

Arlene Eakle's SEMINAR TOPICS, 2008-2009

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All sessions are intermediate level although skill levels can be tailored to your group upon request. Handouts for each topic are available on request. Each session is illustrated with overhead transparencies or 35 mm slides. Time: 45 min - 1 hour 15 min. at your request. Also available: Spend one full day on one subject, see #42-50 below. Or ask about a 3 or 4-day symposium. Access to records and sources discussed includes print, microform, CD-Rom, online via the Internet. Handouts include websites, addresses, call numbers where appropriate. (Available soon: Handouts may be downloaded from password-coded internet site.)

1. **Using Immigration Records to Trace Hard-to-Find Origins.** Immigration records--passenger lists, debt clearances, permits to travel or leave the country (protocols), manumissions, passports, naturalizations, religious creed registers, and many other emigrant/immigrant documents are available on microfilm, in digital form online, and in print. How to use the evidence in each document to discover "hidden" origins. A special checklist of these sources is included.

2. **American Migrational Patterns.** By understanding migrational patterns, you can trace ancestral families even when sources do not state places of origin. We will discuss specific migrational patterns, places of origin of cooperative and religious migrant groups, those sources which can lead you to places of origin, and migration-oriented records that document births and deaths along the way. A special map segment is also included.

3. **New Immigration Sources.** An explosion of new immigrant sources, indexes and finding aids are now available. What are they? Where can they be found? These new indexes will be discussed in detail: passenger lists, shipping company manifests. visa and passport applications, emigrant lists, newspaper columns. ethnic churchbooks. social welfare files, and many more. A new research strategy will be demonstrated to use these tools more effectively.

4. **British Migration to America before 1850.** Documenting original settlers to New England, New Netherlands, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Special attention is focused on the Irish, the Germans, the indentured servants, the "brides" and British-sponsored religious migrations. Also included migration through the West Indies to New York, Virginia, and the Carolinas. New indexes and special projects will be highlighted.

5. **Migration Patterns into the Central United States.** OH, IN, IL, MO, KY, TN, AR, OK - specific sources and their locations, exact routes (including stopping places along the way), places of origin for group migrations, and the foreign influx directly from Europe and Canada. Includes a special cemetery evidence segment.

6. **Discovering Origins in European Exit Documents and Migration Sources.** This informative session describes special search strategies for emigration clubs and agents, emigrant rolls, passenger contracts, applications for financial aid, petitions to emigrate, debt and military clearances, Homeland Card files, visas and exit permits. settlement registers, annotated churchbooks, familienbuch, work registers and permits, Germanic Emigrant Register,

Auswanderungsmappe, Beiakten (supporting documents for vital records, especially marriages) and other records created at the time of emigration. A current list of European Emigration Centers will also be provided.

7. *Pennsylvania German Family Trees.* This workshop addresses: Which sources are best for a Pennsylvania German family tree? Tax lists? Deeds? Wills? Estate partitions? County histories? Church records? Do you have to search them all? How do you match the evidence you already have with what you find in these sources--especially if it doesn't agree? Also discussed: research strategies, and new reference tools you can use to increase your success. A special checklist of sources is included.

8. *Kentucky Genealogy and Your Pedigree.* Kentucky is one of the most difficult states to research - not because the records do not exist, and not because vital records begin so late. It is difficult because researchers overlook key sources created in Virginia and Maryland which are continued by Kentucky after she became a state. This session will focus on property and tax records--the evidence they contain and where this evidence is to be found.

9. *The Appalachian Triangle: Southwest Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Southeast Kentucky, and Northwest North Carolina.* Trace your ancestors through this black triangle with success: unique sources to search, research strategies to use, dealing with research traps like the Scots-Irish, Black Dutch ancestors, and Melungeons, proving revolutionary service, distinguishing between families of the *same name but different origins*. Includes a special map segment and a checklist of the unique sources available.

10. *The Mississippi River System and Your Family Tree.* Archives and surviving sources that chronicle rivermen, riverboats, and immigrant travel on the Mississippi River and its Tributaries will be examined in detail. Special court proceedings, TVA and its significance for genealogy, newspaper accounts and how to find them will be highlighted. Library collections of river cities will also be discussed.

11. *Tracing a Southern Pedigree: Tracing Ancestors Back Through Arkansas to Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland Origins.* New search strategies and little used sources to help you by-pass burned court houses, gaps in vital records, and ancestors always on the move. One of the most significant migrational patterns - VA and NC to TN to AR to CA - is discussed in detail: sources available to help trace such a pedigree, where they are located, and how to search them. Also included new finding aids and state-wide indexes available.

12. *United States Land and Tax Records.* Property records in America form a complete as well as a complex record system. This session examines the property system with all its parts along with the legal background of the records produced. Then each record type is discussed in detail: how to read the records, how to fit the property records together to prove father-son and grandmother-granddaughter relationships. Also discussed: at what age can a person buy, sell, and inherit property?

13. *Dusting Off the Family Skeletons.* Learn how you can use all your family skeletons -- illegitimacy, adoption, divorce, racial intermarriages, vagrancy, desertion, bigamy, insanity, even prostitution -- to identify and document your ancestry. Individual case files will be examined. A checklist of "skeletons" is also provided.

14. *Early Ohio Genealogy.* New research strategies, new indexes, and unique sources for

tracing Ohio ancestors **before 1840**. A special migration segment will examine routes into and out of Ohio from Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland. Locations of ethnic settlements from Europe, first settlers, women, and refugees will also be covered.

15. *Tracing a Pedigree Across Western New York.* About 1805, some 350,000 people moved across Western New York to settle somewhere else. By 1840, over 1 million people were in transit across the state. Although traditional sources and migrational routes alone cannot track these people, using the records created by the Revolutionary War, the Holland Land Company and other land speculators, the Erie Canal, the Railroad, "lunatic" religions, and the Irish, the Scots, and settlers from New England can identify your ancestors.

16. *Tracing Ancestors Who Lived in Cities.* Over 65% of our ancestors before 1900 lived in cities and towns; 80% of immigrants spent one or more years in cities. Special research strategies and sources available to locate and document lives of your ancestors in Boston, Hartford, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Charleston, San Francisco, Chicago, and other cities. Also included: how to search small-town America -- these records are *usually separate from county sources*.

17. *Tracing Your Revolutionary War Ancestor.* Traditional sources like DAR applications, pensions, and service records have new indexes and finding aids. Newly-discovered records that detail military service 1775-1782 like files of military hospitals and prison ships, rejection rolls, petitions submitted to the Continental Congress-- where are these records, how do you search them? Also included: Mercenaries, Loyalists; Canadian, French, and British Patriots; Hessians, and the "Black Watch" -- where are their records?

18. *How to Trace the Common Man Through American Congressional Records.* The Constitution guarantees all American citizens the right to petition the government for help in time of need. Our ancestors exercised this right frequently; we seldom do. This session will examine Congressional petitions and their accompanying papers in detail. Special attention will be given to compiled indexes, record locations, and how to search these valuable sources: to prove Revolutionary War ancestors, to follow ancestral migrations, to identify married names of remarried ladies on your pedigree. Also included: address list of repositories.

19. *How to Use American Court Records to Build a Pedigree.* Over 95% of the adult population appeared in at least one court during their lifetime. This session will examine early court structure, specific court records, and how to use the evidence they contain. Also included: court records indexes-- where to find them, how to use them. Legal terms and age limits will be highlighted.

20. *American Church Records.* How to locate, search and use the wide variety of church records available in printed books, on microfilm, on CD-Rom, on the Internet. These records can supply births/christenings, marriages, death, burials, names of god-parents and sponsors, migration patterns, and proof of family relationships. Use church records to substitute for missing vital records, to find places of origin, to document frontier marriages. to identify original names and tribes for Native American ancestors. A checklist of Church Records is included as a guide for research.

21. *Basic Genealogy Research.* This "nuts and bolts" session will discuss the six basic record categories and how they fit together to prove a family tree: 1) Marriage Records, supplemented by Births and Deaths where available, 2) Census Schedules, 3) Probate Files, 4) Cemetery Records, 5) Land and Tax Records, 6) County and Local Histories. Also included: substitute evidence when these basic sources are missing. Beginning-Intermediate level.

22. How to Find Birth, Marriage, and Death Dates Prior to 1900. If your ancestor lived before vital statistics were kept, where can you find his birthdate? This session will focus on those American sources prior to 1900 which yield birth, death, and marriage dates. Also included: How to calculate dates from known information and vital records computer databases.

23. Pre-1820 Census Records. Census schedules including school censuses, census substitutes, special chronological indexes and lists--more than 30 different "census" records will be discussed in detail: what they are, how to find them, how to use their evidence to trace your ancestors before 1820. Boost your success rate in these little-used sources.

24. Solving Tough Pedigree Problems with Cemetery Records. Family relationships, migrational patterns, occupations, economic status, and the identity of the ladies on your pedigree -- these and more emerge from cemeteries. This session includes a special 35mm colored slide presentation on ethnic cemeteries shot on location, including comparison of cemetery evidence to identify specific countries of origin.

25. How to Find "Lost" Genealogical Records and Genealogy Sources Outside the Library. Get out of the library and discover essential facts about your ancestors. Family sources and little-used local records are often overlooked because they were previously hard to find. New finding aids and research tools allow you to locate these sources. Photographs and portraits, coffin quilts and samplers, historical monuments and markers, museum collections of manuscripts and books, -- how to find and use them effectively to fill in gaps on your pedigree, especially births, deaths, and places of origin. Also included: how to evaluate "family records" and use their evidence successfully.

26. Census Records - No Other Source Like Them. You can use census records to identify and trace immigrant ancestors. You can link census evidence to other documents in both America and Europe to prove places of origin. No other source is better indexed, has such uniform and consistent data fields, covers 1790-1930)--every 10 years nationwide with numerous state censuses in mid-decades--or more easily searched. New CD-Rom and Internet access. No other source can compete--census evidence solves brick-wall problems!

27. Tracing Native American Ancestors. Indian ancestors can be found on the pedigrees of at least 20% of Americans. And they are shrouded in myths and misinformation leading to discouragement. This session will focus on research strategies, record sources, information exchanges, and newly-indexed information so you can identify and trace your native lines. Also included: matriarchal kinship.

28. Arm Chair Genealogical Research; or getting the most for your research dollar without leaving home. This session explores photocopy services, using a field research agent efficiently, getting answers to your questions by return mail, quick-search services, interlibrary loan, telephone research, co-op document ordering, commissioning photos of your places of origin, genealogy data exchanges, and many more. Professional genealogists do it and so can you! Also included: how to find living cousins currently unknown to you.

29. Planning a Research Trip to Your Place of Origin. How to plan your research in advance, where to get the best travel arrangements at a price you can afford, taking pictures, making copies in musty and dark record rooms, gaining access to special collections of documents, bringing home data at minimal cost (when your bags are filled with souvenirs and your funds are gone) -- in

short, how to do it all yourself!

30. *Occupations, Employment, and Your Ancestors.* Not everyone in America was a farmer! Many immigrants were skilled workers or had been trained in a specific occupation in the old country. This session examines the wide variety of sources created by defunct companies, labor unions, merchandising firms, and other employers of American ancestors. Father-son evidence, immigrant origins, remarried names of women--these are just a few of the solutions in records of occupation. Also discussed: unemployment and poverty program records before 1900.

31. *Tracing the Ladies on Your Pedigree.* How to find sources on women, how to identify missing maiden names, how to discover remarried surnames, where to look when the sources don't list parents, and how knowing about the ladies can help you extend male lines, too. Women's occupations will be discussed in detail. Also covered: daughter-father relationships, Gold-Star Mothers, and DAR Grandmother projects.

32. *Photograph Analysis.* Using photographs as genealogical evidence-- immigrant origins, ethnic background, age and physical well-being, education and economic status, these and more can be discovered about each ancestor if you have a photograph or portrait. Also covered: dating and identity of both persons and places in photographs to discover family relationships. Includes a 35 mm slide segment to illustrate the evidence of photographs.

33. *Simplify your Research: Map It, Chart It, Graph It, Paint It* This session will examine maps - why they are important and special search strategies to use their evidence -- topographical maps, historical maps, boundary maps, townland and townships maps, tithe surveys and accompanying papers. Pedigrees, coats of arms, drawings, paintings, needlework and family heirlooms will be illustrated; how to use their evidence to link the generations will be demonstrated. In Germany alone some 14,767 coats of arms were registered by 1734! Also included: addresses for map sources.

34. *Family History for Fun and Profit: The Research Process.* (Allow 2 hours). This is a "nuts and bolts" session, teaching orderly methods to help you match what you already know with what you find, store and retrieve newly collected data, and squeeze every bit of genealogical evidence from both documents and books. For beginners who want to get started correctly and experienced genealogists who want to solve stone-wall problems, this double session will give you a **96% success rate.**

35. *Is Your Genealogy Already Compiled?* If you do a careful "survey" of what is already known and often in print, you can save up to 150 hours of tedious research. Locating and using family histories, genealogies, compiled biographies, autobiographies, periodicals, "first settlers collections", and narrative sources will pay rich dividends for the time spent. Access to these sources is available today as never before--state-wide indexes, finding tools, published copies. How they are written, where to find and how to evaluate them. Also covered: gallows confessions, courtroom biographies, slave narratives, and captive accounts. This session can also be oriented to research in the British Isles or in Germany.

36. *Evaluating Genealogical Evidence* or, How do I know my records are accurate? Collecting, compiling, matching evidence correctly so that your records are both documented and proven. Also discussed: resolving discrepancies, "slips of the tongue" evidence, family traditions, and how to by-pass record source failure--burned courthouses, "lost" records. Special analysis tools will be provided and demonstrated.

37. *Skip New York? No!* Genealogists were once advised to "skip New York and choose another lineage" since New York research can be the most difficult. In this session we examine the importance of church records, origins of first settlers, locations of settlement records, migrations into and out of the state. The wide variety of jurisdictions: New England towns, English cemeteries. Dutch villages and market centers, private land companies, commercial migration schemes provide little-known and under-used records to prove family relationships. Also included: the influence of Christianized Native Americans as land owners and slave-holders; and Loyalists allied to the British during the American Revolution.

38. *How to Research a Virginia Ancestor: New Sources and Strategies.* At last! The resources we need to trace a Virginia family are now available: in print, on film, and on the internet. This workshop will describe unfamiliar jurisdictions, newly-discovered sources once thought to be lost, unusual and unexpected migration patterns, and special records projects: Virginia Colonial Records Project; Virginia Biographical Dictionaries; County Records Abstracts; Reconstructed Censuses: 1680, 1720, 1740, 1760, 1787; Documenting inter-racial marriages, "brides" by the boatload, Traders, planters, slaves, and iron men. Also discussed: Importance of property documents to trace Virginia women who may outlive 3,4 or even 5 husbands; land, tax, probate, court, and other property records.

39. *Tracing Scots-Irish Pedigrees.* Using specific life patterns to identify and trace your Scots-Irish ancestors back through *Ireland to Scotland* and beyond: migration patterns, settlement patterns, naming patterns, kinship networks, loyalty commitments, and the amazing body of sources that document their lives and pedigrees. Much NEW research is now available on these intriguing ancestors of yours and this session will explore the new research and its impact on your genealogy.

40. *Americans Rush to Get Rich Quick: Ancestors Seeking Gold.* The Gold Rush to California is the most famous gold rush. This session examines gold rushes in New Hampshire, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Alaska. Like a magnet each rush attracted ancestors in substantial numbers from c. 1760-1900. And some ancestors rushed to Australia and New Zealand in the 1850's to exploit discoveries there. Gold rush sources, special collections, printed records will be discussed in detail. Also included: chart of Gold Rushes showing dates, places, numbers, and nearest market cities.

41. *Tennessee Research: Real Success for the First Time!* Tennessee is the most difficult state to research--ancestors often remain "lost" or unconnected to their origins. This session will focus on the overlapping civil jurisdictions of Virginia and North Carolina in Tennessee. Original sources, "lost" records, printed sources, and newly indexed records will be discussed in detail. Land laws and military bounty lands determined where settlers located and ultimately their migration patterns. A summary of key land laws and bounty locations will be provided.

ALL-DAY SEMINARS ON ONE SUBJECT

(You can mix or match any group of topics)

42. ***How to Document Your Family Tree from Military Records: A Best-Evidence Approach.***

This is a 5-session seminar. Each session will include new indexes and bibliographies so you can locate and search military records with greater ease and success than ever before. Research strategies will show you how to fit the pieces together to prove family relationships, identify missing maiden surnames, and gather dates of birth, marriage and death. Substitute records for collections missing or destroyed will also be discussed. Special bonus: a new source checklist for both manuscript and printed sources given to each attendee.

1. **Who Fought Whom?**
 - a. Wars, including Dates: who is eligible to serve?
 - b. Battles, including Grassroots Rebellions and their significance.
 - c. Military Organizations and Jurisdictions
 - d. Special Forces
 - e. Prisoners of War
 - f. Mercenaries
 - g. Veterans Organizations:
 - i. Society of Cincinnati
 - ii. Veterans of Foreign Wars
 - iii. Grand Army of Republic
 - iv. Auxiliaries
 - v. Loyal Legion
 - h. Occupation Forces
 - i. How to match traditions to facts.
2. **Births, Marriages, Deaths in Military Sources**
 - a. Family Bible pages
 - b. Eyewitness Accounts
 - c. Family Traditions
 - d. Gov't Certified Records
 - e. Prisoner of War Records
 - f. Hospital Daybooks
 - g. Personal Statements under oath
 - h. Petitions
 - i. Registers for Administrative Use
 - j. Correspondence
 - k. Known War Dead
 - l. Memorials, Tombstones
 - m. Soldiers Homes
3. **Migration Patterns and Places of Origin**
 - a. Pension Files
 - b. Compiled Service Records
 - c. Correspondence
 - d. Bounty - Land Records
 - e. Special Collections:
 - i. Draper Collection
 - ii. Shane Collection
 - iii. Sullivan's Army
 - iv. George Rogers Clark
 - v. Anderson-Latham Papers

- f. Frontier Defense:
 - i. Stations:
 - (1) Kentucky
 - (2) Southwest Ohio
 - (3) Tennessee
 - (4) Virginia
 - (5) North Carolina
 - ii. Forts
 - iii. Resource Development
 - iv. 600-acre grants, 700-acre grants, 800-acre grants
 - v. Forges, Furnaces
 - vi. Mills
 - vii. 15-acre Grants
- 4. **Missing Maiden Surnames, Other Marriages, Daughter - Father Relationships.**
 - a. Significance of Special Forces and their Services
 - b. Military Biographies
 - c. Naval Documents of the American Revolution 1774-1776, 9 vols.
 - d. Pension Applications, including Marriage Certificates
 - e. Lineage Society Records:
 - i. DAC
 - ii. DAR
 - iii. DCW
 - iv. DFP
 - v. DUV
 - vi. DWA-Valley Forge
 - vii. EUL
 - viii. GSR
 - ix. SAR
 - x. SCV
 - xi. UCV
 - xii. UVU
 - xiii. Daughters - 1812
 - xiv. Daughters of Cincinnati
 - xv. Society - War of 1812
 - f. Confederate Veteran, 1893 - 1932, 1985 on.
 - g. Gold-Star Mothers, Wives
 - h. Military Census Records
 - i. Special Collections: Red Cross, GAR
- 5. **Kinship Networks, Father - Son Relationships**
 - a. Service Records
 - b. Morning Reports
 - c. Pay Rolls
 - d. Draft Registration
 - e. Awards, Medals
 - f. Muster Rolls
 - g. Size Rolls
 - h. Photographs
 - i. Medical Records
 - j. Men Subject to Military Duty
 - i. Descriptive Lists of Needy Families
 - ii. Military Academies
 - iii. Standing Interrogatories

- iv. Investigations:
 - (1) Ku Klux Klan
 - (2) Skeletons in Closet
 - (3) Proof of Loyalty
- v. Questionnaires
- vi. Personnel Records--201 Files
- vii. Seaman Protection Certificates
- viii. Substitutes, Exemptions
- ix. Private Claims:
 - (1) County
 - (2) State
 - (3) Continental Congress
 - (4) Loyalist
 - (5) Prize Cases
 - (6) Petitions for Bounties
- x. Bounty Awards and Lands

43. Researching Courthouse Records.

- 1. Genealogy in Deeds and Tax Records
- 2. Court Records: Civil, Criminal, Equity, Probate
- 3. Family Records in the Courthouse: Marriage, Divorce, Adoption
- 4. Courthouse and Archive Research Online
- 5. When the Records are Gone: How to Find "Lost" Courthouse Records

44. Passenger Lists: Everything You Wanted (or Needed) to Know:

- 1. **The Sources and Their Evidence.**
 - a. Government Lists and Indexes:
 - i. Out lists (embarkation)
 - ii. Ports along the way
 - iii. In coming lists (arrivals)
 - iv. Customs manifests
 - v. Quarantine reports
 - vi. Book indexes
 - vii. Shipwrecks on lakes and high seas
 - viii. Exit documents, inland ports
 - ix. Claims
 - b. Other Lists:
 - i. Local newspapers
 - ii. Ship's logs
 - iii. Shipping company manifests
 - iv. Diaries, journals
 - v. Group sponsors records
 - vi. Subscription lists
- 2. **Special Immigration Projects.**
 - a. Mayflower projects
 - b. Great Migration Project
 - c. First families of Virginia
 - d. Mary and John Passengers
 - e. WPA indexes
 - f. German Palatines
 - g. Mennonite Church congregations
 - h. Group migrations

- i. Huguenots (French, Italian, Swiss)
 - j. Germans from Russia
 - k. Indentured Servants: Scots, English, Irish, German
 - l. Famine Immigrants from Ireland
 - m. Germans, Italians, Russians to America
 - n. Poles to Jamestown, Virginia
3. **How to Identify Exit Towns and Ports**
- a. Guide to ports
 - b. Guide to ships
 - c. Shipping records
 - d. Maps and their sources
4. **Connecting Evidence in Passenger Lists to Other Sources:**
- a. Church records
 - b. Family traditions
 - c. Property records
 - d. Genealogies already compiled
 - e. Naturalizations and Passports
 - f. Voter's Lists and Registrations

45 **English Research: A Migrational Approach**

1. **Migration within the British Empire:**
- a. French Huguenots and French Refugees
 - b. British West Indies
 - c. Palatines and other Germans
 - d. Settlement Certificates and other Poor Law Records
 - i. Index to Nottinghamshire
 - ii. Index to St. Mary's Islington
 - e. "Pedigrees with Citizens of Landon"
 - f. East India Company
 - g. Russia Company
 - h. Newspapers, 1750 -.
 - i. Directories
 - j. Employment Registers
2. **English Emigration to America .**
- a. Specialized Indexes:
 - i. Using IGI more Effectively
 - ii. Chancery Indexes
 - iii. Slip Index to Sherwood Collections
 - iv. Other Reliable Indexes
 - b. Military Records:
 - i. Officer Bundles, 1776-1881
 - ii. Cromwell's Soldiers
 - iii. British Muster Rolls, Revolutionary War, 1777-1783
 - iv. Official Army List, 1754-1902
 - v. Field Officers, 1755-1778
 - vi. Pensioners, 1759-1863
 - c. Indentured Servants, 1620-1775
 - i. Orphans from London
 - d. Merchant Marines and other Marines
3. **Is Your English Genealogy Already Compiled?**
- a. Professional Genealogists Files

- i. John Owen
 - ii. Charles Bemau
 - iii. Bertram William Tuff Norman
 - iv. Culleton's Agency
 - v. John Horace Round
 - vi. George Frederick Sherwood
 - b. Great Migration Project and allied projects
 - c. National Pedigree Index
 - d. Society of Genealogists Collection at origins.net
 - e. Federation of Family History Societies Projects and Registries
4. **Genealogical Significance of British Names and Naming Patterns:**
- a. Given names, surnames, nicknames and titles
 - i. English
 - ii. Irish
 - iii. Scottish
 - iv. Welsh
 - b. Migration of Surnames
 - c. Inheritance of Names and Patronymics

46. ***Genealogical Research in England and Wales.***

1. **England: Basic Sources**
 - a. Civil Registration, 1837 -Census
 - b. Records, 1841-1891
 - c. Parish Records, 1538 -- including Non-Conformists
 - d. Marriage Licenses and Bonds, 1500-
 - e. Special Indexes:
 - i. IGI and familysearch.org
 - ii. Boyd's Marriage Index
 - iii. Local Projects registered with Federation of Family History Societies
2. **How to Document your English Ancestors with *Best Evidence***

Best evidence in American genealogy is found in property records. The American property system was brought here from England and the English legal system underlies the way property is obtained and documented. Yet we forget that we are English! This session will concentrate on English property records and their use in tracing our English ancestors:

 - a. Wills and other probate records, 1170-1858
 - b. Manor records, 1066-1956
 - c. Tax and hearth money rolls, 1662-1804
 - i. Land Tax Assessments, 1693-1804+
 - ii. Lay Subsidies
 - iii. Poll Taxes, 1377-1381, 1660-1698
 - iv. Window Tax, 1696-1798
 - v. Marriage Tax, 1695-1706
 - vi. Apprentice Tax (Inland Revenue), 1710-1811
 - vii. Male Servants Tax, 1780 (24,750 persons)
 - d. Inquisitions post mortem, 1235-1600
 - e. Close Rolls, 1204-1600
 - f. Marriage contracts and settlements, 1500-1900
 - g. Deeds, leases and terriers, 1066-1980
3. **English Jurisdictions and their Records:**

English jurisdictions were bought, sold and granted for special favors. And they grew like topsy from royal charter and commission, from local custom and common law usage, from Parliamentary statute - entangled in each other's growth and decline:

- a. tything
- b. township
- c. county Palatine
- d. village
- e. abbey
- f. hundred
- g. manor
- h. borough
- i. town
- j. diocese
- k. trything
- l. honour
- m. city
- n. parish
- o. deanery
- p. riding
- q. county corporate
- r. hamlet
- s. peculiar
- t. archdiocese
- u. shire

We will study these in detail. Also included: chart of civil and ecclesiastical authority over the social classes of England. Who your ancestors were was and is more significant than what they knew or did.

4. **Peculiar to Wales**

- a. Language and Place Names
- b. Tithe Surveys
- c. Non-Conformists, Chapel Histories, and Records (in 1851, 73-90% of people)
- d. Welsh Wills and Admons Collection
- e. Welsh Genealogies, 300-1400
- f. Professions:
 - i. Military
 - ii. Clergy
 - iii. Mariners
 - iv. Doctors
 - v. Lawyers
- g. Welsh Miners and their Records

47. Finding German Origins in the New Millennium:

1. German Naming Patterns: What is Known and Areas for Further Study

Discussion of specific differences in naming patterns in Gennan immigrant families in America and the original names in German areas of Europe. Can we find origins in naming patterns? What record sources identify original spellings and word forms? Can names changed legally be documented? These and other questions will be answered.

2. Is Your German Genealogy Already Compiled?

For U.S. research genealogy instructors recommend a survey of compiled sources: a) to prevent costly searching for families whose history is already written, b) to find data previous generations have preserved for us, c) to extend lineages easily back in time, and d) to identify naming patterns, occupations, religious backgrounds so we can link both sides of the ocean accurately. European compiled sources can provide these same benefits when U.S. sources fail to identify origins:

- a. Ahnentafel

- b. Ahnenpass
 - c. Ortssippenbuch
 - d. Surname Interest Directories
 - e. Pedigree and Family Chart Collections
 - f. Obituaries
 - g. Funeral Sermons
 - h. Geburtsbriefe
 - i. Matrikel der Universitt
3. **German Research: New Indexes, Newly Discovered Records and How to Use Them:**
- a. Passports and Emigration Registers
 - b. Bounty Land Awards
 - c. Visa Registers
 - d. Vaccination Registers
 - e. Passenger Lists
 - f. Guild Records
 - g. Tax Rolls
 - h. Mayors Records
 - i. Garrison and Regimental Rosters
 - j. Apprenticeship Records
 - k. Census records
 - l. and many more!
4. **What is Germany? Jurisdictions and Boundary Changes, 1648-1914.**
- m. Exclaves and Enclaves
 - n. Dual Citizenships
 - o. Empires, Kingdoms, Duchies, Imperial Cities and Knights, Margraviates, Landgraviates, Principalities. Free Cities, Electorates, Bishoprics, Abbeys and Monasteries, Provostships.
 - p. How maps can help identify where the records are.

48. *Beginning German Research in Prussia*

- 1. **Bridging the Ocean: 1st Sources to Search**
 - a. New uses for the evidence in the International Genealogical Index (IGI), familysearch.org, and other databases
 - b. Reasons for leaving Europe and specific records created at Ports of Exit and Entry
 - c. Kinship networks, business associates, and their records
 - d. Documents of Family Identity and their Indexes
- 2. **Documents of Personal Identity: How to Find Them:**
 - a. Military J.P. Books
 - b. Photos and Portraits
 - c. Fraktur
 - d. Estate Records
 - e. Taufschein
 - f. Birth Briefs
 - g. Tombstones and Burial Memorials
 - h. Funeral Sermons
 - i. Travel Diaries
 - j. Gallows Confessions
 - k. and more.
- 3. **The Prussian Emigration Process and the Records this Process Creates**

- a. Individual vs Group Migration
- b. Manumission
- c. Legal emigration
- d. Military Service clearances
- e. "Leaving in the Night"
- f. Special Emigration Record Projects
- g. (Did they think no one would notice?)
- h. Old and New Indexes
- i. Emigration clubs and agents

Special checklist of emigration records will be provided.

4. **Why Maps are Important for Research in Prussia: What is Prussia?**

- a. Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, Oldenburg.
- b. Saarland, Pomerania, Westprussia with Exclaves and Enclaves.
- c. Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hessen-Hanau, Hessen-Nassau, Hessen-Kassel, Waldeck, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Siegen, with Exclaves and Enclaves.
- d. Posen, Danzig, Konigsburg, with Exclaves and Enclaves.
- e. Prussia Origins in: Palatinate, Rhineland-Pfalz, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Baden-Wurttemberg.
- f. Special map segment showing boundary changes.

49. Irish Research

1. **Why is it Essential to Know: Who are the Irish?**

- a. Celtic, Gaelic, Milesian, Viking, Norman, English, Scots, Welsh, Flemish. French, "Black" Irish, German Palatines.
- b. Irish naming patterns
- c. Irish townlands

2. **Tracing an Irish Ancestor: Basic Sources - What has Survived?**

- a. Civil Registration, Births, Deaths, 1864-1958
- b. Marriages, 1845 -. Marriage Licenses, 1629-1864+
- c. Census Records, 1821-1911
- d. Census Substitutes and How to Use Them:
 - i. Surveys
 - ii. Rent Rolls
 - iii. Association Lists
 - iv. Tax Rolls
 - v. Leases for Lives
 - vi. Lists of Householders
 - vii. Military Lists
 - viii. Manuscript Calendars
 - ix. Jury and Voter's Lists
- e. Church Registers, 1619 -. Including Non-Conformists
- f. Probate Records. 1536-.

3. **Tracing an Irish Ancestor: Other Sources" What is Available?**

- a. Griffiths Valuations, 1848-1864
- b. Tithe Applotments, 1823-1838
- c. Monumental Inscriptions, 1800 -.
- d. Local Military Records and Muster Rolls
- e. Estate Records, 1600-1900: Rentals, Leases, Marriage Settlements, Litigation Rolls, Accounts, etc.
- f. Registry of Deeds, 1708-1904
- g. Board of Guardians Minutes, 1839-192J
- h. School Records, 1841 -.

- i. Printed, Abstracted, and Re-copied Sources
- j. Special collections
- 4. **Irish Research: Immigration/Emigration Sources that supply birth dates and places, ages at dated events, occupations, dates of exit, dates of arrival, and ports.**
 - a. New Irish Research Indexes in print, on CD-Rom, on Internet
 - b. Newly-discovered Sources
 - c. New Indexes for Little-used Sources
 - d. "Missing Friends"
- 5. **Irish Research: Identify Places of Origin:**
 - a. "Hidden" Evidence in Tombstones and Sexton's Records
 - b. Death Certificates
 - c. Church Admissions
 - d. Obituaries
 - e. Dismissals
 - f. Death Notices
 - g. Memorials
 - h. Funeral Cards
 - i. Marriage Applications
 - j. Military Pensions
 - k. Land Entries
 - l. Claims
 - m. Newspaper Gossip Columns
 - n. Enlistments
 - o. Friendly Associations

50. Tracing Ancestors from Scotland

- 1. **Scotland: Basic Sources:**
 - a. Civil Registration, 1855 -.
 - b. Census Records, 1841-1891
 - c. Parish Registers, 1553 - (in 1821, 1,000 places of worship)
 - d. Kirk Sessions, 1600-
 - e. Non-Conformists (in 1821, 2,212 places of worship)
 - f. Delayed Baptisms, 1819, 1820, 1854
 - g. Special Indexes: IGI, OPR
 - h. Familysearch.org and Scotland's People
- 2. **Scotland: What Other Sources Can We Use? Part I**
 - i. Property Records:
 - i. Sasines, 1617-1868
 - ii. Service of Heirs, 1586-1901
 - j. Registry of Deeds, 1478
 - k. Land Transfers, 1554-1851
 - l. Tax Records:
 - i. Hearth Tax, 1690-1695
 - ii. Poll Tax, 1694-1699
 - iii. Valuation Rolls, 1855 -
 - iv. Valuations, 1629
 - v. Window Tax, 1747-1768
 - vi. Inhabitant Lists, 1685
 - m. Hornings, 1610-1902
 - n. Cessio Bonorum, 1610-1902
 - o. Forfeited Estates, 1715-1824

3. Scotland: What Other Sources Can We Use? Part II

- p. Biographical Sources
- q. Corporate Records:
 - i. Hudson's Bay Company
 - ii. Civil Servants, 1836, 1862
 - iii. Tobacco Plantation Merchants, before 1770
 - iv. Guilds
 - v. Military Records
- r. Trinity House Petitions, 1780-1854
- s. Military Records
- t. Oaths of Allegiance
- u. Bonds of Manrent
- v. Exit Documents

4. Special Scottish Genealogy Research Considerations:

- w. Marcher law
- x. Border Rievers
- Y. Covenanters
- z. Border Wardens
- aa. Blood Feud
- y. Clansmen
- z. Scots-Irish vs Scots
- aa. Regalities (Tynedale, Redesdale)
- bb. Stewartries (Kirkcudbright, Annandale)
- cc. Sheriffdom (Dumfries)
- dd. Recening
- ee. Bastles
- ff. To-Names