

Class 8 Theme: Personal Responsibility to be of Service

“So often we think of our responsibility to do something for those who have gone before. We need to understand that probably one of the most important benefits of preserving our heritage is what it does for us today. If we want our problems to be solved, one of the surest ways of doing that is to search for our past, for therein we receive strength, guidance, and understanding. All of you here today are giving an added eternal dimension to your lives as you learn and study the past. We can receive strength and help from those who have gone on before. To raise our families today, we need to do family research and genealogy.” – Elder John H. Groberg, First Quorum of Seventy, Press Conference speaking as Chairman of the Olympic Events Executive Committee, 2002

“Temple work . . . gives a wonderful opportunity for keeping alive our spiritual knowledge and strength. We believe that those who die without the faith, may be served by us, as proxies, in the holy temples; and that these dead, because of our unselfish labors, may be able to secure blessings, somewhat similar to those that we desire for ourselves. Thus, by serving the dead, we commit ourselves definitely to the great eternal plan of human salvation, which constitutes the spiritual basis of all life. The past, the present and the future are united by our vicarious acts. The mighty perspective of eternity is unraveled before us in the holy temples.” – John A. Widtsoe, *Conference Report*, Apr 1922 P. 97

“Genealogical work has the power to do something for the dead. It has an equal power to do something to the living. Genealogical work of church members has a refining, spiritualizing, tempering influence on those who are engaged in it.” – President Boyd K. Packer, *The Holy Temple* p. 239

“I promise you that all who faithfully attend to temple work will be blessed beyond measure. Your families will draw closer to the Lord. Unseen angels will watch over your loved ones when Satanic forces tempt them. The veil will be thin and great spiritual experiences will distil upon this people.” – Vaughn J. Featherstone

“I believe that the busy person..., who has his worries and troubles, can solve his problems better and more quickly in the house of the Lord than anywhere else. If he will... do the temple work for himself and for his dead, he will confer a mighty blessing upon those who have gone before, and... a blessing will come to him, for at the most unexpected moments, in or out of the temple will come to him, as a revelation, the solution of the problems that vex his life. That is the gift that comes to those who enter the temple properly.” – Elder John A. Widtsoe, *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine*, April 1921, 63-64

Assignment:

1. Look for an ancestor in the census.
2. Come prepared to clear a name IF you have found all the information on an ancestor needing temple ordinances.
3. Bring your PAF backup.

Discussion/Theory

Finding answers in the census

The first and most important step in your research quest should be to find the family in a place and year. The census is the best source to accomplish that. Once you are certain of their place of residence then you can continue to search other records in that locality for additional information. Another advantage to a census record is the additional information that can be gleaned. Find each family in every census year of their life.

A census is a count and description of the population of a country, territory, state, county, or city. Census lists are also called schedules. The United States Census is an extremely valuable tool in genealogy research. Several censuses give not only names, ages and birthplaces, but also state the relationship of people within a household. Depending on the questions asked in that particular census, you may learn the month and year of birth for each individual, when your ancestor came to the U.S., if and when they were naturalized, how many children a woman gave birth to, how many are still living, number of years married birth place of each persons parents, and other vital pieces of information.

In the U.S., a census has been taken every 10 years from 1790 through 2000. All censuses taken after 1940 are still confidential and the information they contain is not open to the public. The census from 1790 through 1840-name only the head of the household and the numbers of people in age categories. The census from 1850 through 1930 lists each member of the household and some give their relationship to the head of the house. It also gives age (later years give birth, month, and year) and place of birth (usually just the state or foreign country). The 1890 census was almost totally destroyed by fire so there is a 20 year gap between 1880 and 1900.

Difference between extract and actual census

The actual census can be considered a primary source, but will contain secondary information. An extract, hand copy, or published book of a census is considered a compiled record containing secondary information. All extracts will contain some errors. When reading a film of old handwriting it is impossible to always read the handwriting correctly. So when a transcription or hand copy is made there will be some errors.

Printing of census depends on the properties of your printer and the abilities of Mr. Sid.

Printing Mr. Sid:

Click on Print Image:

Change setup to:

Make image as large as possible in window to exclude black

Possible choices, if available Choose:

High Quality

Entire Scene (will print items on page that aren't showing)

Go to properties of printer

Choose Orientation

Scale to fit

Entire page

Print in grayscale

SOURCING A CENSUS

Click **Edit** drop-down menu and choose Source List

In Edit Source List screen, click **New**

Title: Census: [year, state, county, city] or [year, city, county, state]

Author: [if actual text, put country such as United States; if abstract, put compiler such as Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints]

Publication Information: [Internet or Microfilm]

Repository: [list owner of website if known or library where microfilm is located]

Call Number: [give web address or library call number]

Click **OK**

In Edit Source List screen, click **Close**.

Census records verify that a family (at least those members listed) lived at a certain place at a certain time. All other information is secondary, but very helpful in compiling a family history. A census source can be linked in several places. You must decide what is best for you. (Check your Family Group Record print preview screen to see how it will print out.)

1. **Individual Source** in Edit Individual screen for Father or Head of Household: The whole family could be listed in Citation Detail, Actual Text. This will be a general source attached to father's name and will print out on Family Group Record of father when he is father or when he is grandfather. (Only information attached in Individual Source will print as a source when person is listed as father to husband or wife.)
2. **Family Source** in Marriage screen: PAF suggests this option when listing whole family. This links to marriage and will print out only when that marriage is being printed on a Family Group Record.
3. **Birth Event** in Edit Individual screen: A census is not actual proof of a birth date, but if it is the only record you can find, it does provide indirect evidence. Here, you would probably use just the Actual Text of the person whose birth you are trying to document. Comments could be added to explain your conclusion.
4. **Create New Event** for Census: This allows plenty of room for recording all the data. You could put all the family in Actual Text on the father's event source, or add a new event for each child and put his/her own information in each record. (Note: if you put the whole family in each child's Actual Text, it will print over and over in your Family Group Record sources.) New Events seem to transfer fine to Legacy and perhaps other programs.
5. Type all census data for all persons in same city or precinct in **Actual Text of Edit Source screen**. This allows you to see everyone at once who lived in same city. Actual Text prints out only once even if it is linked to each family member. (It could be cumbersome if you had a lot of families from the same town. Normally, Actual Text in the Edit Source screen is reserved for information that refers to the source in general rather than to specific individuals.)

Note: If you choose to list one family only for each Actual Text, it would need to go in Actual Text under Citation Detail. Each family could use the same source (example: Census: 1880, Utah, Tooele County, Clover Precinct) and then have their own Citation. By printing a list of all citations referencing that source, you could see all families linked to the same town.

Family History Documentation Guidelines, pg. 49 Actual Text entry:

“Enter relevant information about the event exactly as it appears in the source. This eliminates the need to return to the source.

“Use square brackets to indicate column headings when transcribing items from columnar forms such as census records, parish records, or forms.”

FAMILY HISTORY ON THE INTERNET¹

Family history is the search for people with names you are interested in finding in an approximate location. Therefore, it is important to not only look for sources by Surname, or whole name search, but to also look at locations.

Major Family History Search Sites:

FamilySearch:

- FamilySearch Genealogy Service
 - www.familysearch.org
- Favorites Page for Family History Library (Downtown)
 - www.genealogy_links.org

Sites under familysearch.org

- ✓ FamilySearch - Share
 - FamilySearch _ Add a Web Site
 - FamilySearch _ Collaboration E-Mail Lists
 - FamilySearch _ Share My Genealogy

¹Material arranged by Sidney Kay Wells

✓ **FamilySearch for Ancestors**

- FamilySearch _ Search All
- FamilySearch _ Pedigree Search
- FamilySearch _ Pedigree Results
- FamilySearch _ Search IGI results(although the temple work dates are not listed here, if you find your ancestor, SOME temple work is done.)
- FamilySearch _ Social Security Death Index
- FamilySearch _ Vital Records Index (Mexico; Scandinavian countries)
- FamilySearch _ Tips on How to Search

✓ **FamilySearch Library**

- FamilySearch - Education
- FamilySearch _ Family History Centers
- FamilySearch _ Family History Library Catalog
- FamilySearch _ Family History Library

✓ **FamilySearch Products**

- www.ldscatalog.com/
- Family Search Online Distribution Center
- Family Search Online PAF 5.1.12 Support
- Family Search Online Software Downloads (including PAF and PAF Companion upgrade)
- FamilySearch _ General Product Support

✓ **FamilySearch Research Guidance**

- Organizing Paper Files
- Research Guidance v2.0 _ Organizing w File Folders (Color Coded Filing System by Mary Hill)
- Research Guidance v2.0 by place
- Research Guidance v2.0 by Subject

Great tools for searching Internet International Genealogical Index (IIGI):

- PAF Insight (from inside PAF) (costs \$20 on line, \$30 with CD):
 - www.ohanasoftware.com
- Family Searcher (requires Gedcom) (FREE)
 - <http://myweb.cableone.net/kevinowen3/familysearcher.htm>

Search Engine:

- Google (Rated “best: Family History Search Engine:)
 - www.google.com/
- Google Advanced Search
 - www.google.com/advanced_search
- Google Toolbar
 - <http://toolbar.google.com/>

Family History Search Engines:

- Ancestry.com - The most popular genealogy and family history site
 - www.ancestry.com/
- RootsWeb.com Home Page (now part of Ancestry.com)
 - www.rootsweb.com/
- WorldConnect Project __ Connecting the World One GEDCOM at Time aka Ancestry’s WorldConnect
 - <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/>

- Ellis Island _ American Family Immigration History Center
 - www.ellislandrecords.org/
- Genealogy Ancestry Search Engines
 - www.genealogysearchengines.com/
- GenForum
 - www.genforum.com/

Family History Services:

- Ancestry and Genealogy at MyTrees.com
 - <http://www.mytrees.com/>
- Legacy.com
 - www.legacy.com/
- My Family.com
 - www.myfamily.com/

Military:

- Welcome to the Civil War Home Page
 - www.civil_war.net/
- Military Index, various
 - <http://www.lineages.com/military/default.asp>

Family History Repositories:

- Archives and Repositories Referral List
 - www.sos.state.ga.us/archives/rs/arri.htm
- Cook Memorial Public Library District _ Genealogy Resources _ Language Resources
 - www.cooklib.org/genealogy/2language.htm
- Library of Congress Home Page
 - www.loc.gov/
- National Archives and Records Administration Home Page
 - www.nara.gov/
- Repositories of Primary Sources
 - www.uidaho.edu/special_collections/Other.Repositories.html

Surnames

- SurnameWeb _ The Largest Surname Listings on the Web
 - www.surnameweb.org/
 - ❖ Dedicated Website Samples (Use Google to find yours):
 - ✓ John Squirrel Man Walker
 - <http://members.aol.com/rwa5352802/page2.html>
 - ✓ Means: The Baptist of Tennessee History
 - ✓ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~chrystiem/baptisttnbook.html>
(different subject than originally) Relocated to: (I lucked out)

•
<http://www.cumberland.org/hfpc/Minister/MeansC.htm>

- ✓ Wells:
 - * www.wells.org

- * DNA study Sample
 - ✓ Mumma <http://www.mumma.org/DNA.htm>
 - ✓ Boone <http://members.tripod.com/dellariola/>
 - ✓ Walker <http://jamesdavidwalker.com/dna.htm>

LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION

Censuses:

- Ancestry.com _ Images Online
 - www.ancestry.com
- Census on Line

- http://www.census_online.com/links/index.html

Countries:

- Genealogy UK and Ireland
 - www.genuki.org.uk
- World links
 - <http://www.worldgenweb.org>

Family History Maps:

- Early American Trails and Roads
 - www.geocities.com/gentutor/trails.html
- Encarta TerraServer
 - <http://terraserver.msn.com/>
- Lineages, Inc. _ U. S. Gazetteer
 - www.lineages.com/
- MapQuest
 - www.mapquest.com/
- MIGRATIONS
 - www.migrations.org/
- TopoZone _ The Web's Topographic Map
 - www.topozone.com/
- USGS Mapping Information Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)
 - <http://geonames.usgs.gov/>
- The First US Map _ 1784
 - http://www.genealogy.com/users/b/o/w/Ludema_Bowles/PHOTO/0012photo.html?Welcome=1011309289

Land:

- Land records
 - <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>
 - <http://www.usgenweb.org>

Naturalization:

- Immigration & Naturalization - how to get ancestors papers
 - http://maxpages.com/researchtips/Immigration_Papers
- Information
 - Google.com

States:

General:

- The USGenWeb Project _ Home Page
 - www.usgenweb.com/
- USGenWeb Project States List

California:

- California Death Records
 - <http://userdb.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>

Illinois:

- Illinois State Archives
 - <http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/services.html>
- Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900
 - <http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/marriage.html>

Indiana:

- Tipton County, Indiana
 - <http://www.ingenweb.org/tipton/index.htm>

Kentucky:

- Allen County, KY
 - <http://www.rootsweb.com/~kyallen/>

Utah:

- Welcome to the Utah Division of State History _ Utah Historical Society
 - www.history.utah.org/

Virginia:

- New River Notes
 - <http://www.ls.net/~newriver/va/washva.htm>

GENERAL Internet Helps:

- LEARN THE NET
 - www.learnthenet.com/english/index.html
- Etiquette rules for the net
 - <http://www.albion.com/netiquette/>
- Computer Virus Hoaxes
 - <http://urbanlegends.about.com/cs/virushoaxes1/index.htm>

Family History Helps:

- A Barrel of Genealogy Links
 - www.cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/mark.html
- Census Bureau
 - www.census.gov/genealogy/www/
- Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet
 - www.cyndislist.com/
- FamilyRoots Organizer
 - <http://123genealogy.com/organizer/>
- GENEALOGY Sites
 - www.execpc.com/~dboals/geneo.html
- Helm's FamilyToolbox.net
 - www.tbox.com/
- The Genealogy Home Page
 - www.genhomepage.com/
- Utah Valley PAF Users Group Home Page
 - www.uvpafug.org/

OTHER:

E_queries, Message Boards and Newsgroups

- Research Coordination Groups
 - Surnames and Locations:
 - www.rootsweb.com
 - www.genforum.com
 - Online Message Forums or Bulletin Boards
 - Queries
 - Mailing Lists and Collaboration Lists
- Newsgroups

Use the rules of Netiquette:

The Core Rules of Netiquette are excerpted from the book Netiquette by Virginia Shea. Click on each rule for elaboration.

- Rule 1: Remember the Human
- Rule 2: Adhere to the same standards of behavior online that you follow in real life
- Rule 3: Know where you are in cyberspace
- Rule 4: Respect other people's time and bandwidth
- Rule 5: Make yourself look good online
- Rule 6: Share expert knowledge
- Rule 7: Help keep flame wars under control
- Rule 8: Respect other people's privacy
- Rule 9: Don't abuse your power
- Rule 10: Be forgiving of other people's mistakes

Query Pointers:

1. Make sure your header is specific:
 - Which query are you likely to look at if you are looking for Mary Downing, married in 1700's
 - a. Please help me find my ancestor (or)
 - b. Mary Downing married Wells in Maryland about 1780
2. Make sure you go back and update your email address for those queries that you have out there already.
3. Use location boards and surname boards.
4. Join email lists for location or surname.