History 439-001
Professional Family History Research/WTR 2011
133 TMCB; Thurs., 1:35-3:50pm
Instructor Gerald Haslam, 2107 JFSB; email: haslam1@aol.com
Consultations by appointment

The object of History 439 is to help students become polished, professional genealogists and expert writers of professional reports to clients for research conducted; and to focus on research methodologies, note-keeping, source citation, arrangement of research files, professional business practices/accounting; and strategies for keeping current in the field of family history.

Join the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG) for $35/year; email editor@apgen.org.

Join the Utah Genealogical Assoc. (UGA) which publishes CROSSROADS; www.infouga.org.

REQUIRED PACKET:

Gerald M. Haslam, comp., “Research Report”

RECOMMENDED BOOK (you may have to special order it):


PROJECTS:

You’ll work through four assignments, in two- and/or three-week increments, where the bulk of the research must be done at the FSL in Salt Lake. All projects require a report roughly 10-12 pp., double-spaced; pedigree; documented family group on PAF 5.2 or similar program; research logs/and timecard; and extracts tied to the log.

PLEASE DO NOT use staples, clips, tabs, loose-leaf binders, page covers or folders; do not punch holes in your papers; but simply prepare a “small packet” of materials in the order outlined above and put that in an EXTRA LARGE, unsealed manila envelope, and submit to me. Write as if you were the only researcher, even though you may work as a member of a team. Photocopies from books always include title pp., preface, introduction; and sometimes index or pertinent parts of it.

Each assignment will be given a letter grade. Please take advantage of the freeing up of intervening weeks, spending about 8 hours a week or roughly 24-25 hours per assignment depending on how many weeks are allowed. In grading, I’ll look for logical
conceptualization of the research problem and understandable, well-reasoned analysis; neatness; inference from sources; thoroughness; and knowledge of methodologies.

In doing the assignments,

1) use online sources to scope out general contours of the problem, and get addresses of archives from which you may have to request materials either by email attachment or by post;

2) evaluate census and tax lists;

3) always use deeds and mortgages to establish residence and a time frame for such;

4) move horizontally through sources to gather clusters of family and flush out collaterals in probates and court recs./published materials;

5) treat church records as a BIG DEAL;

6) always determine if possible parentage of spouses and siblings of same, even though non-ancestral, important in naming patterns where heirs are named after both sides of the family;

7) pay LOTS of attention to military recs., esp. pensions;

8) always pinpoint cemeteries and find online or other lists of tombstone inscriptions;

9) pay attention to biographies in state and county histories, esp. late 1800s;

10) browse shelves in the FHL, esp. journals for the state and county of interest;

11) if you get on a roll with one particular family, stick with them until you’ve reamed out what’s easily available;

12) you cannot assume automatically that a person marrying somebody is one and the same as a person by that/those names in birth/chr. recs., as you’ll again have to “horizontalize” out from the marriage to see if land recs., witnesses at marriages, deeds, probates, whatever, tie the married person(s) to siblings and/or parents.

GRADES:

Obviously attendance is extremely important, as class is where you’ll be taught key methodologies and writing techniques. In addition to the projects, there will be a final exam (scheduled below) of the essay variety based on lectures and readings which will receive a letter grade, and count equally with one of the assignments. The four projects
and sole final exam (five total components) will be averaged to determine the student's final grade for the course.

CALENDAR:

1/6 Intro; assignment #1 issued

1/13 No class; researching assignment 1

1/20 No class; researching 1

1/27 Assignment 1 due; report writing types/genealogical reports, incl. foundational/comparative; foundational in-depth; analytical; crossing pond; assignment 2 issued

2/3 No class; researching 2

2/10 No class; researching 2

2/17 Assignment 2 due; source citation and documentation reviewed; linkages; assignment 3 issued;

2/24 No class; researching 3

3/3 No class; researching 3

3/10 Assignment 3 due; logs and notes review: for Scandinavia, Germany and Continental Europe generally, a log except for radial/probate searches not necessary due to "person specificity" of recs., although we arrange notes by life-course cycle followed by other notes in alpha order by rec. type; Britain, compile logs by surname and thereafter, extracts as above; for US, surname logs serves as index/calendar to numbered extracts attached; assignment 4 issued

3/17 No class; researching 4

3/24 No class; researching 4

3/31 No class; researching 4

4/7 **Assignment 4 due; writing family histories (Dyer/Hills example)

4/16 ***FINAL EXAM, 133 TMCB, Sat., 11am-2pm; please bring a small BYU bluebook and dark-ink pen; finals will be available for pickup in the History Dept. Office, 2130 JFSB, within approx. one week.
Michaela Roser's Near-Death Experience

- Posted by David Sunfellow on February 20, 2010 at 1:48am in Personal NDE Stories
- View Discussions

Michaela Roser Survived A Near-Death Experience
By Katherine Tweed
AOL Heath
January 10, 2010

Original Link

*Michaela Roser recalls the wind blowing in her face as she was strapped to the gurney on the side of the road. She was being wheeled to a helicopter that would airlift her to the hospital. The 17-year-old was sleeping when her family's car was hit from behind. The next thing she remembers is being engulfed by a white light, around the same time she briefly flat lined during the airlift.*

*She shares her vivid near-death experience, and following two weeks in a coma, with Discovery Health’s “I Was Dead.” Aol Health recently spoke with Roser, now a thriving 32-year-old behavior therapist, about her experience with death, and how it helps her live a more fulfilling life.*

...........

**Aol Health:** What do you remember directly after the car accident?

**MR:** I was going into the hospital. I thought I was dreaming and I went back asleep. The next memory is being engulfed, almost hugged, by a light. I was surrounded by this fuzzy white light and everything was very peaceful and there was no mind chatter. It was the best feeling I’ve ever felt. I remember that I didn’t have to think of the question, it was already answered. I was there, it was obvious that I was in the moment, it wasn’t a dream. I wasn’t really in a physical form, I couldn’t look down and see my hand, but there was an obvious sense of, this is happening right now.

**Aol Health:** Did your life flash before your eyes?

**MR:** It wasn’t really what I would have expected. There were flashes, like different snapshots of different places and people. It wasn’t just past -- it was past, present and future. It was from dancing when I was a little girl, to what had actually just happened. And what was happening at the time and my family and friends sitting around worrying about me. One of my most vivid memories is one with my
grandchildren. And I don’t even have children yet.

**Aol Health:** Did you want to give in to the light?

**MR:** I realized that if I wanted to let go into that place, I would be okay, but I would never be in the same form again. I wouldn’t be Michaela Roser here on Earth. I had an overwhelming feeling I wanted to live more.

**Aol Health:** What happened after you decided you wanted to live?

**MR:** The whiteness turned to all these different colors. And I even felt tears, but I wasn’t in a physical form. Then it felt like I got sucked through outer space -- not through a tunnel but through what felt like a chute. Then I was looking at my body in the hospital bed. It was all very natural. I knew what was happening, and I wasn’t afraid.

**Aol Health:** What was it like seeing yourself in the hospital bed?

**MR:** At first I just watched it. It was like watching yourself in the movie. I could go in and out of my body. When I was in my body, it would hurt so bad that I’d have to come out. I could just say ‘I want to go the nurses’ station’ and then I’d be there. I went to the cafeteria. I overheard my mom and dad having a very detailed conversation with my grandmother.

**Aol Health:** Why didn’t you travel to the beach, for instance, instead of just the nurses’ station?

**MR:** I felt very strongly the feeling between my spirit and my body. It was like I was waiting around to get back into my body. I already had chosen not to go back to the spiritual side. I needed to focus attention on my physical self to get better.

**Aol Health:** What sort of rehab did you have to undergo after coming out of the coma?

**MR:** Once I woke up, they only kept me for four or five days. My left bicep was cut in half, so I had a scar. I had a head injury with brain shearing. My eyebrow was where my hairline should have been. I had long and short-term memory loss. My attention span was like a two-year-old's. I'd get excited about doing something, and then forget about what I wanted to do. I had recreational, behavioral and physical therapy -- there was testing all the time on my brain functioning. I had to retest to go back to school with my class, which I did.

**Aol Health:** What about people who doubt your experience?

**MR:** I'm not trying to convince anyone of anything. I’m just telling the story of what happened to me. I know it happened, and I’ve had enough proof along the way of telling my stories. One of my friends is a physicist, and we go round and round about it. He'll say, "I definitely think there’s something behind it," and I'll say, "There’s definitely something. How can I explain remembering a conversation
word-for-word when I was upstairs in a coma?" Basically I tell him I can’t prove it.

**Aol Health:** How did your near-death experience change how you have lived your life?

**MR:** It has pushed me to experience new things. I’m from a small town of 1,800 people in Pennsylvania. One red light, white bread Pennsylvania. So being in LA is a big leap. I would have maybe never left that place.

I’m not afraid to die, so it’s made me not afraid to try things. I’m a behaviorist; I work with the developmentally challenged to help them to socialize and live life on their own. I want to understand everyone and all kinds of people, and it doesn't matter what other people think.

I’m going to [graduate] school to be a psychologist. This [experience] definitely made me want to be a helper; I think it increased my patience, too. I have a high tolerance for when things don’t go right. If something happens, I just try to be happy and think of the positive things.
Genealogy Pointers (12-08-09)

in this issue
-- The Census Day by William Dollarhide
-- A Trio of Terrific Census Reference Books
-- Voyage of a 19th-Century Emigrant
-- 48-Hour SALE on Land Records on CD-ROM
-- "The Basics of Genetic Genealogy," by Guido Deboeck
-- Blog: Confederate Naval Records

The Census Day by William Dollarhide

If you are a genealogist, you are an avid user of the federal censuses, 1790 to 1930. But even experienced census users may not know about some of the obscure aspects of the censuses. Here's one of them. It's called the "census day."

Beginning with the 1790 federal census--and continuing with every census thereafter--each enabling law authorized by Congress specified a "census day" for gathering the census information from every household in America. From 1790 to 1820 the census day was the first Monday in August.

The census day was NOT the day the enumerator arrived at a household; it was the day for which all the statistics of the census were collected. The instructions given to all the U.S. Marshals just prior to the 1820 census explain:

All the questions refer to the day when the enumeration is to commence, the first Monday in August next. Your assistants will thereby understand that they are to insert in their returns all the persons belonging to the family on the first Monday in August, even those who may be deceased at the time when they take the account; and, on the other hand, that they will not include in it infants born after
that day.

Similar instructions have been given for every census since 1790, but with different census days. The table below shows the census day for each census, 1790 to 1930, and the time allowed to take the census:

**Census Year / Census Day / Time Allowed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>9 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>4 August</td>
<td>9 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>6 August</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>7 August</td>
<td>13 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1 January</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1820 & 1830 Census Day Differences:**

On the above table, note that the census day changed in 1830 from the first Monday in August to the first day of June. If one is researching families appearing in the 1820 and 1830 censuses, looking at these families again may be important. Since the census days for 1820 and 1830 are not exactly ten years apart, the two-month difference may reveal some surprising results.

For example, if a person was born between 1 June 1820 and 7 August 1820, that child would appear in the 1820 census in the "under 10" age category. But in 1830, that same person would appear in the "of 5 and under 10" rather than the "of 10 and under 15" age category, since the person had not yet turned 10.

The age category for anyone born between 1 June and 7 August in any year would be affected by this reporting change between 1820 and 1830. Comparing the 1820 age
categories for a person appearing 10 years later and not in the "correct" age category may actually give a clue to a person's date of birth within a two-month period.

Time Allowed to Take a Census:
On the table above, note the time allowed to take each census. All of the states complied with this provision, except South Carolina in 1790. South Carolina could not complete its 1790 enumeration in nine months. The U.S. Marshal complained that he was having great difficulty finding people to take the job because of resistance to the census being taken. A Charleston jury met to decide the fate of six persons who had "refused to render an account of persons in their households as required by the census act." A South Carolina census taker was brought on trial for neglect of duty because he did not complete the census in his district. These and other problems led to South Carolina being granted an extension, and the census returns were dated 5 February 1792, a full 18 months after the census day.

Differing Census Days:
In a couple of cases, there have been census days assigned to certain states that were different from the rest of the U.S. for that year. When Vermont entered the Union as the 14th state in 1791, the 1790 census was already underway. Vermont's 1790 census was taken with a census day of the first Monday in April 1791, with five months allowed to take the census there. Utah, which became a territory in September 1851, had its 1850 census taken with a census day of 1 April 1851. But the dates on the Utah census pages are mostly in October 1851. Thus, the 1851 census enumerators probably asked Utahans questions like, "Six months ago, back on April 1st, who was the head of this household?"

Census Day Versus Enumeration Date:
Genealogists should record two dates when copying information from the censuses: the census day and the enumeration date. No matter how many months it took for an enumerator to reach a house, he was supposed to gather the information as if time had stopped on the census day. Every person whose regular abode was in a particular household on the census day was to be enumerated, even if a person was away at the time of the enumeration.

Understanding the impact of the census day versus the enumeration date may explain why certain people appear in a census listing, even though you have other evidence to show the person died before the household was enumerated. If a person was alive on the census day, that person was to be included—even if it took some time for the enumerator to get around to that house to take the census. The person could have been dead for several months.
Or, you may wonder why that youngest child in a family was not listed in a census. If a child was born after the census day, that child was not to be included—even if the census taker had visited the house and was aware of a playful little toddler crawling around in front of him.

Now, some of you will want to go back to all of those census lists you have copied down and confirm the date of enumeration AND the census day. Any missing people? Any extra people?

Good census hunting!

A Trio of Terrific Census Reference Books

The Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920, mentioned above, is one of three census finding aids that are easily the most valuable books on their subjects. These esteemed publications show you how to navigate the U.S. census, discover hidden state censuses, and uncover colonial censuses that precede the state and federal enumerations. Read on for details.

Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920
The writer of this newsletter once studied the population of Baltimore from the vantage point of the 1850, 1860, and 1870 federal censuses. Throughout the period, Baltimore was divided into 20 wards (political subdivisions); however, as his research revealed, the ward boundaries changed with each census. Had he failed to consider these boundary changes, his conclusions concerning the ethnic and racial makeup of Baltimore's 19th-century neighborhoods would have been incorrect.

Whether because of political gerrymandering, annexation, or some other reason, county boundaries—like ward boundaries—were subject to frequent change. For example, the boundaries of both Somerset and Worcester counties on Maryland's Eastern Shore changed between 1860 and 1870 to make room for the new county of Wicomico. Between 1850 and 1860, the eastern part of Yalobusha County, Mississippi, became part of Calhoun County. Ten years later, the southern part of Yalobusha could be found in Grenada County.
By: Carolyn L. Barkley

The U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules are another of the non-population enumerations that are often not used by genealogists. Like the agricultural enumerations discussed in an earlier article, mortality data can prove very useful in your research.

Mortality schedules are extant for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. Unfortunately, the 1890 schedules were destroyed by fire. The 1900 schedules were destroyed by an act of Congress following the compilation of statistical reports.

Enumerators were asked to record information about individuals who died in the year previous to the census. The 1850 schedule, for example, includes information about individuals who died between 1 June 1849 and 31 May 1850. In 1850 and 1860, entries included the name of the deceased, their age at death, sex, color, status (free or slave), marital status (married or widowed), place of birth (state, territory or county), the month of death, occupation, disease or cause of death, and the number of days the individual was ill. In 1870, a new question asked if the father and/or mother were of foreign birth, but no longer included how many days the individual was ill. The 1880 census added categories for the place of birth of the deceased’s mother and father, how long the deceased had been a resident of the county, where the disease was contracted if not at the place of death, and the name of the attending physician. In both 1870 and 1880, a family number is included which ties the entry back to a specific entry in the population enumeration (and vice versa). It is important to remember that the information is available only for the year immediately preceding the census, and even then, the information was probably under-reported. One estimate, frequently repeated, is that 20 to 40 percent of deaths were not included.

Why are these schedules important to your research?

- You may be interested in an individual that you know died in the year before the census, but for whom you do not have a month of death or cause of death.
- You may be researching an individual for whom you do not have a death date, but who you have located in the 1850 census, but not in the 1860 enumeration. A quick check of the 1860 mortality schedule might locate him or her if death occurred in the twelve months prior to the 1860 census.
- The mortality schedules may predate official death records in the state in which you are researching. North Carolina, for example, did not require death records until 1913. In this case, if you are able to locate an individual in a mortality schedule, that may be the only record that documents a death date and any supporting information.
- The burial records you are after may not exist or existing headstones may not be legible.
- Information may be available, particularly in the 1850 and 1860 census, for individuals not listed in the 1840 census because they were not heads of households.
- Interest in researching a family’s health history has risen in recent years. Information in mortality schedules may provide documentation of a genetic disease, document death due to specific epidemics in the community at the time, or include causes of death that suggest derive from specific occupations.
- Cause of death information may suggest other avenues of research in additional records. A murder might well be documented in newspaper articles, as might accidents, or other unusual events. When I was indexing many of the Massachusetts death records for
the familysearch.org indexing project and was struck by the number of often fatal railroad track accidents (no pun intended) and the deaths that resulted from gas lighting in homes. Such events, if discovered through a mortality schedule entry, might have been documented further in newspapers, police blotters, or coroner’s reports.

Unlike the agricultural censuses, the mortality schedules are readily available from several sources.

- Ancestry.com released its first online mortality schedules in April 2005 and continues to add to its collection. Ancestry has posted (in some cases, may be about to post) Arkansas (1850-1880), Colorado (1870-1880), District of Columbia (1850-1880), Georgia (1850-1880), Illinois (1850-1880), Iowa (1850-1880), Kansas (1860-1880), Kentucky (1850-1870), Louisiana (1850-1880), Massachusetts (1850-1880), Michigan (1850-1880), Minnesota (1860-1880), Montana (1870-1880), Nebraska (1860-1880), New Hampshire (1850-1870), New Jersey (1850-1880), North Carolina (1850-1880), North Dakota (1860, 1880), Ohio (1850-1860, 1880, selected counties), South Carolina (1850-1880), Tennessee (1850-1860, 1880), Texas (1850-1880), Utah (1870), Vermont (1870-1880), Virginia (1850-1870), and Washington (1860-1880), West Virginia (1850-1860, as part of Virginia), and Wisconsin (1850-1870). If you do not have a personal subscription that includes the U. S. census collection, you will want to use Ancestry online database at your local library.

I decided to look for Mary Isabella Barkley, who I knew died in 1859 in Nash County, North Carolina. My search for her was hampered by the fact that she had been indexed as Van Isabella Barkley. (I submitted a correction to the transcribed name and you now can find her by searching for Mary Isabella, although the initial records page still shows “Van.” Remember to be creative in your searches and send in corrections if you are sure about the error.) The 1860 mortality schedule for Nash County, North Carolina, reported that Mary had died of pneumonia in November 1859, aged about 17 (therefore born about 1843).

As I browsed for other Barkley entries, I noted that if I searched the database entitled “U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1880” for all individuals with the surname of Barkley, the search yielded 956 results, only about 146 of which were Barkley or variant spelling (Barclay, etc.). It is in that database that Mary Isabella was indexed as Van Isabella. If, however, I conducted the same search in the database entitled “U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules Index,” my search resulted in 404 entries, only about 93 of which were Barkley or a variant spelling. In this database Mary was indexed correctly as Mary Isabella. In both cases, the remaining entries were names with the same Soundex code, but unrelated to my Barkley (or variant) search. Given this disparity (146 versus 93 entries), you will want to search both databases.

- The National Archives has microfilm schedules for twenty-two states and territories (but not necessarily for all years) including Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington (state).

- Familysearch.org. The FamilySearch Record Site’s Pilot Site provides a free Internet index and images for the 1850 mortality schedules.
As you're aware, RootsMagic Essentials genealogy software is available for our BYU students, and others, or no cost.
It does not, however, have all of the features of the full version.

RootsMagic is offering our BYU family history students the ability to download the full version of RootsMagic version 4 for $10.00.

Students should go to

http://rootsmagic.com/student

and then enter the Group Code BYU2010

(RootsMagic Academic Pricing).

Or, students can order the RootsMagic CD for $10, plus $5.00 shipping.

Or, students can order the RootsMagic CD and the guidebook for $20.00, plus $5.00 shipping.

Please make sure your students know this is a special academic discount only for our BYU family history students. They should not share this information with others, family members, ward members, etc. These discounts are not available to the general public.

See ([www.rootsmagic.com](http://www.rootsmagic.com)) for more details regarding RootsMagic.

Thank you,

Kip Sperry

*sperry@byu.edu*
From: Kip Sperry <kip_sperry@byu.edu>
To: Amy Harris <amy.harris@byu.edu>; Amy Long <amyoakslong@gmail.com>; Bart J. Kowallis <bkowallis@gmail.com>; BYU Family History Library <byufhl.director@byu.edu>; George Ryskamp <ryskamp@byu.edu>; Howard Bybee <howard_bybee@byu.edu>; Jerry Haslam <haslam1@aol.com>; Jill Crandell <jill_crandell@byu.edu>; Kathryn Daynes <kathryn_daynes@byu.edu>; Kelly Summers <ksummers@byu.net>; Ken Alford <alford@byu.edu>; Kip Sperry <sperry@byu.edu>; Roger Minert <rpm@byu.edu>; Shauna Anderson Young <shauna_anderson@byu.edu>; Thom Edlund <Thom.Edlund@byu.edu>; Angela Fleming <angelafleming87@gmail.com>; Carl Smith <cjsmith316@gmail.com>; Family History Lab <familyhistorylab@byu.edu>; Hannah Zabriskie <zgirl88@gmail.com>; Jonathan Dunn <jdu126@gmail.com>; Julanne Long <jlong7@byu.net>; Lindsey Watson <lovelylindseylou@gmail.com>; Robin Geaves <gleaveland@gmail.com>; Sarah Shley <sarahs817@gmail.com>

Subject: RootsMagic

Date: Wed, Nov 17, 2010 9:13 am

---

Code for BYU family history students to purchase the full version of RM during Winter 2011 semester:


-----Original Message-----
From: rootsmagic@gmail.com [mailto:rootsmagic@gmail.com] On Behalf Of RootsMagic
Sent: Tuesday, November 16, 2010 8:07 PM
To: Kip Sperry
Subject: Re: RM

Kip,

The code for winter semester will be BYU261

- Bruce
http://www.rootsmagic.com

---
Welcome to the Newspaper Archives of Brigham Young University

About the Archive
Access NewspaperARCHIVE contains tens of millions of searchable newspaper pages, dating as far back as the 1700s. It is your gateway to searching and reading historical newspapers online. NewspaperARCHIVE.com, the world's largest archive of online newspapers, is providing this valuable research tool. Use the archive to view, save and print full-page newspapers from around the world.

Content on Access NewspaperARCHIVE is a unique primary resource, as newspapers provide information as news happened and not necessarily the way it was remembered. Visit www.newspaperarchive.com to search millions of historical newspapers from your home computer.

Basic Search Instructions

Type in search terms
Click on "search now"

View the returned list of search results with excerpts from those newspaper pages which feature your search terms.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com is the world's largest online newspaper archive. Featuring billions of articles from historical newspapers around the U.S. and the world, NewspaperARCHIVE makes exploring history and genealogy easy and fun. Discover fascinating news in archived newspapers hundreds of years old - including obituaries, birth announcements, sports articles, comics, and more - to fill in the life stories you are interested in. And share those stories with others through our community at OurNewspaperARCHIVE. All of our historical newspapers are full-page and fully searchable - try exploring above and discover your history today!
LOG ONTO HBLL WEBSITE

http://www.lib.byu.edu/

CLICK ON "N" UNDER DATABASES <Search>

Then NewspaperARCHIVE

Kip Sperry
From: Kip Sperry <kip_sperry@byu.edu>  
To: Amy Harris <amy.harris@byu.edu>; Amy Long <amyoakslong@gmail.com>; Bart J. Kowallis <bkowallis@gmail.com>; BYU Family History Library <byufhl.director@byu.edu>; George Ryskamp <rysksamp@byu.edu>; Howard Bybee <howard_bybee@byu.edu>; Jerry Haslam <haslam1@aol.com>; Jill Crandell <jill_crandell@byu.edu>; Kathryn Daynes <kathryn_daynes@byu.edu>; Kelly Summers <ksummers@byu.edu>; Ken Alford <alford@byu.edu>; Kip Sperry <sperry@byu.edu>; Roger Minert <rpm@byu.edu>; Shauna Anderson Young <shauna_anderson@byu.edu>; Thom Edlund <Thom_Edlund@byu.edu>; Angela Fleming <angelfleming87@gmail.com>; Carl Smith <cjamilth316@gmail.com>; Family History Lab <familyhistorylab@byu.edu>; Hannah Zabriskie <zgirl88@gmail.com>; Jonathan Dunn <jdunn126@gmail.com>; Julianne Long <jlong7@byu.edu>; Lindsey Watson <lovelylindseylou@gmail.com>; Robin Gleaves <gleaveland@gmail.com>; Sarah Sheley <sarahs817@gmail.com>  
Subject: American Civil War Research Database  
Date: Wed, Jan 5, 2011 9:23 am

RE: Accessible Archives

Updates to The American Civil War Research Database

http://www.accessible.com/accessible/brand?McThe%20Civil%20War

The American Civil War Research Database has been updated with 364,720 new/corrected/verified data points.

Data points are defined as "items of data of significant value to historians and researchers of the Civil War" such as added/corrected Participant names or personal/military details, Battles or Battle details, Regiments or Regiment details, Personal accounts, Military reports, Images, etc.

The American Civil War Research Database now contains *Information about 4,249,696 soldiers  
*17,815 photos  
*Information about more than 4,600 known regimental rosters, 3,461 regimental chronicles and 10,010 officer profiles

This collection continues to be the largest, most accurate, in-depth and fully searchable database about Civil War soldiers and events.

Another way to locate:  
See HBLL website

http://www.lib.byu.edu/
Typo Analysis
The evolving narratives hidden in a classic style guide

ED PARK

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, 16TH EDITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS STAFF
CHICAGO UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS 1.020 PAGES $65

For about five years, beginning in 1955, I worked on the copy desk at the Village Voice. Aiding me in the battle against error were Grimes-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, the fourteenth edition of the Chicago Manual of Style, published in 1953, and a similar-looking document containing the house style rules and handwriting the engraver's title: "Small Craft Warning." As a copy editor, moment one or all of these vocabularies lay open on my desk; the answer for anything could be found therein.

It was Chicago that I consulted the most. Myriad hyphenation issues could be resolved by consulting table 6.1, "Spelling Guide for Compound Words and Words with Prefixes and Suffixes," which included the plaintext query, "Was it ever right 'Billip'?" (The hyphen prevents miscitation.) The section on "Motions and Terms," with its clear-cut calls on when to uppercase ("oriental culture for an Oriental"), Chicago's examples could be reconciled to one's unequivocally wiry or ye. So we would be boating on the proper use of disrespect (section 5.129) and be hit with quotes like this:

During a prolonged visit to Australia, Church and an uninnocent Jane Ger, who was borne unable to study a Righteous bird (he kined) in New Zealand, spent several dilute months observing the nervous behavior of cernuyvna and tennis.

You'd feel an urge to procrastinate, to follow these interlaced antipodal emu watchers, but also: the salesmen of the fourteenth issue that knows less than me.

Where did these fragments come from? What did they mean? Sometimes there would be a message just for me. On late nights while I waited for proof to arrive, I would think of the poem digested 5.126, which said the reader to "consider the range of expressive anxiety achieved by the following changes in punctuation":

Go home.
Go home.
Go home.

Though I never read the book cover to cover, the Chicago Manual of Style took up a lot of brain space during my copyediting years. Section headings suggested good rules for poems or chapters ("Millburn: Jersey," 5.63), the vestigial "Words Used as Words" (6.76). Occasionally a reference work, it was really an index of accent potent literature, offering some of the challenges of unconventional pleasures of the sort of door-stopped fiction I was consuming back then anyway.

At 953 pages, the fourteenth was comparable in size to the heralded two-gigabytes of its era (the 1996's Infinite Jest, 1997's Mason & Dixon and Underworld). For those head-scratching prismatic rhetoric, though, Masons, Wallace, Pychon, and DeLillo had nothing on the collaborative creative master that was the fourteenth. Infinite Jest's reams of endnotes were distinctive but hardly as radical as Chicago's editorial comments for a text that was essentially invisible. "Milton is not the one," Church-Waterman's first cousin, to the very last decade in it," 6.47 tells us—but who was that Waterman? In this case, much of Chicago hand in hand. Pale Fire without the poem. One new next page, 5.15 1/2 discussions on how to style acknowledgments delivers both a name right out of Psychodan and a Del-Lilis-esque consortium: "The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Oxen J. Bank of the National Opioid Laboratory in the preparation of this chapter."

The story that the fourteenth edition tells, underlies its sqlioning of instructions, is at once clear and murky. The tone morphs from page to page, a mixture of low humor and high seriousness. The effect is unsettling, as genuine scholarship works (Virgil Thomson's "Cage and the College of Noises," chapter 8 in American Music Since 1910) or alongside began, anything-bare-a-long (from Twain/Tez's "If Only We Had Keenly Confessions of a Representative") the bittersweet is disorienting. If the manual's authors seem to be having a love, can their instructions be taken seriously?

Beginning in chapter 1 ("Punctuation"), the authors supply numerous examples to illustrate almost every rule, and the reader searches to form it between the disorienting, as in the stylistic 5.106 ("Sudden Breaks and Abrupt Changes"):"Will be able to obey the necessary signatures?" Mills and precisely. The aesthetic world of the static and the Hegelian world of process—how great the contrast!

It's like glimpsing the surviving title cards for some legendary ruined silent movie. The nosed Wingsbury returns (5.76: "One committee member may be from Ohio, another from Pennsylvania, and a third from West Virginia.""); Ronald acetate the him!" and even the lower lines take on a shimmering pillow-book feel, as in this passage from page 7.25, "Commonly Accepted Epithets":

the Great Gatsby
the Wizard of Monticello
snowmink Jackson
the Author of the Breakfast Table
Babe Ruth

Only connect: As I checked—over months, years—the recurrence of certain names, hints of plot cannibalized. There was the elliptical story of the powerful Puckola clan, with their "Tourne cousins" (5.65), diplomatic legacy (5.96), and innovation in finish design (5.121). Meanwhile, I learned that "Babe had gone to Naples with Guido, and when Baxter found out about it he flew into a rage" (5.33); in 3.41, the free-spirited Babe "was seen entering the Villi Speroni, where Tom was staying." Another story line originates at 5.40, as the mysterious Margaretson makes his debut: "Margaretson, in a manner that surprised me all, escorted the reporters to the door."

What did the reporter want? Who was "we?" Chicago isn't saying. Ten pages later, in a section of the handling of ceramics (5.71), someone named Sviromlianik "reported that Margaretson was only "advised," but was in a best temper." And then comes the casker, 5.74, as two plot strands intersect: "When Bahn asked Margaretson to drive her to the piazza, his reply was, 'Ah my dear, if only I had the time.'" This characteristic is effectively drawn, some sentences bringing with it some arresting details.

I am no longer on the copy desk, but I have been revising the fourteenth edition because the house Chicago Manual of Style, the eleventh since 1956, has just been published. I'm curious to see what's changed. I should mention that I never used the filmstrip, published in 2003, so the difference in version is particularly dramatic for me. This tension has a jocky calming shade of a robin's egg or one of those old Macs, and you can imagine a weary copy editor cooling her tired brow with it. Has about a hundred more pages than the fourteenth and a lighter feel. There are diverting minipages, such as the one on American Sign Language, detailing the specialized symbols and subscript used for transcrip-

And Ryan A. Garver effectively carves out a novels within the larger structure: just over one hundred pages on "Comment and Usage," including a galaxy of problematic words ("Joe. To pore over something written is to read it). Some writers mistakingly substitute poor.

The truth is, I've never pore over the nineteen thousand way I did it. It's a book years in the reading. Still, it's hard to see some characters from that previous edition (Fournier, the excitable H shown) more keenly. That husky Babb is right here, as far as I can tell, and even that Bill no longer graces the bibliography table. Gone, too, are the sassy citations (Jack Finney's "The Month I N藐led and Plucked Through "Down the Wrong Trail"), though plenty of sentences often come from this like 7.48: "We could not believe the headline: POLONIA SCARVOUT.

I was hoping for clear guidance on the styling of websites, which began to shift during my copyediting years, much is clarified, though I find some nice to pick. Inflicting blog titles (>1.87) seems wrong, especially for a blog associated with a newspaper; one example Chicago gives is Eric Stinson's wire feed for the New York Times, rendered here as The Poor. My take: A blog should be initial cap, roman, no space marks, like the title of a newspaper column. See 14.201. I don't think "Wikipedia" should be italics (I.86); it's "anomalous" as an encyclopedic, but departs so profoundly from the traditional kind that the "anomalous" argument falls flat.

Wikipedia is a Web-only project still haunted by the ghost of paper; what's the status of this hefty new Chicago? The introduction states it's the "first edition to be prepared and published simultaneously in print and online." Clearly, this makes sense; one envision copy editors everywhere with some reference books at hand, simply according onto Five to check rules and spellings. How quaint, by comparison, this statement from the manual of seventeen years ago: "A great many, perhaps a preponderance, of manuscripts are now prepared by computerized word processing."

Appendix A of the sixteenth is a primer on standards ("data about data"), XML ("processable markup language"), electronic workflow, and other elements of the brave new world of document preparation. There's a brief discussion of print technologies, ending with the gathering of tidbits into a book—specifically, a technique called limp binding. You can read that phrase as an unconscious comment on the times. Why print and bind anything?—ever.

The Chicago Manual of Style is a bit of a legend compared with chapter 19 of the fourteenth edition, which prominently shows how a publication—say, the one in your hand—is made. It's a display of the processes that locate the specialized language of the trade: blind stamping and saddle wiring, cloth tails and deckle edges. It actually tells you how paper is made, presenting a diagram of a paper machine, with its "dandy roll" and "endless bits of wood fiber." It seems ornamental, all those years ago, but this section stands in strangely empowering. As an agent of the alphabet, alphabetical bookmaking feels relatively vital—it's as though in the wake of some crippling epiphanies, everything you need to know civilisation can be found between the covers.

Ed Park is the author of the novel Personal Days.

SUBSCRIBE: 2 issues for only $16
BOOKSTORE: 1-800-725-3040 x7132

32 EBOOKROOM - DEC/Jan 2013
Did your ancestor fight at Saratoga? You can check.

Chris Carola
THE ALBANY TIMES
AGENDA

STILLWATER, N.Y. — On the 250th anniversary of the Revolutionary War battle fought here, one of history's most important battles, descendants of Revolutionary War soldiers who fought in Saratoga can now find their ancestors in a computer database, and someday they might be guided by GPS to the exact spot where their relatives faced British fire, cannon barrages and bayonet changes.

Saratoga's National Historical Park recently released the database, which contains the names of about 35,000 of the more than 17,000 soldiers of the Continental Army and various state militias who defended the British here in 1777.

About 200 new names are being added weekly. The names of most of the 9,000 enemy combatants — British, German mercenaries, Canadians and loyalists — are expected to join the database in several years, according to Eric Schscheider, a National Park Service ranger and park historian. The names of some of the Native Americans who fought here — Oneidas for the Americans, Mohawks for the British — also will be added, he said.

Visitors can search the database for names using a touch-screen computer at the park's visitor center. The list is also available on the websites of Heritage Hunters, the Saratoga County-based group of volunteers who secured 18th-century regimental muster rolls and other records to compile the list.

By knowing a soldier's regiment, park rangers can help visitors find the general area where each unit is known to have fought or been encamped, Schscheider said. The park hopes to eventually link the database with GPS so visitors can stand in the exact spot where their ancestor's units engaged in some of the bloodiest actions of the war.
# Research Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research by:</th>
<th>on the Family of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Source of Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Call No.</td>
<td>Search Limitations (Extent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
# RESEARCH CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Description of Source</th>
<th>Ind Cond</th>
<th>Search Objective</th>
<th>Time Period Searched</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Doc. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>IGI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>HOLLAND SOC. OF NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP REC.</td>
<td>ALPH</td>
<td>CARMICHAEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,015,879</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>ALTH</td>
<td>LUCAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,015,898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>ALTH</td>
<td>RYNKERSON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,016,015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>LUCAS BY DR. JOHN F. VALLENTINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>492.273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L 962.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>CONEWAGO, ADAMS, PA</td>
<td>CHRON</td>
<td></td>
<td>1769</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUTCH REFORMED CH. REC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>020,833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CHRON</td>
<td></td>
<td>1777</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONEWAGO, ADAMS, PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUTCH REP. CH. REC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>020,358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOSP. OF LOW DUTCH COLONY OR.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1705-1915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONEWAGO, ADAMS, PA BY REV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DEMAREST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONEWAGO, ADAMS, PA</td>
<td>CHRON</td>
<td></td>
<td>1777-1791</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUTCH REP. CH. REC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>385,044</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOLLAND SOC. OF N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ADAMS, NY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>385,044</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiring a professional genealogist can be an excellent way to discover your family roots. If you lack the time and skills for research or you encounter a very challenging research problem, you may need the assistance of an experienced professional. These guidelines will help you find and employ a competent genealogist.

The keys to finding a good genealogist are the same for hiring any other competent professional. First, you need some general information about what genealogists do and the services they provide. The information can be found in Part I of this guide. Second, you need to know the right questions to ask and how to evaluate the responses you get. This information is found in Part II.

**PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Services Provided by Genealogists**

The services of professional genealogists fall into four major categories.

**Tracing Ancestry.** A professional genealogist can help trace your family lines back in time. For example, a genealogist may be able to discover who your immigrant ancestors were and where they came from. Or, a genealogist can research one of your family lines back to a specific time period or individual. This is often helpful when someone wants to join a lineage society and must prove that one of their ancestors participated in a historical event such as the Revolutionary War.

**Researching Descendants.** A professional genealogist may help you in descent research. A genealogist identifies people who descended from a particular individual. For example, you may be a descendant of Daniel Boone and want to start a family organization of his descendants to share genealogical information. A professional genealogist can help you identify the frontiersman's descendants so you can contact them.

**Finding Missing People.** Many people employ genealogists to find missing relatives or lost friends. Attorneys hire genealogists to search tax records, computer data bases, and other records to locate heirs to an estate. Some adopted children hire professional genealogists to help them find their birth parents.

**Searching Records.** To save time and avoid travel costs, you can employ a record searcher to find and review the records for you. Record searchers review only the records you instruct them to search.

**Providing Other Services.** Genealogists also provide a range of other services that include—

- Consulting and counseling with you about how to solve a research problem.
- Deciphering handwriting on old records.
- Translating foreign records.
- Instructing and lecturing on genealogical topics.
- Computerizing genealogical information.
- Abstracting and publishing records.

**Professional Methods**

Regardless of the type of research they perform, most professional genealogists follow a similar research process. Understanding this process will help you know what to expect from the genealogist you hire.

**Define the Research Problem.** Good genealogists first review the information you already have. They discuss your research problem with you and make sure they clearly understand what you want them to accomplish.

**Develop a Research Plan.** Genealogists next develop a research plan that outlines what they will do to find the information you want. Most plans consist of a prioritized list of the records the genealogist will search. Research plans can be written or verbal.

Your genealogist may share the plan with you.

**Conduct the Research.** As they follow their research plans, genealogists go to libraries, courthouses, archives, cemeteries, and other places to search for the information. As they search, they may photocopy pertinent records or acquire official copies.

**Analyze the Findings.** Genealogists regularly review their research and make conclusions about what they found. They also compare their findings with other documents to confirm or disprove conclusions.

**Report the Findings.** Periodically, genealogists prepare reports about their research activities. The report should include photocopies or abstracts of important information. It may also include suggestions for continued research.

**Prepare Forms.** At your request, a genealogist can prepare forms such as pedigree charts, family group sheets, and applications to lineage societies. They may also enter information into a genealogical computer program for you.

**Share Results.** Genealogists can help you share the results of your research. A genealogist can contribute...
the findings to genealogical data banks such as Ancestral File\textsuperscript{TM}, prepare articles or books, or submit names of ancestors to LDS temples.

\textit{Bill for Services.} Genealogists bill for their services at agreed-upon intervals. Bills should clearly identify the time spent and expenses incurred on the project to date. Bills are often included with reports.

\textbf{Genealogical Credentials}

Genealogists are not required by law to be licensed or certified. However, they can receive credentials from several organizations. Each organization sets its own criteria for granting credentials. The reference section at the end of this guide includes two major organizations that grant credentials and offer arbitration when problems arise.

You should also consider other criteria as you make your hiring decision. Most genealogists are self-taught, and many competent genealogists do not seek credentials. Years of education, research experience, and satisfactory service to clients may be just as important as credentials.

\textbf{Genealogists' Rates}

Three concepts determine a genealogist's rates. First, rates charged by genealogists vary widely. Genealogists who charge higher rates do not necessarily do better research. However, some genealogists who charge lower rates may be less educated, inexperienced, and their work may be less than satisfactory. Many genealogists charge more to afford the ongoing training needed to provide better service.

Second, the nature of the work may affect rates. For example, record searching is less demanding than researching a lineage. Consequently, a record searcher generally charges less than a genealogist.

Third, reputable genealogists cannot guarantee to find the specific information you need. For example, if the census taker missed your great-grandfather's house, even the best genealogist will not be able to find his name in the census.

\textit{Fee Structure.} Although rates vary between genealogists, most genealogists charge an hourly rate plus expenses.

\textit{Hourly Rates.} Most genealogists base their hourly rate on their education, training, skill, experience, and credentials and what the market will bear. Rates range from $10.00 per hour to as high as $75.00 per hour. The average rate charged by most competent genealogists ranges from $15.00 to $35.00 per hour. Record searchers usually charge between $7.00 and $20.00.

Since rates vary, it is sometimes hard to know what warrants a higher rate. In general, genealogists may justifiably charge higher rates if they—

- Are experienced researchers in great demand.
- Have some unique research specialty, such as a knowledge of records in a foreign country or expertise concerning a particular set of records.
- Have credentials that reflect advanced skills.
- Have years of education and professional development.
- Live in a large city with a high cost of living.
- Have access to facilities with many records.

Although the majority of genealogists work independently, you may find genealogical firms in areas where large repositories of records exist. Firms usually offer a wider variety of services and expertise.

\textit{Expenses.} In addition to an hourly rate, most genealogists bill for the expenses they incur. Common expenses include—

- Costs of copies of records, certificates, and other documents.
- Fees paid to other researchers to search records in distant cities.
- Field travel (auto, meals, lodging).
- Admission fees paid to courthouses, repositories, and other record facilities.
- Administrative costs for items such as postage, supplies, and secretarial services.

\textit{Payment.} Methods of payment vary. Many genealogists ask their clients to pay a certain amount of money (a retainer) before work begins. The genealogist then works and bills against the retainer until it is spent. Then, another retainer is paid and work continues.

Some genealogists simply bill as they work. Others charge a daily rate or charge a flat fee per project. These payment methods are less common than the retainer system.

You can do the following to help control costs:

- Gather together as much information about your family as you reasonably can.
- Break a large project into smaller tasks and pay periodically.
- Request frequent reports and detailed billings to keep you informed.
- Clearly specify whether the genealogist can bill for additional services (cost overruns) and under what conditions it is appropriate to do so.
- Have other family members help pay costs.
Research Scope

Generally, genealogists use the first few hours of a research project to define their clients' goals, analyze the problem, and develop a research plan. This can vary considerably depending on the amount of previous research.

Be sure to give your genealogist enough start-up time on your project. Genealogists usually need at least eight to ten hours to be productive on most research projects. Simple tasks, such as performing a record search or evaluating a lineage, should take much less time.

PART II: THE HIRING PROCESS

The six steps in this section are designed to help you locate several professional genealogists, and then choose the one that best meets your needs.

Six Steps for Hiring a Genealogist

1. Determine your research needs.
2. Obtain a list of genealogists.
3. Contact appropriate candidates.
4. Determine which candidate is best for you.
5. Make an agreement before work begins.
6. Provide information and fees to begin work.

Step 1: Determine Your Research Needs

Before hiring a professional genealogist, clarify your research problem and determine what you want the genealogist to do. If you define your research goals early, you are more likely to be satisfied with the results. In addition, you can often save money by gathering information that already exists.

However, if you do not have the time or interest to gather the information needed to define a research goal, you may want to skip step one. Once you have hired a genealogist, you can let the professional decide where to begin.

Do not start with a general or vague goal (example: I want to know more about my ancestors on my mother's side). Begin to clarify the problem by finding and reviewing as much existing information as possible. You may want to check—

• Pedigree charts and family group sheets.
• Family histories and traditions.
• Birth, death, and marriage certificates; obituaries; funeral programs; and so forth.
• Diaries, journals, old letters, and photocopies of family information from Bibles.
• Military records, naturalization certificates, photographs, and so forth.

After deciding what you want to learn, summarize your research problem and state how the genealogist can help you.

At this point, determine if you really need to hire someone. Maybe you can get help from friends or a genealogical society.

Step 2: Obtain a List of Genealogists

If you need to employ someone, try to determine what expertise the genealogist needs to have.

Next, obtain a list of potential genealogists. The reference section identifies lists of genealogists. You can also contact libraries, archives, or genealogical societies in your area.

Step 3: Contact Candidates

Contact several genealogists whose skills and credentials seem appropriate. If you telephone candidates, you can find out immediately if the genealogist is available and interested in working on your project. And you may also be able to gain a sense of the genealogist's competence. However, be considerate of the researcher's time. Do not expect too many ideas before the genealogist has seen your records.

Writing letters is a slower process, but many genealogists prefer written correspondence because they have time to think about the project before responding. Be sure to include your return address, phone number, and a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE).

Discuss the following in your phone call or letter:

• Your research problem, materials, and goals.
• The genealogist's availability and interest in your project.
• The research strategies the genealogist might use.
• The genealogist's access to records required for your project.
• The reporting procedure. (You may even want to see a sample report.)
• The genealogist's areas of specialty and credentials (including language skills if needed).
• Rates and billing procedures.

Step 4: Determine Whom to Hire

After contacting several genealogists, decide which one will best meet your needs. Consider:

• Do you feel the genealogist has a good understanding of your research problem and knows how to solve it?
PART III: REFERENCE SECTION

Accredited Genealogists
The Family History Library
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
List provided at no charge.
The library accredits researchers for the records of most major countries.

Certified Researchers
The Board for Certification of Genealogists
P.O. Box 19165
Washington, D.C. 20036-0165
Cost: $3.50
The board tests and certifies researchers in the U.S. in various categories of services. All certified persons must agree to a "code of ethics."

Directory of Professional Genealogists and Related Services
The Association of Professional Genealogists
3421 M Street, N.W., Suite 236
Washington, D.C. 20007
Cost: $15
Available at your local library or from the Association of Professional Genealogists.
Researchers listed in the directory must agree to a code of professionalism.

Directory of Professional Genealogical Researchers
Everton's Genealogical Helper
September-October issue
P.O. Box 368
Logan, Utah 84321

Many libraries, archives, and courthouses maintain lists of researchers who use their facilities. Lists are usually provided as a courtesy to patrons, and no attempt is made to assess credentials.

Copyright © 1993 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.
No part of this document may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of the publisher. Send all requests for such permission to:

Copyright and Permissions Coordinator
Family History Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

Report 20 July 1998

Dear Bro. Johnson,

Many thanks for your letter of 5 April 1998 and your kind comments regarding my report of 23 March. In your letter you ask for verification on several points:

(1) In Esther Cooper's Will, that Peggy = Margaret, please see enclosure 1, THE BOOK OF GIRLS' NAMES by Sleigh and Johnson;

(2) Isles Cooper was not the executor of Esther Cooper's Estate, ergo it was a mistake on my part claiming that he was; in fact no executor is named;

(3) The granddaughter mentioned in Esther Cooper's will, Mosely/Moseley, appears to be a child of Thomas Mosely who evidently married Esther's daughter (name not yet discovered); per enclosure 2-3, we have noted that Thomas Mosely's estate was probated in 1819 (Record book C:179, Montgomery Co., TN) and this will be further checked next period to search for clues as to the name of his wife;

(4) re: your observations on Prance (much appreciated), my gut feeling is that John France in the 1820 census is the husband of the Polly (Cooper) Prance enumerated in 1850; she was probably his second or even third wife: A REMINISCENT HISTORY OF THE CANKER REGION (report 23 March 1998, 3) claims that she lived near Paduca, KY, and thus records of that place will be searched next period for, hopefully, further details concerning her.

You will remember that Esther Cooper's will, 1 April 1820, mentions a son William F. Roberts, and my conjecture that he was possibly a son of Peter P. Roberts who witnessed said will. In this connection, I note (encl. 2) estate papers for Peter P. Robert [sic] in 1833, and for Peter P. Roberts in 1833 and 1834, all of which must be checked next period in records of Montgomery County, TN.

As noted last report, proceedings (TN Fifth Judicial Circuit Court), January 1817, Edward Leach and heirs vs. Ester [sic] Cooper, show that Esther was the only child of Robert Fletcher, and that she married John Cooper, then of Halifax Co., NC, 29 January 1796. Further in my report 23 March, 3-4, I surmised that John Cooper was the son of John Cooper, Sr., who made his will in 1794 at Halifax Co., NC, naming among others a son Isles. I had also (report 23 March, 4) checked tax records of 1755, Currituck Co., NC, which show a John, Isles and Joseph Cooper living there at that time. I am therefore happy to report that
all of these conjectures can now be reported as proved beyond reasonable doubt.

As per the pile of enclosures, you will see that there were evidently two men named John Cooper resident, though not concurrently, in Halifax Co. The earlier John, not ancestral, may equate with John Cooper of Edgecombe Co., planter, who on 25 March 1752 took up 384 acres on the north side of Swift creek, Halifax Co. (encl. 3). This earlier John Cooper evidently married the daughter of William Ray/Rea, before 1750, according to Deed book 4:23 (encl. 7-16); and there is little additional information concerning him other than a deed 13 December 1760, Halifax Co., where he grants 125 acres "joining Rocky Swamp, Spring Branch, Smith's Branch. . . ." to Robt. Chapman (encl. 8-6). His brother may have been the Nathaniel Cooper who witnessed a deed made by Rachel Whitehead to son Tobias Whitehead (and others) 19 December 1764 (encl. 8-14; also 8-21 showing that Nathaniel Cooper acquired land on 25 June 1743 on the south side of Jumping Run, Halifax Co.). John and Nathaniel Cooper basically disappear from the Halifax Co. records by the mid 1760s and probably died around that time.

Thereafter (see extractions under 8), deeds of Halifax Co., NC, are devoid of Coopers until 16 February 1785 when an Ellis [Isles??] Cooper of Bedford Co., VA, sells 20 acres of land in Halifax Co. to Lademon Shelton, said land being part of the inheritance of Sarah Monk, dau. of Margaret Monk, willed to Margaret by William Dugless [sic], Sr. (enclosure 8-25). It is this same Ellis Cooper who is named as husband of Sarah, daughter of Margaret Monk, in reconstructed marriage records of Halifax Co. (enclosure 7-9; see also in this connection the extract of William Dugless's [sic] will proved June Court 1761, Halifax Co., listing, among others, devisee Margaret Munk [sic], encl. 10-5). I mention all of this about Ellis Cooper in passing as I do not see that he is related to your Coopers, although I am certainly intrigued.

The first definite connection to your Cooper ancestry appears to be a deed 6 September 1786 where Peter Daniel and wife Winneford of Halifax Co. grant to John Cooper of "Currutuc" Co., NC, for 550 silver dollars, 160 acres "joining Jacket Swamp, Turkey Branch," witnessed by Thomas Cooper among others (encl. 8-31). Note that this deed specifically denotes John Cooper as "of Currutuck Co." which accords nicely with assumptions last report based on tax records of Currutuck showing Isles and John Cooper et al. there in 1755 and later. The location of the property, "Jacket Swamp, Turkey Branch," Halifax Co., is likewise significant (see below). Then on 31 October 1787 we note an Isles Cooper witnessing a deed in Halifax Co. between John and Nancy Chappel and Thomas Perkins (encl. 8-32); thereafter a Thomas Cooper, on 29 May 1788, witnesses an agreement between Nelson Kelly and John Pope (encl. 8-35); and Thomas Cooper on 26
January 1789 is granted 139 acres "on south side of Beaverdam Swamp, joining Watry Branch," Halifax Co., by Thomas Perkins, Jr. (encl. 8-36); and earlier (1 November 1788), Arthur Shuffield of Halifax Co. grants 100 acres "on north side of Sachyburg(?) Swamp" in said county to Isles Cooper of the same place (also encl. 8-36).

Significantly, further, George Washington "of Mount Vernon Virginia" (first President of the U.S.) through his attorneys, granted 1093 1/2 acres in Gates Co., NC (Gates Co. is approximately equidistant from Currituck and Halifax Cos., NC, i.e., between them) to John Cooper, Sr. (without much doubt this is the ancestral John Cooper, Sr., of Halifax Co., NC) on 27 October 1791 (encl. 8-40). -- I must check Gates Co. land records next period to determine what eventually happened to this land.

On 5 December 1791, James Baker and wife Ruth of Halifax Co. deeded to Thomas Cooper, ibid., 150 acres "joining Jackett Swamp" (encl. 8-42); and about February 1792, William P. Scoles deeded to John Cooper 50 acres "on north side of Great Turkey [Branch]" (encl. 8-43). On 5 January 1790, Thomas Cooper of Halifax Co. deeded 135 acres to William Willie, land purchased earlier by Cooper from Thomas Perkins "joining Beaver Dam Swamp, Watry Branch" (encl. 8-45). Then, again significantly, we note Isles Cooper "as executor of Thomas Cooper dec'd of Halifax Co." deeding 150 acres of land "on south side of Jackett Swamp" to William Muncie of Currituck Co., 28 February 1794 (encl. 8-51; note above the deed 6 September 1786 to John Cooper of 160 acres of land "joining Jackett Swamp, Turkey Branch" in Halifax Co., i.e., land of John Cooper, Sr., and Thomas Cooper adjoined the same swamp, general area, Halifax Co.). Further, on 24 October 1797, John Parker, James Cooper and John Cooper posted bond, the obligation tied to John Parker's receipt of 115 pounds 10 pence "of Isles [sic] Cooper who is guardian to his [Parker's] wife Rachel & executor to the will of Thos. Cooper dec'd" (encl. 8-58); and a further bond 29 May 1798 involving Wm. Edwards, Archd. Daniel and Robt. Jones, said Edwards having received from "Isles Cooper, guardian to his [Edwards's] wife Nancy and executor of the will of Thomas Cooper dec'd, 114 pounds 10 pence & 1 negro woman Peggy. . . ." (encl. 8-59).

On 26 April 1799, John Cooper (the ancestral John, Jr., who subsequently moved to Montgomery Co., TN) of Halifax Co. deeded 65 acres "joining Turkey Branch, Main Turkey Branch" to Isles [sic] Cooper, ibid., witnesses including Zaccheus Cooper (encl. 8-64); whereupon Isles Cooper turned around and sold said property 28 April 1800 to Nathaniel Carlisle, one of the witnesses being Nancy Cooper (wife of Isles Cooper??) (encl. 8-65). Further, on 10 March 1800, John Cooper of Halifax Co. (your ancestor who married Esther Fletcher) deeded 100 acres "joining Jackett Swamp, Turkey Branch" to Thomas Willey, ibid., witnesses being Isles and James Cooper (encl. 8-67). On 18 October 1802, James Cooper and
wife Katey of Halifax Co. deeded to Britton Daniel 50 acres "on north side of Jacket Swamp, joining Culpeppers Road" (encl. 8-72). Thereafter, John Cooper, Jr. and James Cooper fall out of the picture (we know your John moved to TN; whereas James evidently moved too??), the only Cooper who continues to appear in Halifax Co. deeds being Isles who in tandem with Joseph Gee on 1 May 1811 was deeded 100 acres by John Campbell "on the south side of Jacket Swamp, joining Wm & James Douglas," wits. Eliza Cooper et al. (encl. 8-85). On 4 February 1813, Isles Cooper, Halifax Co., deeded clear title to said 100 acres to Campbell -- "Lortons Place, on the southside of Jacket Swamp" (encl. 8-86); having earlier, 20 August 1812, deeded 114 acres acquired from Arthur Sheffield through deed 1 November 1788 (see also a state grant for 14 acres 12 December 1798). Thereafter, through 1817 at least, Isles Cooper falls out of the picture in Halifax Co. and it appears he died enroute to SC as per Ancestral File family group "John Cooper, Sr. = Martha Isles" submitted by Sylvester Cooper, 271 N 300 W, Rexburg ID 83440 (encl. 15), i.e., I must write Sylvester Cooper.

In connection with the above deeds combining to show your Coopers migrating into Halifax Co. from Currituck Co. about 1786, please note that Halifax Co. tax lists, 1784 and 1785, show no Coopers; whereas Halifax tax lists, 1786 and 1787, show John Cooper in dist. 10, 1787 (encl. 5-13), no other Coopers being listed that year (nil for 1786). Halifax Co. tax lists, 1788, show John Cooper, 160 acres, dist. 10 (encl. 5-21); those of 1790 show Thos. Cooper, dist. 7 (encl. 5-22), John Cooper, Sr., 160 acres, and Isles Cooper, in dist. 10 (encl. 5-25); and on the 1800 lists, John Cooper (evidently John, Jr., who married Esther Fletcher), James Cooper, 50 acres, and Isles Cooper, 114 acres, all dist. 10 (encl. 5-26); similarly, James Cooper, 50 acres, John Cooper, and Isles Cooper, 114 acres, taxed in dist. 10 in 1802 (encl. 5-27). (Halifax Co. court minutes, 1784-7 -- see also 1796-7 for entries regarding jury service by your John Cooper, Jr. -- do refer to Willis Alston vs. Wills Cooper, November 1785, mentioning a bond assigned to John Cooper and others, although this does not appear to refer to your John Cooper nor indeed to a Halifax Co. resident [encl. 9-3]; but the first reference to any other John Cooper is in May Court 1787 recording the deed of Peter Daniell and wife to John Cooper [encl. 9-11]).

Pertinent wills of Halifax Co. (1758-1824), encl. 10, are:

(1) Thomas Cooper, 23 January 1794 (proved February 1794), devising land and negroes to daughters Rachel and Nancy Cooper, both under age 21; guardianship of these dotes to "my brother Isles Cooper requesting him to be as father to my children" (encl. 10-10);

(2) John Cooper, 4 October 1794 (proved November 1794), naming sons Samuel, Thomas and Isles Cooper, and dau. Dolly Gray, each
of whom receive a shilling; grandson Zaches Cooper; dau. Mary Ward, 96 acres "lying between Richard Cambell and Humphry Piner"; dau. Sarah Glassco, Elizabeth Heath, Sophia Cooper and Frankey Cooper, 1 negro each; son John, the "plantation whereon I now live containing 160 acres"; son James Cooper, "50 acres known as Scols place"; residue of estate to wife, not named; executors sons John and James (encl. 10-11).

In summary re: Halifax Co. records and my search of same, we can safely say the evidence overwhelmingly shows that your John Cooper, Jr. who married Esther Fletcher and moved to TN from Halifax Co., NC, was a son of John Cooper, Sr. who made his will in 1794. Furthermore, your John, Jr. inherited his father's 160-acre plantation, selling 65 [sic] acres of same to his brother Isles Cooper in 1799 and the remaining 100 acres to Thos. Willey in 1800 (see above), said land "joining Jacket Swamp, Turkey Branch"; this of course according nicely with the 160 acres "joining Jacket Swamp, Turkey Branch" in Halifax Co. deeded by Peter Daniel and wife 6 September 1786 to John Cooper of Currituck Co. who equates with John Cooper, Sr. who made his will at 'Halifax Co. in 1794', bequeathing his home plantation of 160 acres to son John (see above). There is also, significantly, the name linkage inherent in your John Cooper, Jr. = Esther Fletcher naming a son Isles (after the child's paternal uncle).

As concerns Thomas Cooper who made his will 23 January 1794 (proved February 1794) naming minor children Rachel and Nancy who were put under tutelage of their paternal uncle, Isles Cooper, said Rachel subsequently marrying William Edwards by 29 May 1798, whereas Nancy married John Parker by 24 October 1797 (see deeds above) -- I can only contend that the evidence strongly supports his being the son of John Cooper, Sr. The only fly in the ointment is that John Cooper, Sr. in his will 4 October 1794 names a son Thomas even though the willmaker Thomas had died the previous January/February! (did John, Sr., draw up his will earlier, finally making it official in October 1794 or what??). I do not know the answer, but the fact that Thomas Cooper assigned tutelage of his two daughters to "my brother" Isles pretty well means that Thomas Cooper is John Cooper, Sr.'s son! (I'm still chewing on this.)

Ancestral John Cooper, Sr. names (married) daughters Dolly Gray, Mary Ward, Sarah Glassco/Glasgow and Elizabeth Heath in his will, October 1794. I find no record of these daughters in deeds, etc., of Halifax Co., it appearing from preliminary searches in records of Currituck Co. that they married there and remained there. In this regard, I believe daughter Elizabeth equates with the wife Elizabeth named in the will of Robert Heath, 25 January 1795, Currituck Co., esp. since he willed to her a "note of 50 pounds due from Isles Cooper" (encl. 13-26); daughter Mary, furthermore, is possibly the wife and executor named by Jonathan Ward in his will of 20 May 1791, Currituck Co. (encl. 13-27);
daughter Dolly evidently equates with "Dolly Cochran" whose will, 7 November 1819, Currituck Co., names, among several other children, a son "John Gray," i.e., it appears she married first Mr. Gray and later Mr. Cochran (encl. 13-31); and daughter Sarah is evidently the wife named by William Glasgow in his will 14 August 1805, Currituck County, whose children included "John C. [Cooper??]" Glasgow (encl. 13-32).

A further very exciting document (based on preliminary searches in Currituck Co. records) is the will of Isles Cooper, 13 July 1762 (proved July 1763), planter by occupation, who names a son John (his only son?) and daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Ferebee. Isles also mentions his wife Sarah and a legatee William Brock Wilson (encl. 13-22). I believe at this preliminary stage that Isles Cooper (d. 1762/3) is the father of your John Cooper, Sr., ergo the question -- just who is the William Brock Wilson named in his will?? Was William Brock Wilson his wife's child by an earlier marriage? That appears to be the case as per the will of Caleb Wilson, 1754, Currituck Co., who names, among others, a son William and wife and executrix Sarah (one and the same as Sarah wife of Isles Cooper in 1762/3??) And was her maiden name Brock?? Of course there is a lot of plowing to do in Currituck Co. records before I can firm this all up.

This concludes my report. It is a pleasure to serve you in establishing your ancestral Cooper lineage which is emerging nicely despite the fact that marriages of Currituck and Halifax Cos. are largely missing, and that other seminal records appear to have burned. It is my hunch the Coopers came into the Carolinas from VA -- very strong indications based on migratory patterns studied this period. So we undoubtedly have many further exciting "finds" ahead!

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Gerald M. Haslam
Assoc. prof. of history

ENCLOSURES.