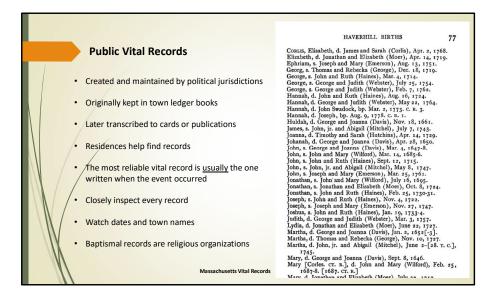


- Welcome! Say "hi" to all your cousins in this room.
- Everyone is related to you somehow. Even your child is also somehow your cousin.
- Genealogy can establish just how you are related to anyone.
- It also brings reality and personality back to dusty names and dates.
- We do this by collecting the little details to assemble your personal big picture.
- These little details are found in all kinds of records.
- This presentation focuses primarily on New England records.

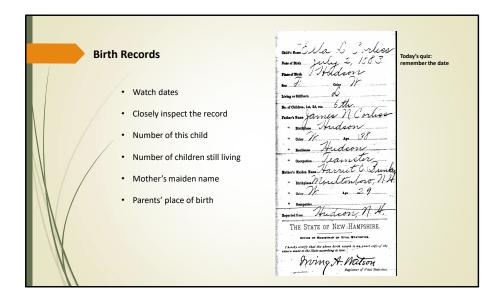
	What Records?		ATT TO
	Birth	Baptisms	
	Marriage, divorce, separation	Death, burial, disinterment	
	Wills	Deeds	A 1000
	Immigration	Naturalization	
	Family bibles	Newspapers	
	Diaries and journals	Census	
W/	Cemetery	Ship manifests	
	Maritime Records	Military records	and more!
XI	Social Security	Passports and border crossings	dire

• Any record that contains details of human activity is a piece of your genealogy puzzle.



- Colonial New England towns kept records of births, marriages, and deaths in ledger-size books.
- Families could (not always did) report their births, marriages, and deaths to the town clerk.
- Sometimes whole families were written together. Some are listed in chronological or alphabetical order.
- Not all family members may be recorded there. The birth, marriage, or death may have occurred before or after residence.
- Some ambitious town clerks recorded vital records for residents who were born, married, or died somewhere else.
- Ledgers were later transcribed to cards (in NH, located in Concord) or published books (New England Vital Records).
- Errors were sometimes made in transcription (illegible handwriting, worn or torn pages). Good intentions have created goofs ("I think this means...").
- Knowing where they lived helps find their vital records.
- Towns split, merged, and changed names.
- The NH/MA boundary took a century to settle, splintering towns and family farms between two states. Some town borders changed several times.

- Records can be in surrounding towns, or either state, or both states.
- Every state has their own rules for keeping vital records, and when they can be made public.
- Baptismal records were sometimes added to published vital records.
- Note: published genealogies, and town and church histories, are not vital records.



- Question dates to be sure you have the right record. Women don't typically have children after age 45. Men don't typically start families at age 70.
- Watch for gestational improbabilities, like childbirth at age 10.
- Families passed on first names for generations.
- Can be a challenge with cousins named John Smith both marry a wife Mary, each name their son John Smith, both born in same year and same town.
- Some records help organize families, like parent ages, number of this child, how many children still living, etc.
- Some have mother's maiden name. Careful: some cite mother's last surname, which could be a previous marital name.
- Parents' birthplaces are not always accurate; sometimes it's where they grew up or married, not where they were born.
- Today's quiz: remember this child's date of birth.

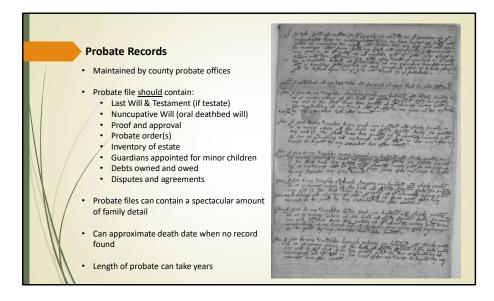
Marriage Records	orm Natter Corlies . note Heller A. Ellert Indense dom Malster
<ul> <li>Marriage intentions aren't always a marriage</li> <li>Closely inspect the record <ul> <li>Number of marriages</li> <li>Maiden name</li> <li>Date and place of previous divorce</li> </ul> </li> <li>Marriage intention of marriage between Marriage Mannah Suffor Marriage Between Marriage Marriage</li></ul>	a pede Alexie III. Age of town 24 Boto 24 Bot

- Some marriage records are a wealth of detail: residences, ages, places of birth, parents' names and birth places, occupations, times married, etc.
- Some marriage records include name and date of previous spouse(s), and date of divorce, or date of spouse's death.
- It was once a requirement to publish an intention of marriage. These did not always result in a marriage. Look for children to confirm a marriage intention became a marriage.
- Can't find a marriage record? Listing all children in a family will help identify about when (and maybe where) the parents married.
- Look at the back side of marriage forms for additional details.
- Clarence Almon Torrey's *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* is a reliable source where records may no longer exist. Listed by husband's name, and includes source citations and more details.
- Marriage records aren't always accurate. People sometimes fib about their age, or number of times they were married.
- Bride's surname in second (and subsequent) marriage(s) is usually (not always) a prior marital name.

		The Communication of Alassachusetts account of States and States and States account of States and States account of Stat
	Death Records	Terret view vert vert vert vert vert vert vert vert
	Can have errors and omissions	White         i         102         and part weet         July 2         1833         Incrementation           with deal and and the second seco
	Closely inspect the record	" unknown " Ireland " unknown " Ireland " Ireland "
	Some deaths are not recorded Reporting place may not be place of death	<u>Name</u> denartment of sublet wolfere . 1.8 Hostins St overseer <u>av seven</u> of sublet of the sublet o
	Travelers	
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	Place of burial	
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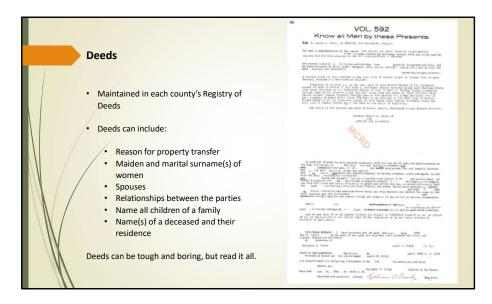
- Death records can be incomplete or completely wrong.
- Whoever completed the record may not know the deceased. Informant could be anyone: family, friend, an attending doctor, or from hospital records.
- Even a family informant may be guessing age, birth date or place, and parents' names.
- The record may contain insufficient information (like "Mrs. J.M. Jackman").
- Records of prominent people or spectacular deaths often contain more detail, and published in more places.
- In colonial days, deaths of wives, infants, and indigents were often unrecorded.
- Some occupations (travelers, ministers, etc.) may have widely scattered family deaths.
- Before the practice of embalming, most people were buried where they died.
- Unless specifically noted, the place reporting the death can mean the place of death, or the place of burial.
- Deaths reported in two different states typically is place of death, and place of burial.
- Place of burial may point you to a family lot, where you may find more family lots in the same cemetery.
- American reports of foreign deaths typically include names and addresses of family notified, distribution of effects, and if buried aboard, the location and disinterment rules.
- Social Security Death Index cites where last check was sent—not place of death.

• Today's quiz: remember the birth record? The informant was guessing about the deceased.

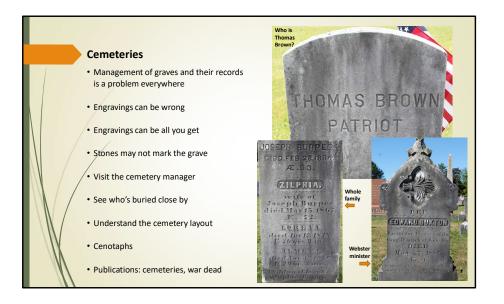


- Probate records can be a genealogy gold mine.
- Verify you have the right probate file by the names and relationships in the records.
- Typically names a surviving spouse; children, whether living or deceased; and sometimes grandchildren, in-laws, siblings, friends, ministers, etc.
- Can be the only place you find missing children. Or another wife. Or the widow's next married name.
- Can explain relationships: "my now wife"; "child of my former wife"; "my son[in-law] who married my daughter [name]."
- Can include guardian appointments for minor children. Sometimes orphans adopted their guardian's surname.
- Can point to where they lived, although being "of" a place doesn't always mean place of death.
- Can list property owned (sometimes identifying their old country), and debts owed and owned.
- Can list promises still to be kept: "take care of my mother"; "the father of my first wife"; "I promised the minister I would..."; etc.
- Can approximate date of death when no other record found (between date of will, and date of probate).
- When intestate (no Last Will), the widow receives 1/3 of the estate, children get 2/3rds. The eldest son typically gets a double share.

- Intestate probate files can include a distribution of the estate. That can name everyone who inherits: sons-in-law, daughters by their marital surname, and grandchildren.
- Inventory of estate can point to occupation: carpentry tools may mean joiner or shipwright; farm tools is typically a farmer; large volumes of books may be minister or teacher.
- Probate can take years, particularly with minor children who can't inherit until they are of legal age.
- Records can be in multiple probate files, particularly when guardians are appointed for children of minor age.
- Living Wills will leave little of genealogy interest. The deceased's assets were owned by a Trust, which avoids probate.



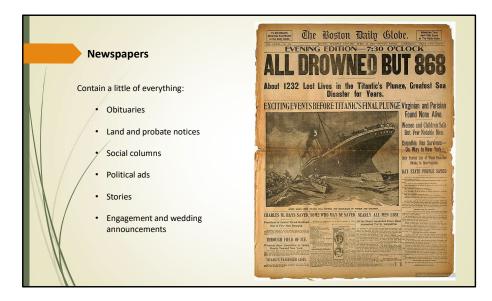
- More often now, you can find deeds on-line. Typically for a fee.
- Sometimes includes the reason for a property transfer: a gift before a marriage, inherited property, etc.
- It will name all parties involved, and can name their relationship to each other.
- Colonial deeds can name only a son-in-law, from which you'll find the daughter's married name.
- Deeds can point you to residences, where more records might be found.



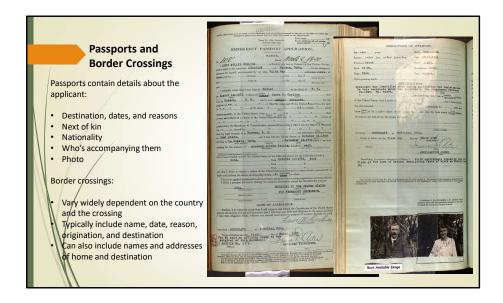
- Cemeteries started in the back yard, and their records passed down through generations.
- Some were well managed. Some were abandoned. Some were moved. Some were plowed under without moving the deceased, and gravestones used for stone walls and foundations.
- Some people were buried where they died (particularly in wars), and there is no cemetery.
- Today, cemeteries are typically managed by a town or city, and some by private businesses. Some are still found in farm fields and deep in the woods.
- Some gravestones list occupation (like minister). Some list entire families, whether buried there or not.
- Check the cemetery office: who bought the lot, when, and who else is buried in that lot.
- Check who else is buried in this cemetery. Families tended to have lots in the same cemetery.
- Check if there are any transcribed epitaphs. May be the only source to prove burial place, or for illegible or no longer extant gravestones.
- Understand the cemetery layout. Some have (or once had) established sections for infants, veterans, religions, etc.
- Engraved dates can be wrong. Without records, it may be all you get.
- Epitaphs can be personally descriptive, mournful, and even hilarious. Epitaphs were more common in prior centuries.
- All names on the gravestone are not necessarily father, mother, and children. It may be a grandchild, aunt, uncle,

niece, nephew, even family friend or servant.

- Cenotaphs are a memorial to the deceased, not their burial site.
- There are published lists of those who died in military conflicts. These sometimes name where they're buried.
- FindAGrave has errors. Memorials are managed by volunteers, who may not have done the research, or no longer care (or alive) to manage the memorial.



- Old newspapers can be a gold mine of genealogy information.
- In days of yore, they published articles about the everyday events of the community's residents: society columns, travels, personal tragedies, graduations, engagements and marriages; visiting family, and more.
- Newspapers report political races; business advertising; deed and probate actions; calamities; and life stories of notable residents.
- Obituaries and news stories can add great detail about your ancestor's life and family.

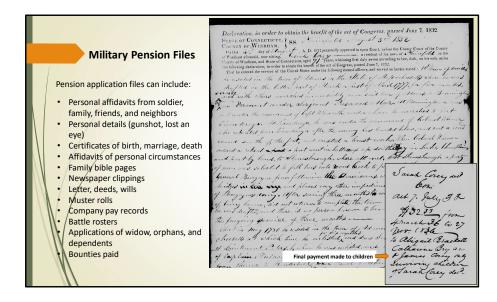


- Depending on the era, passport applications can include great genealogical detail.
- Typically includes the reason for going abroad.
- Can include how many times they've been abroad, and to where.
- May be the only place you find their photo.
- If repeatedly traveling to the same place, check for more family there.
- Border crossings may include where from, where to, the reason for crossing, who accompanies them, and name family and addresses in both places.

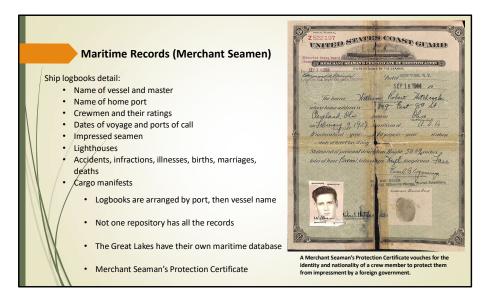
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State over	<u>91402 - China 1177</u>	World War I draft registration card

- Colonial and early American soldiers signed up for a campaign, not a period of time, or "the duration of the war."
- These can be pieced together from muster or pay rolls, equipment lists, etc.
- Be careful of same names and places—father, son, uncle, nephew, all of same name and same town.
- In 1818, Congress created a pension for Revolutionary War veterans—only for disabled soldiers at first, and later, all soldiers and their widows.
- Not all were still living by then. Not all the living, or those eligible, applied.
- States maintained the lists of pension payments. Date of death is likely when payment stopped, although check if moved to another location.
- Be careful of Sons/Daughters of the American Revolution application. These were completed with best available information at the time. Check if application was accepted for membership.
- War of 1812 is less well documented. These are mostly found in town records, and can be confused with service in local militias.
- Civil War pensions were initially for disabled veterans only. Over decades, Congress revised the rules until all veterans, widows, orphans, and dependents (could be parents) could apply.
- Check military prison and cemetery records, both union and confederate.

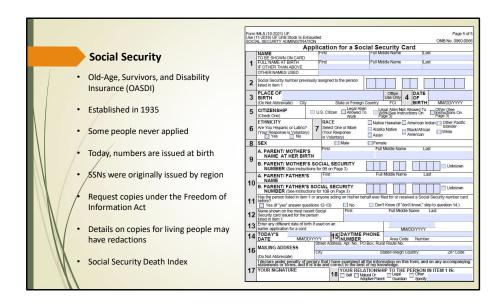
- The Selective Service Act passed in 1917. There were three draft registrations for World War I, totaling about 24 million cards. Some versions of this card included a cut-off corner to identify African Americans.
- World War II draft registrations began in 1940. There were six registrations for men aged 18-65. A number of states destroyed these draft cards after the war.
- Not all men who registered for the draft actually served.
- Both draft registrations included requests for exemptions. These were typically requested to support dependent family, or because of physical impairment.



- Military pension files can be a genealogy gold mine.
- Applicants were required to prove service. Typically, this will be the soldier's affidavit describing enlistment(s), locations, commanders, battles, etc.
- Affidavit details were verified by pay rolls, muster rolls, and by affidavits of officers, fellow soldiers, family, friends, and neighbors.
- Dependents were required to prove relationship: birth, marriage, or death record, affidavit from a midwife, etc.
- Can describe medical conditions (lost an eye, gunshot, amputated leg, etc.), and current circumstances (unable to work, poor, etc.).
- Can include bounties paid for service.
- Pension files can include original pages from the family bible; marriage records; midwife's affidavit of a birth; doctor's affidavit of a death; and more.
- Ancestry.com has records of Veterans homes. These detail their service; health issues; date(s) of admission and discharge; next of kin; and if they died there, date and cause of death, and place of burial.



- Sometimes kids left the farm and went to sea, disappearing for years, and sometimes forever.
- Maritime records may be the only place you find record of them: died at sea; AWOL on the Gold Coast; impressed on a British ship; cast away in the Carribbean; ship wrecked in Newfoundland; etc.
- Logbooks are kept by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and various maritime museums.
- Pay attention to often-visited ports of call. There could be family there.



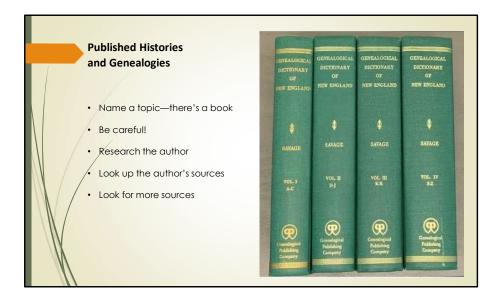
- Some people never applied for Social Security: the self-employed, farmers, housewives, etc.
- Social Security Death Index gives scant detail. Place of death means only where the last check was sent, not place of death.
- Ancestry.com now has more SSN details from Form SS-5: parents names, date and place of birth and death. Again, death place is where last check was sent.
- You can request a copy of a completed Form SS-5 from Social Security under the Freedom of Information Act.
- If the SSN's applicant is still living, some details may be redacted.

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- For about 14 years after the Mayflower landed in 1620, ship manifests listed the names, ages, and relationships of those aboard.
- After 1634, immigration became a flood, and ships headed for New England typically logged only a head count.
- Variously since then, ship manifests include more detail about the people on board.
- National Archives & Records Administration (NARA) keeps passenger manifests between about 1820 up to the midtwentieth century.
- Caution: sometimes people were crossed off a manifest because they didn't show up, which may be because they took a different ship.
- Check manifests for alternate spellings and similar surnames—could be traveling with more family.
- Ellis Island did spell names phonetically. Immigrants also altered their names.
- This 1920 manifest includes passenger name, age, relationship, nationality, occupation, last permanent residence, nearest relative in the country they left, and final destination.

		ORIGINAL (To be retained by Clerk of Court)	UNI	TED STATI	ES OF AI	MERICA	2421
Naturalization		Te the Hanorable the	PET meral Provis	ITTION FOR M	NATURALE	ZATION Public, No. 81	No.
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- Naturalization processed has changed through the years.
- The process basically includes a declaration of intent (application); petition for naturalization; and granting of citizenship.
- Not all resident aliens applied to become naturalized citizens.
- Not all naturalization applicants completed the process.
- Applications have the most genealogy information (see example).
- Naturalization packets usually include affidavits of family and friends swearing they personally know the applicant.
- Records are kept at local or county courts; state and regional archives; the National Archives; and Immigration Services (depending on the year of naturalization).
- Index cards tell you when and where naturalization was granted.



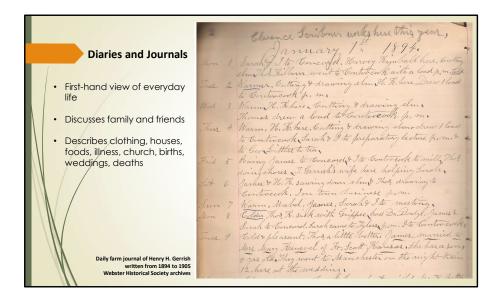
- Be careful here. Who's the author? Is this a first-hand account? Contains source citations? A compilation of someone's memory?
- There are known frauds: Gustave Anjou (1863-1942), published hundreds of fraudulent pedigrees. These were exposed decades later, but by then, included in other published works.
- Many details of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England have been corrected by the research of later authors.
- New England Historic Genealogical Society has published the Register since 1847. Some articles have later been refuted based on new research.
- The best publications are heavily footnoted with source citations to vital records you can check for yourself.
- Other publications just bring life to family stories: New England Warnings Out; cemetery gravestone inscriptions; newspaper articles.
- Do your homework. Be careful not to pass something wrong to future generations.

	1790 census of Concord, NH	Name Stade Januar
	Census Records	Catimin - The River
•	A census of the United States has been taken every 10 years since 1790	A boltester William 1 1 1 . 3 And Samel - 1
•	First census takers hired for their penmanship, not their spelling	Covcord 10 6 13 29
•	Earliest census forms did not all ask the same questions	Addicts Houre 2 3 2 8 Addicts Stack 1. 2. 3 Addicts Stack 1
\ ·	1790 to 1840: census listed head of household and number of people	Altrick William 2 2 1 1 1 4 Altrick William Junt 1
	After 1850, census named everyone in residence	Button Janate & I 5 9 Burt Schno I 1 3 Carnett bara I 2 3
1/	1890 census was mostly destroyed by fire	Chapin Daniel 1
	Separate schedules covered American possessions, Indian reservations, slaves	Dater balit Date Semint Dater Semint Corner (1)phen - 1.2.1.4 George Karn S 1.2.1.4
W.	Some states held their own census between the federal census	Singus chapto - 2 2 2 . 6 Faryor Chapto Jan 1 1

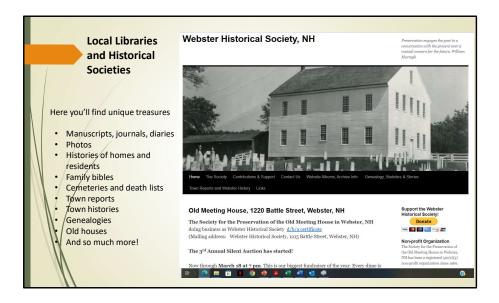
- In 1787, the newly ratified U.S. Constitution established that representation in the House of Representatives was based on population, to be determined by a census taken every 10 years.
- Every census asked different questions, such as property value; able to read or write; native language; naturalized citizen; own a radio; veteran; mortgage; farm or city; illness.
- The earliest census forms were sometimes hand written, and didn't all ask the same questions.
- 1790 and 1800 censuses basically named the head of household, and numbers of males, females, and slaves residing there.
- 1810 to 1840 censuses more closely enumerated males and females by age group.
- 1850 census named everyone in residence, including age; sex; color; profession; place of birth; marital status; at school; and whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or a convict.
- 1880 census included the relationship of everyone to the head of household.
- 1890 census was mostly destroyed in 1921 by fire and water at the Commerce Building in Washington. Only a few fragments survive, covering parts of 11 states and the District of Columbia.
- 1900 census is the best: added month/year of birth; parents places of birth; how many years married; number of children and number still living (women only); year of immigration; naturalization; can read/write; own their home,

and more.

- 1910 census dropped date of birth; asked for number of times married; number of children and number still living (women only); veteran (Union or Confederate); and more.
- 1920 census dropped number of children.
- 1930 census asked about employment; veteran status.
- 1940 census dropped parents' place of birth, and asked for residence on 1 April 1935.
- 1950 census had more questions on housing.
- The American census is released to the public after 70 years.
- Separate schedules have been taken for Indian Reservations and American possessions: American Samoa, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and small overseas island possessions.
- There are also various slave and agricultural censuses.
- Various states have held their own censuses between the federal census years. Iowa's 1925 census includes parents' names, mother's maiden name, and place of their marriage.



- These can be hard to find, and precious to have.
- Gives a first-hand view of daily life: how they lived; what they thought, ate, liked, disliked, traded, and wore; their social events, occupations, accomplishments, friends and neighbors; and so much more.



- Historical societies search for and preserve local history of every kind.
- People clearing houses drop boxes of unknown or unwanted photos, books, clothing, newspapers, and more, at their local historical society.
- Societies search for and preserve local history.
- Many New England towns have their own historical society.
- The New Hampshire Historical Society.

	Independent Researchers Available for Hire
Hiring a Professional	National Archives Operations Research rooms are open to the public by appointment only. Please refer to our Frequently
Can break that "brick wall"	Asked Questions for additional information. The National Archives Museum in Washington, DC, and Presidential Library museums are open. Find our hours of operation on each museum's website.
Far less expensive than a plane ticket     and hotel	Independent Researchers Available for Hire
Professional researchers know where records are housed	The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) staff is available to provide some reference assistance to you. However, if you find that you require extensive research assistance at NAVA facilities, we offer you the following lists of researchers who are available for hire. (Note: Researchers for hire are not NAW employees.")
Experienced reading local languages     and antique language structure	You may also visit our facilities and access some common databases like Ancestry.com for free. Find a researcher by:
	Research Topic Specialty     Media Type Specialty     Presidential Records     State and Facility Location
M	

- Sometimes, hiring a professional can break that brick wall.
- Look for someone local to the area you're searching, and specializing in the records you seek.
- Local researchers know where the records are kept, and experienced with local languages and antique language structure.
- Write a clear description of what you're searching for, and set a not-to-exceed amount of hours or dollars.
- If that proves successful, you might authorize more time.
- Both the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) offer professional researchers for their collections.
- Be careful of those you find on-line.



- Lastly: a partial list of places to find the records.
- These are primarily areas for research in New England.
- Other regions of America and foreign countries will have other sources for records.
- There's an ever-increasing number of genealogy sites popping up all the time.
- Every site has their own collection of vital and other records.
- Be careful of family trees. The owner may be copying the work of others and not done the research. They can point direction for your own research.

