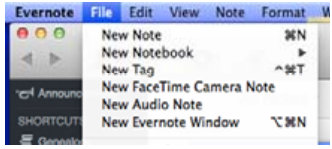18 notes

Sources-Newspapers
6 notes

8

Notes

- Where you put the information you want to record and organize
  - Images from databases
  - Information from a book or periodical
  - Family group sheets
  - Research logs
  - Etc.

9

Creating Notes

- In desktop/laptop platform use the drop-down File menu
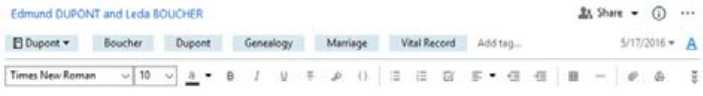
- On mobile devices press

10

Adding to Notes

- Text
- Photos
- Audio
- Attachments (Word, Excel, PDF, etc.)

- Tip: Adding photos to a note saves on copying or scanning during research

11

Adding to Notes (cont.)

- Reminders, check boxes, tables, etc.

- Make sure you have note in correct notebook and add a title

- Go back and add more information at any time
  - Audio
  - Photographs
  - Tags

12

Tagging Notes

- What is tagging?
  - Create terms that can help to organize and find information

Genealogy (34)

genealogy resources (4)

Genetic genealogy (8)

- Tip: Add tags to a note during creation process → easy to forget

Duplessis (5)

Dupont (9)

13

Sharing Notebooks & Notes

- Between Evernote accounts

- With email

- On Social Media
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - LinkedIn

14

Editing Notes with Images

- You can edit images directly inside an Evernote note
  - Available with the laptop/desktop and mobile apps versions
  - Not available in web version
  - Annotate JPEG and other picture files
    - Users can annotate PDFs with <u>Premium accounts only</u>
  - Once an image is saved, the new annotated image can be viewed in all Evernote versions

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Editing Notes with Images Example

Frederick & Nancy Sanderson
Circa 1880s

Other information in the record of Charlotte Pye
from Prince Edward Island Baptism Card Index

Name	Charlotte Pye
Event Type	Baptism
Event Date	19 Aug 1823
Event Place	Ch Town , Prince Edward Island
Father's Name	John Pye
Mother's Name	Mary Goulding
Book Number	3
Page	210

Ways to organize your info

Stack Your Notebooks

Genealogy
🖳 Father's Side (36)
    Mother's Side (8)
    Research Checkl... (6)
    Research Log (9)
    Research-Family... (6)

◢ Genealogy Sources
        Sources-Newspapers (6)
        Sources-Online (15)

◢ Mother's Lines
    Bauder (2)
    Dupont (7)

17

Ways to organize your info (cont.)

18

Ways to organize your info (cont.)

- Notebooks by specific type of research
  - Census, immigration, military, etc.

Census Research
  Canadian Census (1)
  U.S. Federal Cen (4)

- Family History Forms notebook
  - Family group sheet
  - Individual worksheet
- Notebooks by location
 - County, State, Country

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Installing a Web Clipper

- Extension of Evernote that allows you to clip information off any website
  - Evernote's Web Clipper can only be used with a computer browser
  - MCPL branch computers will not have this feature

- Go to http://evernote.com/webclipper/
  - Evernote's website will recognize your browser and provide the correct download option
  - Available for Internet Explorer, Chrome, Safari, Firefox

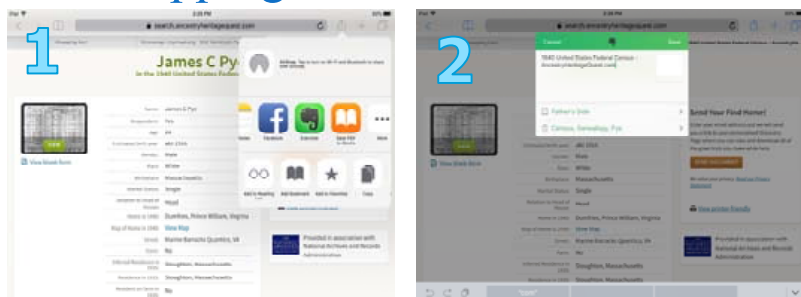20

Creating Notes using Web Clipper

- Open Internet Explorer, Chrome, Safari, etc.

- Go to a website
  - Example: FamilySearch.org

- Follow through directions with Web Clipper
  - Allows user to clip whole pages, articles, sections
  - Can also clip web addresses
  - Easily create notes from clipped materials

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Web Clipper Example
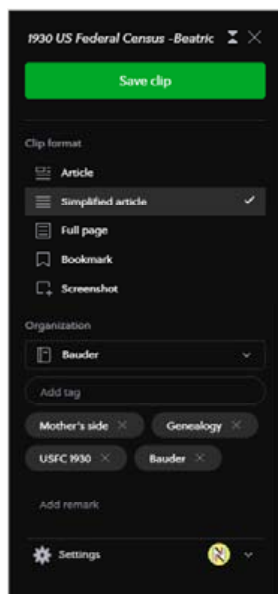
22

Clipping from a Mobile Device

1. Press the share button then press Evernote icon
2. Enter title of note, choose notebook & add tags. Press save
3. Now your information is in Evernote ☺

23

Things to Remember…

- Evernote looks and works a little differently on each device
  - Take the time to learn how your devices work with Evernote
- Evernote offers a Help & Learning section
  - Can access from your user account or Evernote.com
- Evernote has lots of versatility but every feature may not work for you
- MCPL has a number of how-to books
- Have fun! ☺

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- Cooke, Lisa Louise. *Evernote for Windows for Genealogists.* Rhome, Texas: Genealogy Gems Publishing, 2016.
- Sarna, David, E.Y. and Vanessa Richie. *Evernote for Dummies.* Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2012.
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More MGC Classes

- Beginning Genealogy
- Beginning Ancestry Library Edition
- Census Records Research
- Newspaper Databases at MCPL
- Using FamilySearch
- Using Findmypast
- Using Fold3
- Using HeritageQuest
- Walkabout the Midwest Genealogy Center

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

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