

Behold the Work of the Old..  
Let your Heritage not be lost,  
But bequeath it as a Memory,  
Treasure and Blessing...  
Gather the lost and the hidden  
And preserve it for thy Children

Christian Metz, 1846

# WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

Tracing your family tree can be...

- exciting...
- frustrating...
- educational...
- addicting...
- rewarding...
- and full of surprises.

But beware: *Everyone* has *family skeletons*...and *family traditions* which may not be entirely factual...so be prepared!

# WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

## GEORGE JACOBS, SR.

(1612-19 August 1692)

George Jacobs, Sr., was one of the nineteen victims who were hanged as a result of the infamous Salem Witchcraft Trials of 1692.

Seven-year-old Margaret Jacobs was arrested with her grandfather on May 10, 1692, and accused him of witchcraft in order to save her own life.

*The Trial of George Jacobs, August 5, 1692* was painted by Thompkins H. Matteson in 1855, based on accounts from George Jacobs' granddaughter, Margaret Jacobs (in gold skirt).

This line was discovered by a cousin's cousin in 2009.

*George Jacobs, Sr., was my ninth great-grandfather [Number 3,208].*



# WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

## JOSIAH BARTLETT

(21 November 1729-19 May 1795)

Family tradition held that we were descended from Josiah Bartlett.

Josiah Bartlett was a delegate to the Continental Congress for New Hampshire and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected president of New Hampshire and, when the state constitution went into effect, was the first governor of New Hampshire.

However, research found that Josiah Bartlett's great-grandfather was Lemuel Bartlett's fourth great-grandfather. Both were medical doctors. They shared a common immigrant ancestor – Richard Bartlett (31 October 1621-18 July 1698).

*Dr. Lemuel Bartlett (1787-1866) was my third great-grandfather [Number 50].*

*Josiah Bartlett*



# WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

## **Andrew Boyington (10 May 1736-28 July 1835)**

Andrew Boyington fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill), on June 17, 1775. He then enlisted in the Continental Army, serving as a corporal, was taken prisoner by Indians and escaped. He also fought in the battle to retake Fort Ticonderoga. Granted a pension of \$20 per year for his military service on 4 March 1834, he died a little over a year later at the age of 99.

Andrew's great-grandson, Andrew Jackson Boyington (1841-1923), a brother of my great-great-grandmother, Lucy (Boyington) Cummings (1842-1928), served in the Civil War. While on patrol near Huntsville, Alabama, on November 21, 1864, he received a gunshot wound through the elbow joint from some buskickers which required amputation of his left arm at the elbow. He received an invalid pension of \$8 per month.

He later settled in Menominee (1872), came to Iron Mountain (1880), and finally settled in Iron River (1882).

*Andrew Boyington was my fifth great-grandfather [Number 136].*



# WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

**William John Cummings**

**(29 January 1947- )**

- English
- German
- French
- Scottish
- Irish
- Welsh
- Dutch
- Native American (according to family tradition...but not proved)

*I'm William John Cummings, as American as apple pie [Number 1]!*



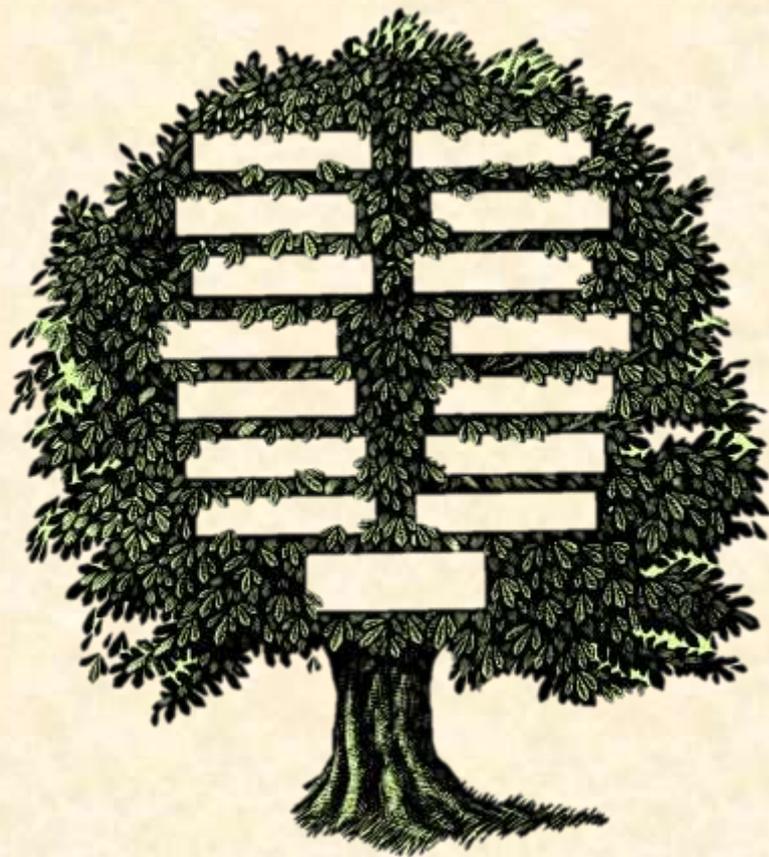
# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

A Project of the  
Dickinson County Genealogical  
Society

Compiled by William J. Cummings

2012



# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots



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*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

**By Laura Best**

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 1:

### GENEALOGY BASICS

- Where do I start?
- What information do I already have?
- What are primary and secondary sources?



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best

# PART 1: WHERE DO I START?

- When doing family research, or genealogy, *begin by recording the facts you already know or finding the information that is easily obtainable.*
- Begin by conducting *personal interviews, searching obituaries and locating vital records (birth, marriage, death).*
- Your ancestor *may have changed his or her name* or there *may be more than one person with your relative's name living in the same area.* Some experimenting, searching and assessing is involved in finding the right member of your family.
- Use genealogy charts and forms to record your findings. (*Pedigree charts and family group sheets will be discussed in Part 2.*)

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 1: WHAT INFORMATION DO I ALREADY HAVE? – 1

- Gather together any information in your possession which documents the names, dates, places and activities of your family.

***DO NOT TRY TO DO THIS IN A DAY!***

- Involve your parents, siblings and children in gathering this information.
- Collect certificates, journals, scrapbooks, old letters, family Bibles, school records, military records, obituaries, deeds and wills, photographs, applications for lineage societies, newspaper clippings, funeral cards, account books, baby books, Christmas lists, address books, needlepoint samplers – any article which gives factual information about your family members.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 1: WHAT INFORMATION DO I ALREADY HAVE? – 2

- Years ago, *letters* announced the news of births, deaths and marriages. Today, sources such as scrapbooks and baby books may include newspaper clippings, photographs, places of residence, important events and other genealogical data.
- Information on *living family members*, such as your children and grandchildren, is just as important as that of your great-grandparents.
- Gather together *photographs* – even if you do not know who is in them. Your future research may identify those in the photographs.
- Whether or not you think the information is important, *collect all the documentation you can into a centrally located area.*

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 1: WHAT INFORMATION DO I ALREADY HAVE? – 3

- Set aside a ***work space*** to spread out papers, books and documents. Though this space can be your kitchen table or a designated area in your den, keep the area clutter-free, well-stocked with permanent ink pens and notebooks, and accessible to the records and documents you will accumulate.
- A ***computer*** will be invaluable in your researching and storing of information. (*How can a computer help my research will be discussed in Part 2.*)
- Secure a ***box or filing cabinet and some manila folders*** for sorting and storing accumulated materials. Keeping your work area organized and clean will help protect your documents and keep you focused on your work.
- As you accumulate documents and records, ***write down personal information for which you have proven documentation.***

# PART 1: WHAT INFORMATION DO I ALREADY HAVE? – 4

- Oftentimes, people make mistakes when they try to give information from memory, such as the death dates of their grandparents, birth dates of their children and information about their parents. *Since family knowledge is subject to the fallibility and fickleness of memory, it is advisable to check and verify facts by the use of public or official records.* Even the simplest information such as your own birth date and the places where you have lived will eventually need to be documented.
- Eventually, you will use the information you collect to fill out the basic records kept by genealogists. The *pedigree chart* lists a person and his or her direct ancestors along with pertinent data on his or her line. The *family group sheet* places families in units along with their vital facts.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 1: WHAT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES? – 1

- A ***primary source*** is a record created at the time of an event, usually by someone with personal knowledge.
- A ***secondary source*** consists of documents, oral accounts or any other record which was created sometime after the event took place or with information that was supplied by someone who was not an eyewitness to the event.
- Vital records are the most common primary sources. These government documents record the most basic events of a person's life, such as ***birth***, ***marriage*** or ***death***. While in the United States and Canada, they are called “vital” records, in other countries they are listed as Civil Registration.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 1: WHAT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES? – 2

- Be aware that vital documents may contain both primary and secondary information. For example, a *death certificate* is a *primary record for a death date but a secondary source for a birth date since it was not recorded at the time of the birth*. When finding conflicting information, remember that primary sources are normally more accurate than secondary records.
- Each vital record has the potential of taking back one more generation with new names. *When linking families together, be certain to move backward in time from your parents to grandparents. If you jump ahead, you may introduce the wrong family into your records.*
- Traditionally *birth records* give name, sex, date, place of birth and names of parents. These records sometimes also give the parent's birthplaces, ages, occupations, addresses and the number of other children born.

# PART 1: WHAT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES? – 3

- *Marriage certificates or licenses* will differ in content, depending upon the information required by the locality which issued the license. Many provide only the date of the event and the name of the bride and groom. Some marriage records provide the couple's names, their ages, the names of their parents, and their parents' occupations. The addresses of the bride and groom before their marriage are also significant. If either person was under age, the signature of the parent giving permission for the marriage will also be on the license.
- By 1900, many states required the filing of a *marriage license application*, which typically asked for the place of birth, the place of residence and the names of parents.
- Some marriage records are simply notations made by the performing minister, who later stopped by the courthouse to report the event to the county clerk. *In most states, marriage records are kept at the county level. Marriage records are usually found in the bride's county of residence.*

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best



# PRIMARY SOURCES – MARRIAGE – 1

## MENOMINEE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS (1878-1891)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following marriage records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **volume**, **page**, **number of license**, **name of groom**, **date of marriage**, **place of marriage**, **residence of groom**, **age of groom**, **birthplace of groom**, **occupation of groom**, **names of groom's parents (if included)**, **name of bride**, **residence of bride**, **age of bride**, **birthplace of bride**, **occupation of bride**, **names of bride's parents (if included)**, **name of official performing the marriage**, **name and residence of witnesses**, **date of record**. Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Volume A-B, Page 99, Number 45: **Olson, Charles**; 2 April 1887; Norway, Mich.; Vulcan, Mich.; 24; Sweden; miner; not given;

**Norlin, Maria**; Vulcan, Mich.; 25; Sweden; not given; not given; **L. Gustav Edgren, Charley Anderson** and **Justina Norlin**, both of Vulcan, Mich.; 7 April 1887

\*\*\*\*\*

Volume A-B, Page 99, Number 46: **Anderson, Johannes**; 26 March 1887; Norway, Mich.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 33; Sweden; miner; not given;

**Hellman, Selma Eleon**; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 26; Sweden; not given; not given; **L. Gustaf Edgren, John Farm** and **Carl Fred Ramstrom**, both of Norway, Mich.; 7 April 1887

# PRIMARY SOURCES – MARRIAGE – 2

## MENOMINEE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS (1878-1891)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following marriage records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **volume**, **page**, **number of license**, **name of groom**, **date of marriage**, **place of marriage**, **residence of groom**, **age of groom**, **birthplace of groom**, **occupation of groom**, **names of groom's parents (if included)**, **name of bride**, **residence of bride**, **age of bride**, **birthplace of bride**, **occupation of bride**, **names of bride's parents (if included)**, **name of official performing the marriage**, **name and residence of witnesses**, **date of record**. Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Volume A-B, Page 100, Number 47: **Buzzo, Fred S.**; 15 January 1887; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 18; America; miner; not given;

**Bray, Harriet**; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 16; America; not given; not given; **H.M. Tyndall**; **Jas. Bennett** and **Mrs. Delia Bennett**, both of Iron Mountain, Mich.; 9 April 1887

\*\*\*\*\*

Volume A-B, Page 100, Number 48: **Eames, Horace F.**; 7 April 1887; Waucedah, Mich.; Waucedah, Mich.; 27; Canada; physician and surgeon; not given;

**Baker, Emma F.**; Egg Harbor, Wis.; 22; America; not given; not given; **S.P. Saxton**; **P.J. Gates** and **Mrs. P.J. Gates**, both of Waucedah, Mich.; 11 April 1887

# PRIMARY SOURCES – MARRIAGE – 3

## MENOMINEE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS (1878-1891)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following marriage records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **volume**, **page**, **number of license**, **name of groom**, **date of marriage**, **place of marriage**, **residence of groom**, **age of groom**, **birthplace of groom**, **occupation of groom**, **names of groom's parents (if included)**, **name of bride**, **residence of bride**, **age of bride**, **birthplace of bride**, **occupation of bride**, **names of bride's parents (if included)**, **name of official performing the marriage**, **name and residence of witnesses**, **date of record**. Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Volume A-B, Page 110, Number 203: **Larson, Lars Johan**; 10 September 1887; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 23; Varmland, Sweden; store clerk; not given;

**Lindquist, Anna**; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 22; Varmland, Sweden; not given; not given; Otto Hogfeldt; **Wm. Sundstrom** and **Christina Sundstrom**, both of Iron Mountain, Mich.; 3 October 1887

\*\*\*\*\*

Volume A-B, Page 110, Number 204: **Lidstrom, John Wilhelm**; 15 September 1887; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 25; Varmland, Sweden; laborer; not given;

**Petterson, Aloida**; Iron Mountain, Mich.; 24; Kongsberg, Norway; not given; not given; Otto Hogfeldt; **Eli Israelson** and **Amanda Israelson**, both of Iron Mountain, Mich.; 3 October 1887

# PRIMARY SOURCES – MARRIAGE – 1

## DICKINSON COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS (1891- )

The following marriage records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from the County Clerk's Office, Dickinson County Courthouse, Iron Mountain, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **number of license**, **name of groom**, **date of marriage**, **place of marriage**, **residence of groom**, **age of groom**, **birthplace of groom**, **occupation of groom**, **previous marriages of groom**, **names of groom's parents (if included)**, **name of bride**, **residence of bride**, **age of bride**; **birthplace of bride**, **occupation of bride**, **previous marriages of bride**, **name of bride's parents (if included)**, **name of official performing the marriage**, **name and residence of witnesses**, **date of record**. Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

838. **Flaminio, Angelo**; 19 April 1898; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 25; **Italy**; **miner**; **none**; **Dominico Flaminio** and **Philomena Celella [Celesello - ?]**;

**Caretto, Teresa**; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 23; **Italy**; **none**; **none**; **Pietro Caretto** and **Madalena (Magdalena) Comino**; **J.S. Pinten, Holy Rosary Catholic Church**; **Luigi Faid** and **Maria Faid**, both of **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 22 April 1898

\*\*\*\*\*

869. **Laing, William S.**; 29 June 1898; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 50; **Scotland**; **banker**; **none**; **James Laing** and **Mary Adam**;

**Phinn, Daisy Marie**; **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 23; **Canada**; **none**; **none**; **Martin Phinn** and **Minnie Williams**; **Henry J. Purdue**; **Geo. F. Seibert** and **Rachael A. Jones**, both of **Iron Mountain, Mich.**; 29 June 1898

# PART 1: WHAT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES? – 4

- Early *death records* provide the name, the death date and place, residence and cause of death. More-recent records may also include names of parents, name of spouse, occupation, birth date, birth place, medical cause of death, age of the deceased, cemetery and mortuary or funeral home. If death records are not available, *cemetery records* are a good substitute.
- If you know your ancestors were *divorced*, such records provide the names and ages of the petitioners, their birth places, addresses, occupations, names and ages of children, joint property and their grounds for divorce. Be aware, however, that these records are not always accessible.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PRIMARY SOURCES – DEATH – 1

## MENOMINEE COUNTY DEATH RECORDS (1878-1890)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following death records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from Volume A-1, located in the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **page number, record number, date of death, name of deceased, sex, color, marital status, age (years, months, days), place of death, cause of death, birthplace, occupation, father's name and home, mother's name and home, date of record.** Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Page 103, Number 47, 12 January 1889, **Isadore Spagnoli**, male, white, child, 2-0-0, Norway Township, pneumonia following measles, Norway, Michigan, -----, Peter and Antonia Spagnoli, of Vulcan, Michigan, 23 August 1890

Page 103, Number 60, 6 August 1889, **Rosa Antonille**, female, white, child, 0-6-0, Norway Township, cholera infantum, Norway, Michigan, -----, John and Celeste Antonelli, of Vulcan, Michigan, 23 August 1890

Page 104, Number 61, 30 August 1889, **David George**, male, white, single, 30-0-0, Norway Township, killed in mine, Cornwall, England, miner, unidentified, 23 August 1890

Page 113, Number 246, – September 1889, **Chas. (Charles) Hassel**, male, white, single, 18-5-8, First Ward, Iron Mountain, accidentally shot himself, Sweden, carpenter, Jno. (John) and Mary Hassel, of Iron Mountain, Michigan, 14 August 1890

# PRIMARY SOURCES – DEATH – 2

## MENOMINEE COUNTY DEATH RECORDS (1878-1890)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following death records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from Volume A-1, located in the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **page number, record number, date of death, name of deceased, sex, color, marital status, age (years, months, days), place of death, cause of death, birthplace, occupation, father's name and home, mother's name and home, date of record.** Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Page 113, Number 257, 15 July 1889, **Alfred Peterson**, male, white, child, 6-11-18, **First Ward, Iron Mountain, typhoid fever, Florence, Wisconsin, -----, Alfred and Caroline Peterson, of Iron Mountain, Michigan, 14 August 1890**

Page 114, Number 277, 14 October 1889, **Wm. (William) F. Jenkins**, male, white, single, 22-0-0, **Second Ward, Iron Mountain, killed in mine by falling in winze, England, miner, unidentified, 14 June 1890**

Page 114, Number 278, 16 November 1889, **Jno. (John) Petterson**, male, white, married, 28-0-0, **Second Ward, Iron Mountain, killed in mine by cave of ground, Sweden, miner, unidentified, 14 August 1890**

# PRIMARY SOURCES – DEATH – 3

## MENOMINEE COUNTY DEATH RECORDS (1878-1890)

### FOR TOWNSHIPS NOW LOCATED IN DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The following death records have been transcribed by the Dickinson County Genealogical Society from Volume A-1, located in the County Clerk's Office, Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan. Information is recorded in the following order: **page number, record number, date of death, name of deceased, sex, color, marital status, age (years, months, days), place of death, cause of death, birthplace, occupation, father's name and home, mother's name and home, date of record.** Names appear as written. When illegible, possible alternate spellings are given. The correct spelling of a surname known to have been misspelled appears in brackets.

Page 114, Number 279, 16 December 1889, **William Tiddy**, male, white, married, 46-0-0, Second Ward, Iron Mountain, killed in mine by falling down shaft, England, miner, unidentified, 14 August 1890

Page 115, Number 281, 20 October 1889, **Amos Alfred**, male, white, married, 58-0-0, Second Ward, Iron Mountain, kink in bowels, England, blacksmith, unidentified, 14 June 1890

Page 115, Number 284, 26 December 1889, **Francis Gordon Robey**, female (*sic-male*), white, 0-3-21, Second Ward, Iron Mountain, brain fever (encephalitis, meningitis), Iron Mountain, Michigan, -----, Francis and Edith Robey, of Iron Mountain, Michigan, 14 June 1890

# PART 1: WHAT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES? – 5

- ***Public records about yourself are available to you because you have a right to that information.*** When you are making inquiries about others, even though they are related to you, you must consider privacy laws. Some states restrict records less than fifty years old. Even the census is kept private for two years. The Social Security Administration will furnish information about any deceased person regardless of relationship. Deceased people have no privacy rights, according to federal policies. But you do have to prove that the person about whom you are inquiring is deceased.
- ***Release of information in private records is up to the record holder.*** The information held by funeral homes and privately owned cemeteries is considered private. They usually furnish information to genealogists about people for whom they have performed services, but they are under no obligation.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 2:

### BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES – 1



- What are the basic steps of genealogy?
- How do I start?
- Where can I find certain facts?
- How do I keep a research log?

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*  
By Laura Best

# PART 2: WHAT ARE THE BASIC STEPS OF GENEALOGHY? – 1

- *The first rule of genealogy is to work from information you already know.* Taking a leap into the unknown past often leads to error, perhaps later leading to the discovery that you were tracing the wrong family. *Search on a step-by-step basis.* Taking small steps at the beginning will lead to larger steps later.
- *Genealogical research offers the best results when a systematic cycle is continually followed.* With a wide variety of records to review and myriad family members to discover, it is quite easy to get pulled onto other family lines or into unrelated documents. Once the goal focus is lost it is easy to become distracted.

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# PART 2: HOW DO I START? – 1

## GENEALOGY RESEARCH CYCLE – SEVEN STEPS

1. Consult your information sheet. Choose an ancestor and an event where information is missing. Set a goal to find this missing information.
2. Choose a record to search to reach your goal.
3. Locate the record.
4. Transfer the new information onto your pedigree chart and family group sheets.
5. Cite your sources.
6. Make a copy of the new document and file it.
7. Evaluate the new information to determine whether or not it meets your goal.

## PART 2: HOW DO I START? – 2

### USE THE FOLLOWING FOUR STEPS WHEN SETTING A GOAL

1. Be certain the information you currently have is correct. Building upon facts that are incorrect or inaccurate will affect further research.
2. Starting with the generation closest to you and working backward, choose an ancestor to learn more about.
3. Choose an event in their life that is missing. Select an ancestor about whom you already know something such as an approximate date of birth, marriage or death, or where they lived. This is probably the most important step in the process because it will focus your search on only one question about one person at a time.

## PART 2: HOW DO I START? – 3

### USE THE FOLLOWING FOUR STEPS WHEN SETTING A GOAL

4. Be careful not to set your goal too high or too complex. Keep the question simple. Where was my father born? When did my grandparents marry? Certainly more information could come from the research. You may find where your grandparents were married when you locate the date.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

## PART 2: HOW DO I START? – 4

- ***Genealogy is a process – not to be rushed.*** Each person, date and place is to be accurately located and correctly recorded within a family group. Wonderful stories and interesting facts may surface as you find the basic facts about a family's life.
- ***Research in an orderly manner – working backwards to find each individual.*** One of the best ways to find new information about parents or the next generation back is by searching for the children's vital records. For instance, if you do not know when your ancestor was married, find the birth date of the first child. The first child often came approximately one year after the marriage. This will give you the approximate date needed to search for the marriage record.

## PART 2: HOW DO I START? – 5

- If you do not know where your ancestor lived, find out where his or her children were born or were married.
- Depending on the goal and the missing information, different records and a variety of methods may be used.

*Use the following two steps to choose a type of record to search:*

- Consider the goal you have set.
- Make a list of records that may contain the information you are looking for to complete your goals. You need not search all of the records on the list, nor must you search in the order the records are listed. You may also skip records that you have already thoroughly reviewed.

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# PART 2: HOW DO I KEEP A RESEARCH LOG? – 1

- As you locate and review different sources, it soon becomes impossible to remember every record you have searched and what you found or did not find. A *Research Log* tracks these details, keeping you or another family member from duplicating research.
- As you review various documents and sources, write down which records you studied. Also list what you were looking for and the results of your search. You may need to return to a record when looking for different information. If you know “why” you looked at it the first time, you will not overlook the document, assuming you have already reviewed it.

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# PART 2: HOW DO I KEEP A RESEARCH LOG? – 2

- Keeping a *Research Log* takes discipline. If you develop the habit at the beginning, it will become second nature. If you find nothing in a source, write “nothing located” and what you were looking for, then record the source so you do not research it again.

# PART 2: HOW DO I KEEP A RESEARCH LOG? – 3

## USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO PREPARE A RESEARCH LOG:

1. Write the name of the person you plan to research and where he was living.
2. Write your name, address and phone number on the page in case you lose it.
3. Write the “goal” objective information you are seeking. Keep the objective simple. By focusing on one question at a time, you will increase your chances for success.
4. As you research different documents, fill in the date you searched, cite the source, note what you were looking for and what the results were.

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# **PART 2: HOW DO I KEEP A RESEARCH LOG? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO PREPARE A RESEARCH LOG:**

- 5. Work on the same log page until the objective goal has been met to avoid duplicating researching of documents.**
- 6. File the research log with the documents pertaining to the person whom you were researching to remind you where you have already looked for information.**
- 7. When moving on to a new goal, fill out a new research log.**

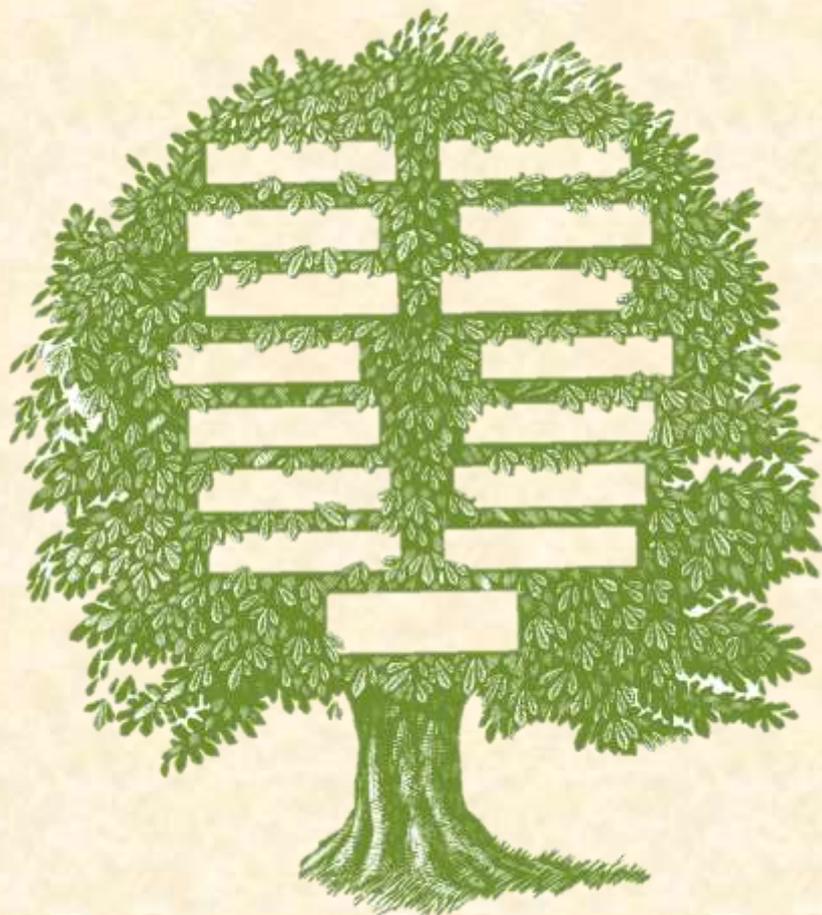
# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 2:

### BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES – 2

- **How do I obtain information from my family?**
- **What is a pedigree chart?**
- **What is a family group sheet?**



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
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# PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 1

USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM RELATIVES:

1. Contact relatives.
2. Introduce yourself and explain why you are interested in the family.
3. Ask specifically for the information you want. *Keep your request simple.*
4. Add new information to charts.
5. Cite the information source, date, person and how information was acquired.
6. Evaluate the information.

# PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 2

- Talk with as many relatives as possible to learn background information on or about your family. This can be done through personal visits, telephone calls, conventional letters or e-mails.
- Write down family stories you have heard and the sources of the stories as you remember them. Record as many names, places and details as possible.
- Information handed down from generation to generation is considered oral history and cannot be used as documentation.
- However, it can lead you to the appropriate sources to determine its accuracy.
- When gathering oral histories, talk to as many older relatives as possible. This alone can produce 3 to 4 generations of an ancestry complete with siblings in each family, as well as spouses and children.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 3

- If you have no older living relatives, older people in the community, especially those who lived near your family, may know a great deal about your family.
- Prepare for an interview by making notes in advance about the questions you want to ask and by being familiar with the family members you are studying.
- When you talk with them, ask about more than facts and dates – get the stories of their youth and of the ancestors they remember. Try to phrase questions with “why,” “how” and “what.”
- Take your time during the interview; do not quickly ask question after question – barely listening to the answers.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 4

- The more enjoyable the interview is, the more relaxed and informative the person you are interviewing will be.
- Ask about documents, pictures or old papers relating to your family. If you have any of these items yourself, bring them along to share. It may jog their memories.
- Ask about personal data such as name spellings, religious affiliation and family origins. From where did your family emigrate? Where are the places you have previously lived? Why did you move?
- Immediately after the interview, transcribe your notes while everything is fresh in your mind. This is also a good time to note things you did not have time or forgot to ask, so you will be prepared for a follow-up interview.

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## PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 5

- When interviewing the elderly, time is a factor if they are not in good health. Many may be burdened when reading through your notes and may require you or someone else to do that for them. If possible, schedule a second interview approximately two weeks after the first.
- You might want to send a copy of your transcription to the person you interviewed and ask if there are any corrections or additions. Having them read the interview transcript may trigger additional memories.
- When writing a letter, remember, most people do not easily sit down and write a long letter to address your questions. You may find it best to limit the number of questions.

## **PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 6**

- **If your effort is successful, you can continue your correspondence with a few more questions each time.**
- **When requesting information, enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the reply. If there will be copying fees or other costs, be certain to send money.**
- **If you are requesting information from actual documents rather than simply collecting facts, request a copy of the document for your files.**
- **If during your correspondence you find that another family member is working on the same line you are, work together rather than duplicate work. Make assignments for each other and share your findings liberally.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# **PART 2: HOW DO I OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM MY FAMILY? – 7**

- **Keep your findings well documented** so when conflicting information arises you can make an accurate judgment on which facts may be true.
- **Also be liberal with the information you collect with others who may be searching as well.**

# PART 2: WHAT IS A PEDIGREE CHART? – 1

- Genealogists organize family relationships and dates using a *pedigree chart*. The chart is commonly referred to as a family “tree,” with the extending lines acting as the “branches.”
- The *pedigree chart* serves as a master outline of your genealogical information. The chart not only shows how your family members relate to one another, but makes it easy to see what information you are lacking.
- A *pedigree chart* only shows direct ancestors – there is not room for siblings, multiple marriages, cousins, aunts and such. These relationships, however, are recorded on family group sheets.
- There will, no doubt, be blank spaces on a chart when you begin, and possibly after years of research. *Never assume or guess, as this will later be misconstrued as factual data.*

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 2: WHAT IS A PEDIGREE CHART? – 2

## USE THE FOLLOWING FOUR STEPS TO FILL OUT A PEDIGREE CHART:

1. The first individual name (1) is yours or the person whose ancestry is being done. Write the surname (last name) first in capital letters, then write the first (given) name and middle name followed by any necessary title. Use full names. Use the maiden name (surname at birth) of a woman rather than her married name.
2. List people as couples. Record the male on the top line and the female on the bottom. If you do not know the woman's maiden name, write her first and middle names, then leave a blank space to be filled in later. If there is a nickname, include it in "quotes" after the given name.

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# PART 2: WHAT IS A PEDIGREE CHART? – 3

USE THE FOLLOWING FOUR STEPS TO FILL OUT A PEDIGREE CHART:

3. Information regarding birth, marriage, death and burial dates are recorded underneath each relevant name. Use the European method of dating, with the day first, then the month, and then the full year. You may specify an approximate date as either “about” (abbreviated abt) or “circa” (abbreviated ca. or c.).
4. Record place names from smallest to largest (i.e., town, county/parish/district, state/province, country).

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# *NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR PEDIGREE CHARTS*

- *Numbers begin with the person for whom the pedigree chart is prepared being number one. The father is number two, and the mother is the father's number plus 1 or number three for the second generation.*
- *Always double the number of the individual for his or her father's number and double the number of the individual and add one for his or her mother's number.*
- *Obviously, there are twice the number of direct line ancestors for each successive generation back in time.*
- *For siblings listed on a FAMILY GROUP SHEET, take the parents' numbers and then add a dash and put the sibling's number in order of birth. Thus, number 2/3-1 would be your parents' first child; number 2/3-2 would be your parent's second child, etc.*

# ***PEDIGREE CHART NUMBERING SYSTEM BY GENERATION***

**GENERATION 1: INDIVIDUAL FOR WHOM CHART IS PREPARED**

**[Number 1]**

**GENERATION 2: PARENTS**

**[Numbers 2–3]**

**GENERATION 3: GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 4–7]**

**GENERATION 4: GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 8–15]**

**GENERATION 5: SECOND GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 16–31]**

**GENERATION 6: THIRD GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 32–63]**

**GENERATION 7: FOURTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 64–127]**

# ***PEDIGREE CHART NUMBERING SYSTEM BY GENERATION***

**GENERATION 8: FIFTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 128 – 255]**

**GENERATION 9: SIXTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 256 – 511]**

**GENERATION 10: SEVENTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 512 – 1,023]**

**GENERATION 11: EIGHTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 1,024 – 2,047]**

**GENERATION 12: NINTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 2,048 – 4,095]**

**GENERATION 13: TENTH GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

**[Numbers 4,096 – 8,191]**

# ***FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY – 1894***

## ***GENERATION 1 – NUMBER 1***

1 – Edward Albert Christian George Andrew  
Patrick David

[King Edward VIII; Duke of Windsor]

June 23, 1894 – May 28, 1972

## ***GENERATION 2 – NUMBERS 2-3***

2 – George Frederick Ernest Albert

[King George V;

Prince of Wales; Duke of York]

June 3, 1865 – January 20, 1936

## ***GENERATION 3 – NUMBERS 4-7***

4 – Edward Albert

[King Edward VII; Prince of Wales]

November 9, 1841 – May 6, 1910

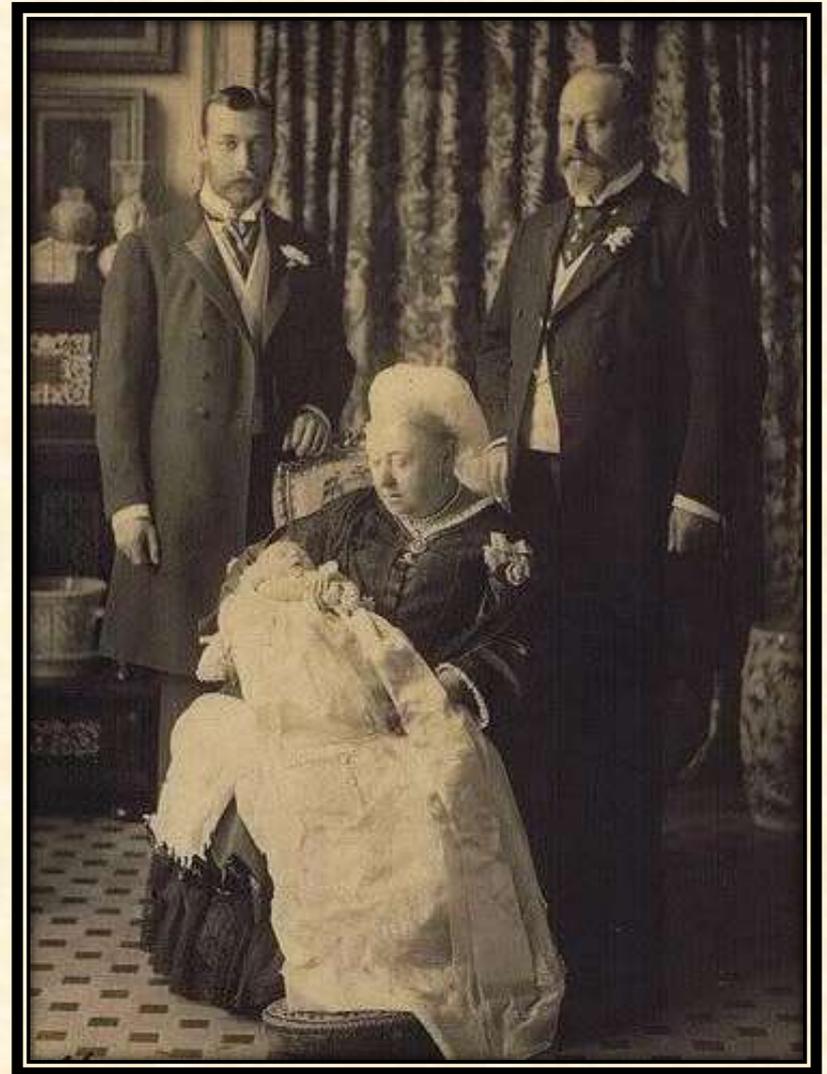
## ***GENERATION 4 – NUMBERS 8-15***

9 – Alexandrina Victoria

[Queen Victoria]

May 24, 1819 – January 22, 1901

[WJC Photo]



# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 1

**NOTE:** The ancestors listed below are all direct-line ancestors. The four colors designate the families from your grandparents. Thus, **RED** designates members of the **ZAMBON FAMILY**, **TURQUOISE** designates members of the **VANDERLIN FAMILY**, **GREEN** designates members of the **CUMMINGS FAMILY** and **DARK BLUE** designates members of the **FREEL FAMILY**.

Numbers are used to avoid confusion as the generations increase, and are easy to determine. Number 1 is the person for whom the Ancestor Chart is established, and comprises the First Generation. By doubling the number of the males, the next generation is established for that line. Thus, the father of Number 1 (**Tony Alan Zambon**) is Number 2 ( $1 \times 2 = 2$ ). The mother of Number 1 (**Michelle Lee Cummings**) is Number 3 (her husband's number + 1 = 3). So the paternal grandfather of Number 1 (**Terrance Lee "Terry" Zambon**) is Number 4 (Number 2 x 2 = 4). The wife of the male is his number plus 1, so the paternal grandmother of Number 1 (**Candy Kaye Vanderlin**), is Number 5 (Number 4 + 1 = 5). The maternal grandfather of Number 1 (**William John Cummings**) is Number 6 (Number 3 x 2 = 6), and the maternal grandmother of Number 1 (**Toni Marie Freel**) is Number 7 (Number 6 + 1 = 7).

In my ancestor chart I am Number 1. If I wanted to file information on my siblings I would do so in the order of their birth, using the parents' numbers followed by a hyphen and the sibling's number. Thus, my father, **Alvin William "Dutch" Cummings**, is Number 2. My mother, **Jean Marie Bedford**, is Number 3. My sister, **Kathryn Helene (Cummings) Peterson**, would be 2/3-2, and my brother, **Glen Peter Cummings**, would be 2/3-3.

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 2

## First Generation – Person for Whom Chart Is Prepared (1)

### 1. **Lauren Jean Zambon**

Born: April 18, 1999, Botsford Hospital, Farmington Hills, Oakland County, Michigan

## Second Generation – Parents (Numbers 2-3)

### 2. **Tony Alan Zambon**

Born: May 28, 1973, Memorial Hospital, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Married: July 6, 1996, Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan

### 3. **Michelle Lee Cummings**

Born: December 24, 1972, Mercy Hospital, Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan

## Third Generation – Grandparents (Numbers 4-7)

### 4. **Terrance Lee “Terry” Zambon**

Born: April 5, 1949, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Married: June 14, 1969, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

### 5. **Candy Kaye Vanderlin**

Born: October 19, 1951, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 3

## 6. **William John Cummings**

Born: January 29, 1947, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Married: August 16, 1969, Atlanta, Montmorency County, Michigan

## 7. **Toni Marie Freel**

Born: April 16, 1947, Rogers City, Presque Isle County, Michigan

### Fourth Generation – Great-Grandparents (Numbers 8-15)

## 8. **Fredrick Oliver “Fred” Zambon**

Born: July 18, 1919, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Married: March 15, 1941, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan

Died: January 29, 2005, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

## 9. **Laurina (Lorina) Amanda “Rene” Willan**

Born: December 5, 1923, Courtenay, North Dakota

Died: March 25, 2001, University of Wisconsin Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin

## 10. **John Herman Vanderlin**

Born: August 17, 1924, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan

Married: September 11, 1948, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Died: March 29, 1991, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 4

## 11. **Norma Marion Phillips**

Born: June 7, 1930, Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan

Died: November 19, 2003, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

## 12. **Alvin William “Dutch” Cummings**

Born: July 8, 1912, Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan

Married: May 29, 1942, Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan

Died: January 13, 1986, Americana Nursing Home, Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan

## 13. **Jean Marie Bedford**

Born: December 31, 1918, St. Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan

Died: February 20, 2000, Freeman Nursing Home, Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan

## 14. **Arthur Dale Freel**

Born: August 6, 1924, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan

Married: June 1, 1946, Onaway, Presque Isle County, Michigan

Died:

## 16. **Margaret Maxine Crawford**

Born: August 14, 1924, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan

Died: August 29, 2015, Aurora Bay Care Hospital, Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 5

## Sixth Generation – Third Great Grandparents (Numbers 32-63)

### 48. **George H. Cummings**

Born: October 1865, Hebron, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Married: July 30, 1887, Iron River, Iron County, Michigan

Died: January 9, 1910, Mansfield Township, Iron County, Michigan

### 49. **Mary Popaloose/Moore [Mary Gressell] [Immigrant Ancestor – Canada]**

Born: December 24, 1872, Quebec, Canada

Died: April 12, 1934, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

### 50. **Gottlieb Pfeiffer [Immigrant Ancestor – Germany]**

Born: April 5, 1856, Dettenhausen, Tübingen, Württemberg, Germany

Married: July 2, 1888, Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan

Died: November 12, 1913, Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan

### 51. **Rosina Kathrina Schmid [Immigrant Ancestor – Germany]**

Born: March 13, 1866, Dettenhausen, Tübingen, Württemberg, Germany

Died: September 3, 1934, Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan

### 52. **William Lemuel Bedford [Immigrant Ancestor – Canada]**

Born: November 18, 1857, Huron County, Ontario, Canada

Married: January 1, 1883, Meade Township, Huron County, Michigan

Died: December 10, 1931, Huron County, Michigan

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 6

53. **Anna Maria Fitchett** [*Immigrant Ancestor – Canada*]

Born: August 22, 1857, **Ontario, Canada**

Died: February 19, 1918, **Huron County, Michigan**

54. **William Eugene Watterworth** [*Immigrant Ancestor – Canada*]

Born: August 9, 1856, **Glencoe, Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada**

Married: August 29, 1884, Soule Town, Huron County, Michigan

Died: April 30, 1939, **Elkton, Huron County, Michigan**

55. **Emma Sarah Hay** [*Immigrant Ancestor – Canada*]

Born: August 9, 1863, **Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada**

Died: December 16, 1947, **Pigeon, Huron County, Michigan**

*In the following slides, some immigrant ancestors are featured. Their country of origin is noted, as well as where they died. Note how different ethnic groups settled together. Many of my **English** ancestors settled in **New England**, including the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**. Many settled in **Ontario, Canada**. Most of my **Dutch** ancestors settled in the **New York** area when it was **New Amsterdam**. My **French Canadian** ancestors arrived early, settling in **Acadia** and **Quebec**. My **German** ancestors didn't arrive until the late 1800's and settled in **Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan**.*

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 7

## Eighth Generation – Fifth Great Grandparents (Numbers 128-255)

216. **William Watterworth, Sr.** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – England*]  
Born: 1785, Leeds (?), Yorkshire, England  
Married: December 17, 1815, Askrigg, Yorkshire, England  
Died: August 1841, Mosa Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada
217. **Ann Siddall** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – England*]  
Born: 1792, London, England
220. **Alexander Hay** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Scotland*]  
Born: June 27, 1791, Elgin, Moray, Scotland  
Married: 1818, Scotland  
Died: September 5, 1873, Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada
221. **Jane Duncan** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Scotland*]  
Born: July 11, 1793, Rutherglen (near Glasgow), South Lanarkshire, Scotland  
Died: January 7, 1872, Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada
222. **Enoch Thomas** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Wales*]  
Born: June 1804, Carmarthanshire, Cardigan, South Wales  
Married: November 16, 1827  
Died: April 6, 1851, Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 8

## 223. **Jane Rees** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Wales*]

Born: April 1806, **Swansea, Swansea County, Wales**

Died: February 18, 1898, **Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada**

### Ninth Generation – Sixth Great Grandparents (Numbers 256-513)

## 392. **Nicholas Douge dit Populus\*** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – France*]

Born: May 1, 1768, **Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

Married: January 28, 1799, **St-Jacques-l’Achigan, Quebec, Canada**

Died: July 13, 1828, **St. Esprit, Montcalm, Quebec, Canada**

## 393. **Marie-Louise Martin die Barnabe**

Born: 1777, **Port Royal, Acadia, Canada**

## 416. **Robert Bedford** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Wales*]

Born: 1745, **Wales**

Married: circa 1792/1794

Died: 1842, **Harwich Township, Kent County, Ontario, Canada**

## 417. **Elizabeth “Betsy” Edwards**

Born: 1776, **Fort Redstone, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 9

## Ninth Generation – Sixth Great Grandparents (Numbers 256-513)

### 426. **Petrus Palen - Private, 2<sup>nd</sup> Dutchess Militia, Revolutionary War**

Born: March 21, 1742, Arlington, Dutchess County, New York

Married: October 15, 1771

Died: 1795, Marbletown, Ulster County, New York

### 427. **Hillelje “Helen” Middagh**

Born: 1753, Dutchess County, New York

Died: October 14, 1842, Slaterville Springs, Tompkins County, New York

## Tenth Generation – Seventh Great Grandparents (Numbers 514-1,027)

### 784. **Joseph Douge dit Populus\*** *[Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – France]*

Born: circa 1722, **St. Remy. Bescancon, Franche Comte, France**

Married: January 27, 1766, St-Enfant Jésus, Pte. Aux Trembles, Montreal Diocese, Quebec, Canada

Died: September 19, 1771, **Quebec, Quebec, Canada**

### 785. **Genevieve Duval**

Born: March 28, 1751, Quebec, Quebec, Canada

Died: September 15, 1833, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 10

## 834. **Thomas Edwards** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Wales*]

Born: ca. 1730/1736, probably **Llanymynech (south of Oswestry), Salop, Wales**

Married: ca.1768/1769, probably Redstone area, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Died: April 8, 1808, Delaware Township, **Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada**

## 835. **Elizabeth Rayel/Hale**

## 1,696. **Alexander Fitchett** [*Immigrant Ancestor – Switzerland*]

Born: 1694, **Switzerland**

Married: 1722, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Died: **Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey**

## 1,697. **Maria Selover**

Born: August 31, 1701, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

## Twelfth Generation – Eighth Great Grandparents (Numbers 2,054-4,109)

## 3,408. **Paalus/Pauloszen Paelon/Palen** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]

Born: circa 1645, **Palenburg, Holland**

Christened: 1665, **Kingston, Ulster County, New York**

## 3,409. **Lysbert Hendricks**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 11

- 3,410. Dirck Adriansen Van Vliet** *[Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland]*  
Born: circa 1656, **Stiget, Utrecht, Netherlands**  
Died: 1702, **Kingston, Ulster County, New York**
- 3,411. Annatje Andriesdr**  
Born: September 10, 1662, Esopus, Ulster County, New York  
Died: 1702, Kingston, Ulster County, New York
- 3,416. Aert Theuniszen Middagh** *[Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland]*  
Born: circa 1629, **Heikoop, Utrecht, Netherlands**  
Died: 1687, **Brooklyn, Kings County, New Amsterdam (New York)**
- 3,417. Brechtje “Rebecca” Hansen Bergen**  
Born: July 27, 1642, Walebocht, New Netherlands Colony  
Died: 1742, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
- 3,418. Pieter Pieterse Van Neste/Van Nest/Van Ness, Jr.** *[Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland]*  
Born: circa 1625, **Nes, Ameland, Netherlands**  
Died: March 20, 1697, **Brooklyn, Kings County, New York**
- 3,419. Judick “Judith” Rapalje**  
Born: July 5, 1635, New Amsterdam, New Netherlands County  
Died: June 6, 1726, Somerset, Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 12

## Thirteenth Generation – Ninth Great Grandparents (Numbers 4,110-8,219)

- 6,376. **André Robidou (L'Espagnol)** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – Spain*]  
Born: **Santa María de Galicia, Burgos Diocese, Spain**  
Married: June 7, 1667, Quebec, Quebec Diocese, Quebec, Canada
- 6,377. **Jeanne Denote** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – France*]  
Born: **St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris, Ile-de-France, France**
- 6,384. **Guillaume (Pepin) Pépin (formerly Pepin), also known as dit Tranchemontagne\*** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – France*]  
Born: 1608, **St-Laurant, Barriere, France**  
Married: 1645, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Canada  
Died: August 12, 1687, **Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Canada**
- 6,385. **Jeanne Méchin** [*Immigrant Ancestor to Canada – France*]  
Born: about 1630, **La Rochelle, Manche Basse-Normandie, France**  
Died: after November 30, 1680, **Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Canada**
- 6,820. **Adrian Gerritse Van Vliet** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]  
Born: circa 1630, **Woerden, Utrecht, Holland**  
Died: September 1, 1689, **Kingston, Ulster County, New York**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 13

6,821. **Aegje “Agatha” Jans Spruyt** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands, Holland*]

Born: circa 1630, **Krickenbeck, Utrecht, Holland/the Netherlands**

Died: circa 1687, **Kingston, Ulster County, New York**

6,822. **Andries Barentsen** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]

Born: 1640, **Meppelen, Drenthe, the Netherlands**

Died: 1664, **Ulster County, New York**

6,823. **Hilletje Hendricks** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]

Born: 1642, **Meppelen, Drenthe, the Netherlands**

6,834. **Hans Hansen Bergen (De Noorman Hansen, Hans Hanszen, “The Boar”)** [*Immigrant Ancestor – Norway*]

Born: 1600, **Bergen, Hordaland, Norway**

Died: May 30, 1654, **Wallabout, New Netherland Colony**

6,835. **Sara Jorise Rapelje (Sarah Jorise Rapalje)**

Born: June 9, 1625, **Fort Orange (Albany), New Netherlands Colony**

Died: November 4, 1687, **Wallabout, Kings County, New York**

6,836. **Pieter Van Nest**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 14

**6,838. George Rapareilliet/Joris Jansen Rapalje** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]

Born: before April 28, 1604, **Valenciennes, Hainut, Spanish Netherlands**

Died: February 21, 1663, Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn Parish, Smith  
Fulton Street, **Breuckelen (Brooklyn), New Netherland Colony**  
(possibly of a heart attack)

**6,839. Catalyntje “Catherine” Jeronimus Trico** [*Immigrant Ancestor – the Netherlands/Holland*]

Born: 1605, **Pris, Hainut, Spanish Netherlands**

Died: September 11, 1689, **Wallabout, Kings County, New York**

**6,852. George Giddings/Gittins** [*Immigrant Ancestor – England*]

Born: September 24, 1609, **St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, or Clapham, Bedfordshire, England**

Married: February 20, 1634

Died: June 1, 1676, **Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**6,853. Jane Lawrence** [*Immigrant Ancestor – England*]

Born: before December 18, 1614, **St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England**

Died: March 2, 1680, **Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 15

**6,854. William Goodhue** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1612, **Kent, England**

Married: 1634, Kent, England

Died: September 7, 1799, **Chebacco Parish (now Essex), Essex County, Massachusetts**

**6,855. Margery Watson** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: about 1617, **Deptford, Kent, England**

Died: August 28, 1668, **Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**6,880. William Odell** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: November 14, 1630, **Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England, or Cranfield, England**

Married: 1661, Rye, Westchester County, New York

Died: 1697, **Rye, Westchester County, New York**

**6,881. Sarah Vowles/Fowles**

Born: circa 1640, Rye, Westchester County, New York

Died: 1697, Rye, Westchester County, New York

**Fourteenth Generation – Tenth Great Grandparents (Numbers 8,220-16,439)**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 16

**12,416. John Boynton** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1614, **Knapton, Wintringham, East Riding, Yorkshire, England**

Married: February 21, 1644, **Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

Died: February 18, 1670, **Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**12,417. Elleanor (Ellen) Pell** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: circa 1619, **Boxted, Suffolk, England**

Died: August 5, 1689, **Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

**12,418. Solomon Keyes**

Born: 1629/1630, **Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Married: October 2, 1653, **Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Died: November 28, 1702, **Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

**12,419. Frances Grant** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: June 12, 1634, **Cottingham, Yorkshire, England**

Died: 1708, **Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**12,420. Robert Haseltine** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1615/1618, **Biddeford, Devonshire, England**

Married: October 23, 1637, **Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Died: August 27, 1647, **Bradford, Essex County, Massachusetts**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 17

## 12,421. **Anna**

Born: January 2, 1640/1641, Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts

Died: July 26, 1684, Bradford, Essex County, Massachusetts

## 12,422. **Maximillian Jewett/Jowett** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: October 4, 1607, **Bradford, West Riding, Yorkshire, England**

Married: May 13, 1653, Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts

Died: October 19, 1683, **Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts**

## 12,423. **Ann Field** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1609, **England**

Died: November 9, 1667, **Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts**

## 12,480. **Thomas Sanford** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1607/1608, **Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, England**

Married: 1636/1637, Dorchester, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Died: October 18, 1681, **Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut**

## 12,481. **Sarah Meadows**

Born: 1615, Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut

Died: May 14, 1681, Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 18

13,448. **George Jacobs, Sr.** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1612, **England**

Died: August 19, 1692, **Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts** *[hanged as a witch]*

13,449. **Mary**

Born: 1622, **Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Died: **Topsfield, Washington County, Maine**

13,480. **Charles Stearns** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1623, **Hertford, Hertfordshire, England**

Married: June 22, 1654, **Cambridge, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

Died: **slain** prior to 1695, **Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts**

13,481. **Rebecca Gibson**

Born: 1635, **Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

Died: circa 1681, **Watertown, Massachusetts**

13,482. **John Upton** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: May 6, 1625, **Puslinch House, Newton Ferrers, Devon, England**

Married: 1655, **Danvers, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Died: July 11, 1699, **North Reading, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 19

## 13,483. **Eleanor Stuart**

Born: ca. 1630, Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts

Died: after 1675, near Reading, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

## 13,484. **John Root, Jr.** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: January 16, 1608, **Badby, Northamptonshire, England**

Married: January 10, 1639, Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut

Died: August 16, 1684, **Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut**

## 13,485. **Mary Kilbourn** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: May 12, 1619, **Wood Ditton, Cambridge, England**

Died: 1697, **Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut**

## 13,486. **Robert Ashley** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: August 13, 1620, **Mowsley, Leicestershire, England**

Married: December 24, 1641, Springfield, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Died: November 29, 1682, **West Springfield, Hampdon County, Massachusetts**

## 13,487. **Mary Eddy, widow of Thomas Horton** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: March 10, 1624, **Nayland, Babergh District, Suffolk, England**

Died: September 18, 1683, **West Springfield, Hampdon County, Massachusetts**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 20

**13,510. Samuel Marshfield** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1625, **England**

Died: May 8, 1692, **Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts**

**13,511. Catherine Chapin** (**widow of Nathaniel Bliss and widow of Thomas Gilbert**)  
*[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: April 6, 1627, **Devon, England**

Died: February 4, 1712, **Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts**

**13,760. William Odell** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: February 24, 1600, **Bedfordshire, England**

Married: May 4, 1633, **Braham, Bedfordshire, England**

Died: June 6, 1676, **Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut**

**13,761. Rebecca Brown** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1606, **England**

Died: May 13, 1654, **New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut**

**13,762. Richard Vowles/Fowles** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1616, **England**

Died: 1685, **Connecticut**

**13,763. Mary Sadler**

Born: 1620

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 21

## Fifteenth Generation – Eleventh Great Grandparents (Numbers 16,440-32,879)

**24,970. John Fletcher** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1606, **Streedon, Ruthland, England**

Married: 1640, **Leicester, England**

Died: 18 April 1662, **Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut**

**24,971. Mary Ward** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1615/1622, **Braffield, Lancestershire, England**

Died: 22 January 1679, **Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut**

**26,880. Richard Bartlett, Sr.** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1575, **Sussex, England**

Married: 1610, **Sussex, England**

Died: May 25, 1647, **Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**26,881. Joan/Johan De Wiltshire** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: February 12, 1576/1577, **Ernley, Sussex, England**

Died: February 5, 1645, **Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts**

**26,886. Samuel Bitfield** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: February 21, 1602, **Wrington, Somerset, England**

Died: September 10, 1660, **Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

# COLOR-CODED ANCESTOR CHARTS – 22

**26,887. Elizabeth Parker** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1601, **England**

Died: July 30, 1669, **Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

**27,984. Shubael/Shrubael Stearns** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1598, **Yarmouth, Hampshire, England**

Married: circa 1623, **England**

Died: 1630, **Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

**27,985. Mrs. Shubael Stearns** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1604, **England**

**27,986. John Gibson, Sr.** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1601, **England**

Married: circa 1634, **Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

Died: 1694, **Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

**27,987. Rebecca Thompson** *[Immigrant Ancestor – England]*

Born: 1613, **England**

Died: December 1, 1661, **Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts**

# PART 2: WHAT IS A FAMILY GROUP SHEET? – 1

- While a pedigree chart identifies your ancestry and serves as a culmination of your work, the *family group sheet*, or record, is the tool to develop the pedigree chart.
- The *family group sheet* lists the immediate family of a couple, whether they were married or not, including their children, parents, and any other spouses. A typical family group sheet has room to add data on collateral family lines and the information sources.
- Anytime name spellings or questionable dates arise, such as three children all born on the same day but in different years, underline these notations so that others will know this information may look wrong, yet in fact is correct.

## PART 2: WHAT IS A FAMILY GROUP SHEET? – 2

- This also goes for a child with a name typically different for its gender. The gender can be underlined, as well as the birth city if it is different than that of all the other children.
- Do not be confused if more than one child had the same name. Early practice was to name children after older family members. If a child died young, the given name may have been given to another baby later. Do not confuse or discount the second baby, thinking it was the same as the first.

# **PART 2: WHAT IS A FAMILY GROUP SHEET? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING FIVE STEPS TO FILL OUT A FAMILY GROUP SHEET:**

- 1. Complete a family group sheet for your immediate family.**
- 2. Consistently record names, dates and places. Place children in birth order. Do not forget children who died at birth or multiple births.**
- 3. Make a separate family group sheet for every couple listed on your pedigree chart. If someone remarried, start a separate family group sheet for that union. Make a family record for a couple with a child, even if they were never married. If a couple had no children, complete a chart showing such, so others will know this fact was checked and no issue was found.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 2: WHAT IS A FAMILY GROUP SHEET? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING FIVE STEPS TO FILL OUT A FAMILY GROUP SHEET:**

- 4. Make family group sheets for aunts and uncles and their children as well, so as not to forget any cousins.**
- 5. Cite your findings. Make notes of any pertinent information such as religion, occupation or military service on the back of the family group sheet. Number these notes to create a source list. Use those numbers you have assigned to indicate exactly what pieces of information on your group sheet came from each source.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 2:

### BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES – 3

- How do I evaluate my findings?
- How do I cite my sources?
- How should I file my findings?



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best

## PART 2: HOW DO I EVALUATE MY FINDINGS? – 1

- Be accurate and alert when studying evidence and organizing facts into a logical order. Truth cannot be built on error or speculation. It is imperative that you extract from records only the facts actually there. *Do not read into a record conclusions not justified by those facts.* Just because a child is listed on the census as living in a household does not mean he is a child of the couple living there.
- When researching a question, find all the records about the subject – not just the easy-to-find ones – then compare and analyze your findings. When discrepancies arise in names, places, dates or relationships, compare the conflicting information and consider the sources.

## PART 2: HOW DO I EVALUATE MY FINDINGS? – 2

- Question the validity of the sources you uncover. Who gave the information in the document? Was the informer someone who knew the family well? It is often assumed that because the same statement appears in print in a number of books, it must be true because of the wealth of so-called evidence.
- Keep in mind what you already know about the family. When did they live and where? Did they fight in a war? What were their occupations? Consider how major events may have affected these family members.
- If you are not familiar with the place where a family event happened, learn about the history, geography, culture, language and record depositories of the area to help you better understand the lifestyle, traditions and activities of the people.

## PART 2: HOW DO I EVALUATE MY FINDINGS? – 3

- If you do not know the previous residence of an ancestor, read about the factors that caused migration to the area where you know they lived. Learn where other people came from and why they came. Step back from your research and look at the big picture.
- Develop an interest in other people's genealogy to further your own knowledge of the people of the time or a location in that era. You may have success in finding that elusive place of previous residence if you follow a group of people backward in time instead of a single family.
- Remember, the earlier the time period in which you are researching, the less consistent your ancestors were about the spelling of their surnames. Perhaps some of them were illiterate and could not tell a record keeper how their names should be spelled.

## PART 2: HOW DO I EVALUATE MY FINDINGS? – 4

- Do not assume modern meanings for relationship terms. For example, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a stepchild was often called a “son-in-law” or “daughter-in-law,” and a “cousin” could refer to almost any relative except a sibling or child.
- Use as many records and refer to as much historical data as possible to piece together the lives and lifestyles of your ancestors.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# PART 2: HOW DO I CITE MY SOURCES? – 1

- The importance of documentation in genealogical research cannot be stressed enough. *It is not optional.* When you find conflicting facts, you will want to be able to validate and choose which source is more accurate.
- Question the validity of each source you uncover. *Just because something is in print does not mean it is correct.* Until you know differently, write down everything you find and the source until you can prove or disprove it.
- Whether you are working alone, with other family members or with a professional genealogist, it is imperative to know where you have already looked and what you have found. Otherwise they will be duplicating work you have already done.

## PART 2: HOW DO I CITE MY SOURCES? – 2

- When citing information from a publication, photocopying the title page of the resource book or the periodical will avoid any copying errors. Also note the copyright information – usually found on the reverse of the title page – and the name of the depository on the photocopied paper. Transfer any relevant information to your records and file the backup copy in your files.
- When taking notes, use high-quality paper and record information about only one family on a sheet of paper. Write the name of the family that the notes are about at the top of the page. Avoid recopying notes and citations, because every time you transcribe or copy something, you are introducing the possibility of a new set of errors. Make your original notes neat enough to use and proofread what you have written.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## PART 2: HOW DO I CITE MY SOURCES? – 3

- **Record as much information as is known about the photographs and items you collect.** Note the previous and current owners, what the article meant to the family, and when it was acquired. To avoid confusion, use full names, dates and places when documenting. *Avoid writing directly on the photograph.*

# PART 2: HOW TO I CITE MY SOURCES – 4

## WHEN CITING A SOURCE, OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. **Book, family Bible, periodical:** title, year, author, publisher, page number
2. **Cemetery record:** cemetery name and location, grave site location
3. **Census record:** title, division, record location, form of record, page number
4. **Civil vital record/courthouse record:** record title, dates and numbers, location of document
5. **E-mail (printed on paper):** date sent, sender's name, recipient, e-mail address

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## PART 2: HOW TO I CITE MY SOURCES – 5

### WHEN CITING A SOURCE, OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

6. **Land record:** title and type of record, government agency
7. **Letter:** sender, recipient, content, date
8. **Military record:** record title, file number, government agency, location of record
9. **Newspaper:** date, name and place of publication, page number, column number
10. **Oral interview:** interviewee, interviewer, date, location of record
11. **Photograph:** date taken, acquired from whom, identification of people

## **PART 2: HOW TO I CITE MY SOURCES – 6**

### **WHEN CITING A SOURCE, OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:**

- 12. Telephone:** date, caller's name, phone number, address, summary of data
- 13. Tombstone:** name of deceased, cemetery name and location, date visited
- 14. Web site:** description of information found, on-line address, date researched

## PART 2: HOW SHOULD I FILE MY FINDINGS? – 1

- **Devise a system that allows you to file your information quickly and easily. Do not become a slave to your filing method. If you are spending more than a few moments rummaging through stacks of paper to find something, then your system is not working. Order and organization bring success and completion to your work.**
- **As your research continues, you will add more folders and loose-leaf binders for additional families. Also, as you gather maps, census records and family stories, more folders will be necessary to hold these documents.**
- **If your research takes you onto another pedigree chart, add another loose-leaf binder to your collection. Place the pedigree chart for the families included on the front of the binder.**

## PART 2: HOW SHOULD I FILE MY FINDINGS? – 2

- Carry this “working” notebook with you to oral interviews, the library, the cemetery and such while researching, as a quick reference of information. Be certain your name, phone number and address are written in your notebook in the event it is lost.
- Since genealogy evolves around family relationships, your files and research findings should be shared with interested relatives, preserved and passed down to the next generation.
- Keeping your notes and filing system clearly labeled will assist others when they refer to your research information. It is important that others benefit from your findings so that their work does not duplicate yours. Passing on your compiled information and research ties families together.

## PART 2: HOW SHOULD I FILE MY FINDINGS? – 3

### TO ORGANIZE AND FILE YOUR DOCUMENTS:

1. Make a photocopy of original documents before storing the original in an acid-free sheet protector.
2. Label a manila folder with the names of your mother and father. Write their birth and death dates under their names. Make a similar folder for each set of grandparents. Include alternate spellings if surnames have changed.
3. Organize pedigree charts and family group sheets into a loose-leaf binder. Place a copy of the pedigree chart on the front of the notebook for easy viewing and to identify which relations are in the binder.

## **PART 2: HOW SHOULD I FILE MY FINDINGS? – 4**

### **TO ORGANIZE AND FILE YOUR DOCUMENTS:**

- 4. Use index tabs to divide the loose-leaf notebook into families. File each family group sheet by the husband's surname. Either file the most recent generation first or file the family group sheets alphabetically by surname.**
- 5. In each family section, place family group sheets, copies of vital records, census records, correspondence, research notes and other materials as you acquire them. Keep an individual's documents with his parents' until he marries.**

# The Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson Family – 1



Viola and Mildred Anderson practiced at the piano in the parlor of their home at 605 East A Street, Iron Mountain, in about 1908-1910. Their parents were Adolph and Anna Anderson. Adolph, an amateur photographer, took this photograph, and developed his glass plate negatives in the barn behind his East Side home. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

# The Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson Family – 2



A [survey of city directories for Iron Mountain and Dickinson County](#) revealed the following information regarding residents at 605 East A Street. Although Louis Johnson, a foreman for Allen & Swartz, resided at this address in 1892, the Adolph Anderson family was living here by 1902 and was still listed at this address in 1935.

In 1902 Adolph Anderson was listed as a laborer; in 1905 he was listed as a pumpman; in 1907 he was worked in the mine; in 1913 he was again listed as a pumpman; and in 1925 he was listed as an engineer.

In the 1925 directory daughter Viola Anderson, the younger girl at the piano in the above photograph, was a teacher at the Lincoln School and daughter Mildred Anderson, the older girl, was also a teacher. Daughter Avis Anderson was listed as a student. In 1935, daughter Mildred Anderson was again listed as a teacher, still living with her parents.

# The Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson Family – 3



Using [FamilySearch \[www.familysearch.org\]](http://www.familysearch.org), the free on-line research site sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons), the following information was found about the Adolph Anderson family.

Adolph Anderson, son of Anders and Johanna Svenson, was born in September, 1864, in Sweden and immigrated to the United States either in 1885 (according to the 1910 census) or in 1888 (according to the 1900 census). Anna Loff, daughter of John Loff, was born in September, 1871, in Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1890. They were married on February 18, 1893 in Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan.

Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson had five children, all born in Iron Mountain: Elmer R., born in August, 1894; Mildred L., born June 21, 1898; Viola, born March 26, 1902; Edward Adolph (listed as Everett in the 1910 census), born in 1907 and died June 17, 1913 in Iron Mountain; and Avis E., born November 4, 1908.

Avis married Joseph J. Rigoni, who was born April 30, 1908. Avis died December 20, 1995, and Joseph died July 17, 1996. Robert J. Rigoni, born in 1937, was a son of Joseph and Avis (Anderson) Rigoni.

# The Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson Family – 4



Adolph and Anna (Loff) Anderson were married in the parlor of their home, located at 605 East A Street, Iron Mountain, on February 18, 1893 by Carl Almen, minister of the Saron Lutheran Church (later the First Lutheran Church), and still resided in the house when they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in 1943. Adolph, an amateur photographer, took this photograph, and developed his glass plate negatives in the barn behind his East Side home. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 2:

### BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES – 4

- How can a computer help my research?
- How can the internet help my research?
- What can I find in the Family History Library?

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*  
By Laura Best



# PART 2: HOW CAN A COMPUTER HELP MY RESEARCH? – 1

- From organizing and matching families to researching over the internet, computers have made a tremendous advancement in the family researching process. With more than 40 different family-history software programs available, these programs store vital information and link individuals together into families. With that in mind, genealogists should become acquainted with what a computer can and cannot do, then decide what is appropriate for their research needs. It is worth the expense in both time and money to learn about computers and how they can benefit research.
- To learn more about the new computer software products available, subscribe to a genealogy specialty publication or participate in a computer-interest group associated with genealogical societies.

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# PART 2: HOW CAN A COMPUTER HELP MY RESEARCH? – 2

- You may also want to consult with other family members on what they prefer. It may benefit you to buy the same type of software that they use since you will be trading information back and forth with them.
- Word processing has saved researchers countless hours of transcribing original records and organizing materials. Electronic scanning allows text, illustrations and photographs to be reproduced in almost any format.
- Do not rely solely on your computer. Be certain to have a printed copy of your work and back-up your files often. *Do not skip the steps of researching the validity of records because they are so easy to collect on your computer.*

# **PART 2: HOW CAN A COMPUTER HELP MY RESEARCH? – 3**

**IF YOU ARE USING A COMPUTER NOW RATHER THAN HANDWRITING YOUR INFORMATION, DO NOT SKIP THE SIX BASIC STEPS OF RESEARCH.**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Choose and locate a source containing the information you are seeking.**
- 3. Transfer the information directly into your computer program, following the software's instructions.**
- 4. Cite your sources.**
- 5. Print a hard copy of your record and file with your other records.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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# PART 2: HOW CAN THE INTERNET HELP MY RESEARCH? – 1

- The introduction of the internet significantly changed the accessibility to myriad records used in researching. Courthouse records, cemetery information and military data to some people were almost unobtainable.
- Though an abundance of data is available, it is important to understand that several key sources of information must be researched in other places before turning to the internet. Building a good foundation before you go on-line will help you verify the facts you discover on-line.
- Be aware that most of the resources widely available on the internet are secondary or compiled sources. Only a few sites offer access to images of original materials. *Compiled sources vary in their degree of accuracy and completeness. Treat information found on-line as any other secondary source. Just because it is on the internet does not mean it is correct.*

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# PART 2: HOW CAN THE INTERNET HELP MY RESEARCH? – 2

- Evaluate every new source of information and reevaluate every conclusion.
- One of the biggest temptations in computer genealogy is the acquisition of “instant ancestors.” When you find a distant cousin working on your family lines and that person has placed a wealth of material onto a genealogy database, it is a simple matter to transfer the information to your database. However, check the validity before adding this material to your records. If you choose to add selected portions to your family group sheets, be certain you cite the source from which you took them, not the sources cited by the person who gave the information to you. If, on the other hand, you can use their information to obtain original sources and examine them yourself, then cite the original sources.

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## PART 2: HOW CAN THE INTERNET HELP MY RESEARCH? – 3

- Like any other research, keep a research log of where you have looked on-line to avoid duplicating your research.
- The best place to begin your search on-line is at a comprehensive genealogical site, which may lead you to other sites of interest to your research. The publications of enormous databases of census records, vital records, military records and cemetery records are available – some through government agencies, others through private vendors. Depending on the site, there may be a charge to access the material.

# **PART 2: HOW CAN THE INTERNET HELP MY RESEARCH? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR ON THE INTERNET**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Find the information on-line.**
- 3. Transfer information to your records.**
- 4. Cite the source.**
- 5. Make a hard copy to keep in your files.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 1**

- **The two libraries with the most comprehensive collections of local histories and historical documents are the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.**
- **The Family History Library was founded in 1894 to gather genealogical records and to assist members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) with their family history and genealogical research.**
- **Today this is the largest library of its kind in the world. The records found in the library are not exclusive to the members of the Church. The library is open to the general public at no charge and accommodates over 2,000 patrons each day.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 2**

- **From immigration records to military records to compiled family histories, a wide variety of historical records have been secured from around the world and are made available within this library.**
- **Patrons have access to microfiche and microfilm readers to preview the over 2.2 million rolls of microfilmed genealogical records and 742,000 microfiche records. Printed materials include 300,000 books and serials, and 4,500 periodicals.**
- **At the library patrons have access to computers which link to a number of large databases. The database FamilySearch includes several files:**

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## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 3**

- 1. The Ancestral File** – contains approximately 35.6 million names that are linked into families.
- 2. The International Genealogical Index (IGI)** – contains approximately 600 million individual names with an addendum containing 125 million names.
- 3. The Family History Library Catalog** – lists the more than two million titles in the Family History Library, and serves both as an index to the library and as a catalog to other book collections, including books at the Library of Congress.
- 4. The Social Security Death Index** – provides information for millions of deceased persons who had social security numbers and whose deaths were reported to the Social Security Administration.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 4**

- 5. The Military Index** – lists 100,000 U.S. military personnel who died in Korea and Vietnam.
  - **With records from the United States, Canada, the British Isles, Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa, the Library's collection concentrates on records of deceased persons living before 1920.**
  - **Also available are more than eight million paper records of families, arranged alphabetically by surname and over 70,000 books containing printed family histories and biographies.**
  - **For researchers not within the vicinity of the Genealogy Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints makes these records available at locations across the United States in satellite units called Family History Centers.**

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# **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 5**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP FIND INFORMATION IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY.**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Check the **FamilySearch** file on-line.**
- 3. Check automated databases.**
- 4. Check the family history collection.**
- 5. Add newly acquired information to your records and cite your sources.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 6**

**On September 7, 2017, FamilySearch discontinued its microfilm circulation services.**

Family history centers, including affiliate libraries, were able to retain their microfilm collections already on loan from FamilySearch after microfilm ordering ended.

All microfilm then in circulation was converted to an extended loan. Additionally, recent changes now make it possible to view many formerly restricted images in affiliate libraries as well as local family history centers.

FamilySearch is a global leader in historic records preservation and access, with billions of the world's genealogical records in its collections.

## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY? – 7**

This change is the result of significant progress made in microfilm digitization efforts and the obsolescence of vesicular microfilm as an access medium.

Over 1.5 million microfilms (about 1.5 billion images) have been digitized by FamilySearch, including all microfilms that have been borrowed since 2012.

Microfilms, not available digitally, are being scanned at a rate of 1,000 films per day, and the remaining portion of the collection should be digitized by the end of 2020. New digital images will be made available as they are scanned on [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org).

All new records gathered in the ongoing global efforts are captured using digital camera equipment.

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

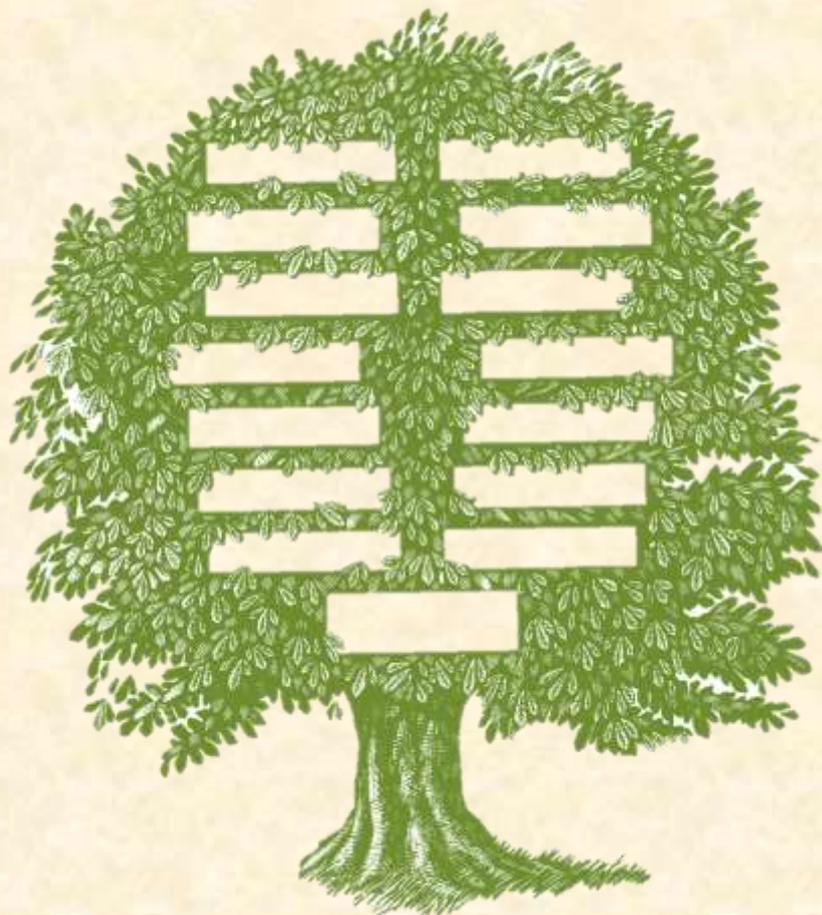
### PART 2:

### BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES – 5

- **What is a Family History Center?**
- **What can I find in the Library of Congress?**

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

**By Laura Best**



## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN A FAMILY HISTORY CENTER? – 1**

- For those unable to visit the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has developed 3,400 branches of this library throughout the world called **Family History Centers**. At these locations patrons have access to computers and the same internet databases as at the Family History Library.
- The centers are staffed with trained volunteers. All Family History Centers are open to the public and anyone is welcome to use them without charge.
- Patrons may order records, microfilm and microfiche from the library in Salt Lake City to be sent to their local Family History Center.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN A FAMILY HISTORY CENTER? – 3**

## **USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS WHEN WORKING AT A FAMILY HISTORY CENTER**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Check the **FamilySearch** file on-line.**
- 3. Check automated databases.**
- 4. Check the family histories.**
- 5. Add the appropriate names, dates, places and notes to your records.**
- 6. Evaluate to see if the goal was met.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS? – 1**

- **The Library of Congress, located in Washington, D.C., is the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and the largest library in the world. It contains more than 120 million items on approximately 530 miles of bookshelves. The collections include more than 18 million books, 2.5 million recordings, 12 million photographs, 4.5 million maps and 54 million manuscripts.**
- **The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, located at the Library of Congress in the Thomas Jefferson Building, is also one of the leading genealogical collections in the country. It shelves more than 40,000 genealogies and 100,000 local histories. Patrons have access to collections of manuscripts, microfilms, newspapers, photographs, maps and published material, as well as 10,000 indexes, guides and other reference works.**

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## **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS? – 2**

- **FamilySearch, the CD-ROM computer system of the Family History Library, is available for use at three workstations in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room.**
- **The Library of Congress web site hosts a list of other internet sources on local history and genealogy, such as genealogical libraries and genealogical, archival and historical resources.**

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# **PART 2: WHAT CAN I FIND IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS? – 3**

## **USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS WHEN WORKING AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Check the Library of Congress index on-line.**
- 3. Check automated databases.**
- 4. Check the family histories.**
- 5. Add the appropriate names, dates, places and notes to your records.**
- 6. Evaluate to see if the goal was met.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

### BEYOND THE BASICS – 1

- What is a chain of evidence?
- What are compiled sources?
- What can I find in a family Bible?

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*  
By Laura Best



# PART 3: WHAT IS A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE? – 1

- The building of a pedigree chart is comparable to the links in a chain. The chain depends upon each link to add strength by the amount of evidence obtained. In research, the goal should be to build up a chain of evidence in which each link is strong enough to support the next. Each link should be connected with the one before by as much “connecting link” evidence as possible to make the connection as strong as possible.
- Search as many records as possible to verify the information you collect. The lack of connecting evidence often means that pedigrees are built on circumstantial evidence alone. *One “missing link” or “weak link” may subsequently lead your research into the wrong family.*
- Certainly family stories and traditions have a place. Every piece of information concerning an ancestor is valuable to lead you in the direction of primary sources. *This does not mean, however, that every story is correct. Research and document family traditions.* Write a detailed account of a tradition as it is currently understood. Find and evaluate primary sources, then record the story accurately along with how you proved or disproved it.

# **PART 3: WHAT IS A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE? – 2**

**WHEN VERIFYING FACTS, CHECK AS MANY RECORDS AS POSSIBLE IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:**

- 1. Family records.**
- 2. Compiled sources and the internet.**
- 3. Census records which may lead to immigration or naturalization records.**
- 4. Vital records.**
- 5. Government records, including probate, court, tax and land records.**
- 6. Military records.**

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## PART 3: WHAT ARE COMPILED SOURCES? – 1

- Thousands of brief biographical sketches have been collected and published in compiled biographies. These collections most often include biographies of early settlers and prominent or well-known citizens of a particular state, county or town. Other books feature biographies of scientists, writers, artists or other vocations.
- Compiled sources are an essential part of the early phase of gathering family history. Though they are secondary sources and not always accurate, they provide a framework upon which to add data collected from other sources. *Do not assume that because someone else has done work gathering family history that the information in it is totally accurate and complete.* Names, places, dates and relationships should be verified whenever possible by using primary sources such as vital or church records or two independent sources.

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## PART 3: WHAT ARE COMPILED SOURCES? – 2

- Be thorough, but reasonable. If in spot-checking previously researched work you find that it is accurate, you do not have to redo all the work. Be consistent and logical when reviewing compiled facts. Were the children in a family born less than nine months apart? Were they born out of normal childbearing years of the mother? Were two children given the same name while both were still living? Do any dates conflict? If so, recheck the information.
- As you gather information, do not assume everyone with the same last name was related. *Recording everything about everyone with the same surname will cause confusion later. Before introducing people into your records be certain they truly belong.*

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## **PART 3: WHAT ARE COMPILED SOURCES? – 3**

- **A collection of compiled sources in the form of published family histories can be found in the Family History Library, or at public archives and libraries.**
- **Remember that book indexes rarely include the names of all persons mentioned in the book. If it appears that a book is likely to have some valuable information, spend some time skimming its contents for your ancestor's name.**
- **Search libraries first for published records and manuscript collections. In some cases, archival facilities may contain many of the same types of materials as libraries.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 3: WHAT ARE COMPILED SOURCES? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN PREVIOUSLY DONE RESEARCH:**

- 1. Ask your relatives if you can copy the genealogical information they have. Make copies of these items.**
- 2. Using a search engine, check the internet for relevant automated databases.**
- 3. Find family histories or biographies.**
- 4. Make photocopies of the information you find for your file.**
- 5. Add the appropriate names, dates, places and notes to your pedigree charts and family group sheets.**

# History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 1

Pages 497-500

## QUINNESEC.

Quinnesec is the oldest town on the Menominee Range, and was laid out by **John L. Buell** in 1877. Mr. Buell was a strong believer in the future prosperity of the range, and while it was still a wilderness, came here and cleared a portion of the town site and erected the first buildings, among others the Quinnesec House. For some time after the village was inaugurated, Mr. Buell was unable to find any one bold enough to cast their fortunes in it, and for a time it looked as if the new town must die alone. But after the valuable qualities of the iron deposits had been established and the advent of the railroad had been promised, the town grew up at once, and was for a long time one of the most successful business points during its life as the terminus of the line. After the mines of the range began to develop and the Line was extended, Quinnesec began to lose some of its resources, and a relax in business Life was the natural result To-day it presents the appearance of a good, solid little business town with limited resources. Though unable to manifest the vigor and Life of its pioneer days, it seems to pursue the even tenor of its way, and carry on a thriving trade. In the event of new iron discoveries, which is almost a foregone conclusion, the village will receive new resources and increase in wealth and population. The town is well laid out; has a good public hall, three church buildings – Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Methodist and Catholic.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**Robert Barclay**, livery, was born in **New Brunswick** in 1857. At the age of thirteen, he began working in the **lumber business** at **Menominee**, and at the age of twenty-two he began business for himself, in which he continued for eight years; he then went into the **livery business**; he has done some exploring for iron ore; he is **Deputy Sheriff of Menominee County** and one **Sheriff of Breitung Township**, of said county; he is a Freemason; was married to Miss **Nellie M. Place**, of **Vermont**, in 1879.

**James W. Beardsley**, **meat market**, was born Mar. 11, 1859, and was raised to the **carpenter trade** and followed that business until July, 1878, when he came to **Quinnesec**, and started in his present business, first as employee for **B. F. Newberry** for six months, then for **B. F. Newberry & Fisk** one year, and then for **H. O. Fisk** one year, and then for **Fisk & Chellew**; under their employment till November 1, 1881, when he bought out one of their markets and started for himself, which he now runs; he is a Freemason and a member of the order of Good Templars; he was married to Miss **Amelia J. Gray**, of **Ishpeming**, in 1878. They have two children.

**Charles F. Carr**, **printer**, was born in **New York** in 1857; went to **Wisconsin** at the age of nineteen; then to **Madison**; then to **Escanaba**; then to **Quinnesec** and **Norway**, in charge of **[The] Menominee Range**; he is now in charge of **[The] Quinnesec Reporter**; was married to **Miss Sterveant**, of **New London, Wis.**, in 1881.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 2

**Henry A. Fisk**, of Atlantic Dynamite Company, of New York, and of the firm of Fisk & Chellew, butchers, was born in Green Bay in March, 1857. At the age of twenty-two, he engaged in business for himself, beginning at Quinnesec and Iron Mountain; has since closed the house at Quinnesec, but is running houses in other places; he has been engaged a portion of the time in exploring, and is still exploring in the iron ore interest.

**Angelo A. Flint**, purchasing agent for Pennsylvania and Menominee Iron Mining Companies; born in New York State in 1836; received a liberal education, and began business at the age of fourteen with S. Wash & Co., at Whitewater, Wis., six years, then to Slaughter, Wis., with C. M. Blackman & Co., for six years, as clerk; at the end of this time, he became a partner, and was engaged in business there until June, 1880, at which time he came to Quinnesec, in the employ of the Menominee Mining Company, as purchasing agent for their stores at Vulcan, Norway, Quinnesec and Iron Mountain, Mich., and [the] Menominee Range; he was married to Miss **Emma R. Parker**, of Stoughton, Wis., on September 18, 1865. They have three children – **Ernest P.**, **Hattie** and **Jessie**.

**Thomas S. Fort**, grocer and fruit dealer, was born in the State of New York in 1834; was engaged on a farm to the age of thirty-five years, when he went to carpentering until 1878, when he broke his leg; then he started in the above business; is Justice of the Peace; is member of the order of Good Templars; belongs to the Methodist Church, is Trustee and Steward.

**A. Husson**, chief engineer for Quinnesec Mines, was born in Paris, France, in 1834; came to the United States at the age of twenty-five; located on Lake Superior, engineering for various companies for twelve years, and came to Quinnesec in 1878; he has been prospecting and dealing in mines largely for twenty-five years, and is still interested in exploring; he was married in 1862; his wife was born in France September 27, 1845; they have the following children: **Louise**, born January 5, 1864; **Jennie**, born April 18, 1865; **August**, born October 13, 1867; **Adeline**, born July 18 1871; **Frankie**, born March 22, 1875; **Laurance**, born March 25, 1877; **Edmond**, born November 19, 1880.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 3

**William E. McClintock**, general merchant, was born in Pennsylvania, December 23, 1843. At the age of twenty-one, he began the oil business in Pennsylvania, and followed that business until 1872; then went to Escanaba, and worked at book-keeping for one season; then went to Menominee for two years clerking and exploring, and then to [the] Menominee Range until 1880; then clerked for Smith & Laughery, and in 1881 bought the stock from them and began business for himself; he has located mineral and timber lands.

**Donald E. McDonell**, blacksmith and wagon-maker, was born in Canada in 1859; he came to Quinnesec in 1878, and began the above business; began with his brother in 1879, and bought him out in 1882, and is now doing business on his own book.

**Patrick McKenna**, liquor dealer, was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to the United States in 1862, located in Marinette County, and remained there seventeen years in farming and liquor business; he came to Quinnesec in 1879, entering upon his present business; he has been engaged in prospecting on a large scale, and has located timber and mineral lands; has speculated in mines and real estate, and is largely interested in mines and mining lands to-day; he built a house on a farm in Marquette County where he spent eight years in farming. He was married to Miss Mary Lally, of Marquette County, in 1871. They have six children – Patrick, James, Thomas, John, Jennie and Mary Loretto.

**Hugh McLaughlin**, insurance and real estate agent, was born in the town of Brookfield, Waukesha Co., Wis., February 22, 1846; is the fourth son of James and Mary McLaughlin, who settled there in 1843; received a liberal education and farmed a few years and then went into the mercantile business in Chicago for a short time; then to Marinette, Wis., in the lumber business, then went to Menominee, and came to Quinnesec in 1877; in 1878, was elected Town Clerk, and held the office of Deputy Sheriff eighteen months; was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Poor, owns an interest in about one thousand acres of timber and mineral lands; he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and Freemasons. He was married to Miss Maggie Donovan, of Oconto, Wis., November 23, 1878.

**James H. Malloy**, railroad agent, was born in Ontario April 7, 1857, and came to the United States at the age of ten years with his parents; began railroad business at the age of seventeen as telegraph operator for a few months; then took railroad agency at Centreville, Mich., in 1874; he worked there for three years, and then came to Quinnesec as railroad and express agent; is Township Treasurer and School Assessor; has some mining interests. He was married to Miss Maria Lathrop, of Lathrop, January 9, 1877. They have two children.

# History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 4

**Benjamin Marchand**, hotel and liquor dealer, was born in Canada in 1837; came to the United States at the age of twenty-seven, locating in the Lake Superior region, running saloon, mining and contracting in wood; came to [the] Menominee Range in 1878; he has built houses in Norway, Iron Mountain and Quinnesec; he is interested in real estate in Quinnesec and in Wisconsin. He was married to Miss **Adaline Nolt**, of Canada, in 1859. They have two children.

**Elisha Morcom**, Captain [of the] Quinnesec Mine, was born in England in 1835. Came to the United States at the age of nineteen, and began mining; worked in mines, and had charge of mines in different parts of the country, and in different capacities, until 1877, when he took charge of the Quinnesec Mine as Captain for the Menominee Mining Company. He has been Mine Superintendent for the last year. Was elected Supervisor of the town in 1878. Was also elected School Director the same year. He is a Freemason. Was married to Miss **Elizabeth Ann Wicks**, of Ontonagon.

**Joseph Parry**, store manager for Pennsylvania Iron Mining Company, was born in Minnesota November 26, 1859. At the age of eighteen, he began mining in Rockland, Mich., where he remained two years; then went to Chapin as time keeper for two years; then was clerk in store for two years; then took charge of store at Quinnesec December, 1881, and last July took charge of books. Is a member of the Good Templars.

**Joseph Schaller**, druggist, was born in Wisconsin December 26, 1856. Came to the Lake Superior country in infancy, and received a liberal education here, and at the age of fifteen years began teaching school in Marquette County. He taught school two terms, and then went into the drug business for five years as clerk in Marquette County, and then went into business for himself in 1876. Came to Quinnesec in 1879 in the same business. Has also a drug store at Iron Mountain. He has been interested in many other operations; has done considerable exploring. He is Postmaster at Quinnesec, and was married to Miss **Mary A. Corbitt**, of Ishpeming in 1878.

**Amos S. Shephard**, book-keeper Pennsylvania Iron Mining Company, was born in Iowa County, Wis., May 5, 1861; received a good education, and taught in the Normal School for one year. He worked and prosecuted his studies until 1879, when he began teaching again, and taught one term, and then came to Quinnesec, and took the position of assistant book-keeper for six months, was then promoted to time-keeper for eighteen months, and was then made book keeper. He is a member of the Masonic order and the ancient order of Foresters. He owns a house and lot in Quinnesec.

# History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 5

**A. F. Wright**, of **Wright Brothers**, **merchants**, was born in **Pennsylvania** in 1845, spent his life to the age of twenty-one at school and **on a farm**, and in 1887 came to **Marinette**, and engaged in **general merchandise business**, and started at **Quinnesec** in 1877. He has been interested in **exploring** for several years, and has **located some mines**, which the firm are [*sic – is*] still developing with good prospects. He has an interest in twelve to fifteen hundred acres of mineral and mining lands. They are the agents for the South Addition to town, and handle considerable real estate.

## NORWAY.

Along the other towns of the range located along the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, may be mentioned Norway, a bright little town that has sprung up adjacent to the Norway Mine. It has two good church buildings, several well equipped business houses, and enjoys a good trade for a small town.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**Charles L. Anderson**, **hardware and broker** at **Norway**, was born in **Sweden** November 5, 1855; came to the United States in 1864, and located in **Hancock, Mich.** At the age of twenty-one he began the **carriage and blacksmith business** at **Ishpeming**, where he remained three years; he came to **Norway** in 1879, and engaged in his present business; owns some mineral and pine lands: has an interest in [*the*] **Hancock**, [*the*] **Brule** and other mines; is also **Township Treasurer**; was married to Miss **Ella A. Norberry**, of **Ishpeming**, in 1877. They have one child, **Leslie Douglas**.

**Richard Browning**, **office clerk** in **Norway** and **Cyclops Mines**, was born in **Cornwall, England**, March 18, 1864; came to the United States in June, 1881, and located at **Norway**, and engaged in **mining** three months; then worked as **time keeper** four months then came into the company's office as **clerk**, in September, 1882 and took charge of the company's mining books.

**William Dickie**, **livery and feed stable**, was born in **New Brunswick** in 1840; came to the United States in 1865; located at **Saginaw** for two years, in the **lumber business**; then went to **Marinette** four years; then to **Section 33**, **buying fur from Indians** for nine years, and came to **Norway** in 1880; here he has a **livery stable and blacksmith shop**; at **Iron Mountain, Mich.**, owns 160 acres on **Section 33**.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 6

**John P. Dunseth**, Deputy Sheriff and Town Marshal of Norway, was born in Ohio in 1850; at the age of fifteen, he went to Colorado and Kansas, and returned to Chicago in 1871, where he remained until 1877, and then came to Norway, as time keeper on the Menominee Range Railroad; was next tie contractor for C. & N. W. R. R.; then Deputy Sheriff; is Health Officer of the town was married to Miss B. L. Cadby, of Michigan, in 1878.

**James H. Gee**, merchant, was born in Ireland in 1849; came to the United States in 1855, and located in Cheboygan [*sic* – *Sheboygan*], Wis., where he remained until 1865; then went to Milwaukee, then to Green Bay in 1876 for three years, and came to Norway in the spring of 1880 when he engaged in his present business; he is Township Clerk of Norway; was married to Miss Josie Hamilton, of Green Bay, in 1876.

**Thomas Hay**, Justice of the Peace, was born in New Brunswick September 12, 1825. At the age of twenty-one, he began lumbering, which he followed until 1864, when he came to Escanaba, where he remained as carpenter four years with the C. & N. W. R. R.; he came to the Range [*Menominee Range*] in 1879, and kept hotel two years; then began railroad contracting and various other business, is Justice of the Peace and Drain Commissioner for the Town of Norway.

**Frank M. Hess, M. D.**, was born in Pennsylvania February 28, 1848. At the age of sixteen, he began as clerk for a short time; then went to school two years, and then came West, and went with Hon. S. W. Hill, exploring in copper interest for five years on Isle Royale; at the end of this time, he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Solace; studied for three years; then entered college and received a diploma in the spring of 1879 and 1880, and then went back to Calumet, and practiced one year; then he came to Iron Mountain, Mich., where he took charge of the Chapin Mine until October, 1881, and then came to Norway, and took charge of the Norway Mine, as attending physician.

**Robert Johnson**, furniture and undertaker, was born in Sweden in 1841, and came to the United States in 1864; he located in Marquette, and came to Norway in 1879; he was married to Miss Paulina M. Homburg, of Marquette, in 1875.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 7

**Levi J. Kimball, M. D.**, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1840; received a liberal education at common school; then attended a select school for two years; then taught school six years, during which time he was studying medicine; then attended medical college at Detroit one term; then six months at Ann Arbor, Mich., and six months at Detroit, graduating in the spring of 1879, at which time he came to Lake Superior to practice, and took charge of Spurr Mine for four years; came to Norway in September, 1879, where he established a drug store and went into the practice of medicine; was assistant doctor to the mine at Norway six months, he is interested in [the] Indiana, Hecla, Illinois, Maryland and St. Louis Mines; has interest in mineral and farming lands, is a member of Freemason and Odd Fellow societies.

**James B. Knight**, explorer, was born in Wisconsin March 19, 1850. At the age of eleven years, he began blacksmithing and continued until seventeen years of age, and then began mining in the copper regions and continued in the business in connection with the mercantile business to this time. Came to Norway in September, 1878, and remained four years in the employ of the Menominee Manufacturing Company as chief clerk and cashier. His wife died August 8, 1882. Is Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and School Assessor; also agent for [a] life insurance company. Is a member of the Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Temple of Honor.

**A. Levi**, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, was born in England in 1850. He came to the United States in 1879; moved in New York two years; then went to Norway and entered his present business. He was married to Miss Cinda Livy, of Europe, in 1874.

**James Nicholson**, liquor dealer, was born in Ireland March 25, 1841. Came to the United States at the age of nine, and located in the State of New York eight years. At the age of seventeen, he began running a canal boat on the Erie Canal and [the] Hudson River which he followed for seventeen years; he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1873, and began the wholesale whisky business, in which he continued seven years. Came to Norway in 1880 and started a saloon; he is also running a drug store in Norway, and is interested in exploring and developing mines; he has large interests in mineral and timber lands.

**Ambrose Phelps**, confectioner and baker, was born in New York in 1832. Was engaged in the iron business to the age of forty-five, when he went into business for himself. He is a member of the Mechanics' League, of New York. Went to California in 1861; was engaged in California in mining, and carried the mail from La Font to Gibsonville; one season made a trip to Washington Territory with a pack train of mules.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 8

**David Rosenheimer**, clerk, was born in Germany in 1856. He came to the United States in 1869; located in Washington County, and was in the mercantile and grain business for ten years; he spent one year in Milwaukee, and came to Norway in 1881. Was married July 25, 1881. Is interested in real estate in the Felch Mountains.

**John D. Sampson**, railroad and express agent, was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, October 31, 1834. At the age of fifteen, went to learn telegraphy at Houghton; then went to Baraga as operator for one year; was then at Winthrop and Clarksburg as operator, then at Houghton at school; then went to Negaunee as assistant operator; afterward went to L'Anse and was all over the copper and iron regions of Michigan, in all capacities, until May, 1880, when he came to Norway and took his present position.

Miss **Eliza Scott**, dressmaker and milliner, was born in Manchester, England, in 1854. Came to the United States when an infant. When she attained the age of four years, her mother died, and when fourteen years of age, her father died, and she was adopted by friends (farmers), with whom she learned all kinds of works and was allowed the privileges of a country school. At the age of sixteen, she came to Wisconsin and remained with her brother, engaged in dressmaking. She then came to Lake Superior, and remained in Ishpeming engaged in sewing for two years. She then came to Escanaba,

and remained a short time; then to Green Bay, attending school, from here to Ishpeming, and remained two years; and then to Norway in 1879, and began dressmaking, and soon after took charge of a store, where she is still in business.

**James E. Sortor**, photographer, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1854; went to Illinois in infancy, where he remained to the age of nineteen, at which time he went to Escanaba, Mich., in the photograph business two and one half years; he was with the C. & N. W. R. R. one year; then went to Detroit on railroad photography for four years, and came to Norway in 1880. He is a member of the order of Freemasons. He was married to Miss **Alice A. Ford**, of Detroit, Mich., in 1880. They have one child.

**Frank Toutloff**, liquor dealer, was born October 15, 1839. At the age of fourteen, he began clerking in general store in L'Original, Canada, and remained there twenty-four years; then went into the retail liquor business at Buckingham Landing for nine years; then to Cumberland, in hotel and groceries three years; then to East Templeton, city of Ottawa, in a saloon one year, then to East Templeton, in hotel seven years; then to Norway, in his present business.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 9

## **HERMANSVILLE.**

Hermansville is a small station of the line, rapidly building up and doing a good business. It has a population of about five hundred.

## **WAUCEDAH.**

Waucedah, a station on the Chicago & North-Western Railway Branch from Powers, a short distance from the village of Quinnesec, has a population of about two hundred, well represented in business; also has quite a number of charcoal kilns.

## **IRON MOUNTAIN.**

The laying out and building of the town of Iron Mountain followed the discovery, and development of the far famed Chapin Mine. The site nestles at the foot of surrounding hills that attain quite an elevation. The immediate vicinity presents some beautiful scenery and abounds in rich deposits of valuable iron ore.

In the summer of 1880, mining operations were commenced at the Chapin Mine, yet little was done until the season opened in 1881, when the value of the deposit was fully established, and the town sprang up as if the ground had been touched by a magic wand.

Its resources are found in its great mineral wealth, and the complement of business seen here is the same that is found in the many little mining towns of the Menominee Range.

It has an estimated population of 4,000, and the monthly disbursements of the several mines amount to \$70,000. The Swedish Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Churches have just effected organizations here, and erected neat frame church buildings. Iron Mountain is reached by the Menominee River Railroad, which furnishes shipping facilities for its mines to Escanaba and an outlet to all points.

## **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.**

**William S. Andrew**, of **Andrew Brothers**, clothier and furnishers, was born in **Cornwall, England**, March 22, 1842; came to **United States** in 1805; stopped a short time in **New Jersey**; then went to **Houghton** and remained two years; then he went to **Ishpeming**, where he lived fourteen years, engaged in **mining and other business**. He came to **Iron Mountain** in 1882, and established his present business, in connection with his brother, **Elisha Andrew**; he was married to Miss **Fannie Eden**, of **Mineral Point, Wis.**, in 1868.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 10

**William Bice**, Captain of the Ludington Mine, was born in England in 1833; came to the United States in 1854 and went to the Lake Superior district, to Ontonagon County, and engaged in mining; worked at the different mines in different parts of this county until 1881, when he took charge of the Hewett Mine and took charge of the Ludington Mine in 1882. He has done a amount of prospecting, and made some rich discoveries. He was one of the first settlers of Iron Mountain; is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Miss Emma Mathews, of the Cliff Mine, September 5, 1866. Made a member of the Odd Fellows in the year 1858.

**William P. Bray**, Captain of the Hewett Mine, was born in England in 1842. He came to the United States at the age of twelve, and located in Vermont. He worked in the Eastern and Northern States few years; then went to South Carolina and North Carolina for a few years, working in the mines, and then returned to Lake Superior in 1861. He was in Houghton and Ontonagon Counties, and then went back to South Carolina in the fall of 1865; then worked in Illinois for three years; in Missouri several years, and then in Duluth one or two years in Ontonagon four years. He then came to Marquette County, and went from there to Iron Mountain, Mich., in 1881. He has done some exploring, and made some good finds, one of which is the Hewett Mine, of Iron Mountain.

**Charles A. Broughton**, book-keeper for Chapin Mine, was born October 14, 1853, at Fort Ann, N. Y. Remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, when he went to Wisconsin for three years; then returned to New York, and served four years as Deputy Revenue Collector, went to Saratoga, and remained until 1878; then went to Vulcan, Mich., for one and a half years; then to Iron Mountain.

**Vivian Chellew**, butcher, was born in Cornwall, England, March 24, 1854, and came to the United States in May, 1871, and located at Copper Falls, Lake Superior; in the mines for a short time; then went to Calumet, and entered the green grocery business; then to Osceola, in the butcher business; later, he came to Iron Mountain, where he associated himself with Mr. H. G. Fisk in the butcher business. He was married to Miss Mary A. Moyle, of Calumet, in May, 1880.

# History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 11

**Oliver Evans**, railroad and express agent, was born in Berlin, Wis., January 30, 1857. At the age of seventeen, he engaged in the mercantile business with **D. J. Call**, of Grand Rapids, Wis. Six months later, he attended school in Beaver Dam, Wis., one season. When at the age of nineteen, he taught one term of school in Badger, Wis. Immediately after, he commenced the study of telegraphy in Plover, Wis., and in the spring of 1878 took charge of the telegraph office in Steven's Point, Wis., for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, where he remained for one year, then he went to Menasha, Wis., for one year. From there to Milwaukee, where he worked in train dispatcher's office, also acted as extra agent. In July, 1880, he went to Little Suamico, taking charge of station for Chicago & North Western Railway. One year later, he was removed to his present position in Iron Mountain. He was married to Miss **Olive Fisher**, of Menasha, Wis., September 21, 1881.

**John Frederick**, druggist, was born in 1850 in Europe. He came to the United States infancy, and located at Detroit until 1863, when he went to Marquette, where he remained until 1878. In [the] meantime, he was contracting at Ishpeming and other points for furnaces; went to Quinnesec in January, 1878, prospecting two seasons, and in meantime discovered the Great Chapin Iron Mine. In summer of 1879 made many other discoveries, and was out with State geologist two seasons. Is a member of Odd Fellows and Masonic orders; was married to Miss **Delia Horrigan**, of Quinnesec.

**A. Hammond**, attorney at law and general business, was born in De Pere, Wis., June 14, 1857; engaged in school and printing to the age of nineteen, when he began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in Green Bay Circuit Court May 7, 1880, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1881; came to Iron Mountain July 26, 1881. Is Health Officer of the town of Iron Mountain.

**Edward J. Ingram**, Assistant Postmaster, was born in Linden, Wis., September 27, 1861; at the age of eighteen, took position of Assistant Postmaster at Quinnesec, Mich., and, in October 1881, came to Iron Mountain, and took full charge of a drug store for **J. Schaller & Co.** In February, 1882, the firm absolved, and he went with **Mr. Fredericks** in same town and in same business, where he took charge of his store until April 17, when he took his present position with **Mr. Parent** in [the] Iron Mountain Post Office.

**H. Kamrath**, merchant tailor, was born in Europe in 1860, and came to the United States in 1880. He stayed at Appleton, Wis., for six months; then went to Sturgeon Bay, Wis., then to Quinnesec, Mich.; then to Iron Mountain, in his present business.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 12

**W. S. Laing**, of **Laing Bros.**, butchers, was born in **Scotland** in 1844; came to the **United States** in 1870, and located at **Fond du Lac, Wis.**, as clerk in the grocery business for ten years, came to **Iron Mountain** in 1880, and began his present business. Is a member of Temple of Honor, also Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**J. C. Manning**, boarding-house and hotel, was born in **New York State** in 1828. He began business at the age of sixteen in a saw mill, where he remained twenty years. He came to **Grand Rapids** in 1870, where he lived ten years. After the **Peshtigo** fire, he went to **Marinette** for twelve years, and came to **Iron Mountain** in 1880, and opened his present business.

**Edward Okeefe** was born in **Canada**, September 18, 1847. At the age of twenty-seven, he began **farming**, which he followed until the end of 1880 when he rented out his farm, and sold out in August following. He came to **Iron Mountain, Mich.**, May, 1882, where he has since been engaged in **exploring**. Was married to Miss **Mary McDonald**, of **Province of Quebec**, in February, 1874.

**Charles E. Parent**, general merchandise, was born July 6, 1845, in **Canada**. Went to **Portland, Me.**, at the age of seventeen, and began **lumbering**; went to **Menominee, Mich.**, in 1867, and there **started in the mercantile world**, where he remained until 1879, when he came to **Iron Mountain** in same line of business. Has a **store** in **Menominee**; was **Justice of the Peace** at **Menominee** eight years. Is a **Postmaster** at **Iron Mountain**; was **School Director** twelve years in **Menominee**; is a member of the Odd Fellows.

**Ruel O. Philbrook**, general merchandise, was born in **Freeport, Me.**, January 30, 1848. Received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty years, began **teaching school**, in which he continued for three years. Then he went into **mercantile business** in **Maine** eighteen months, and then went to **Peshtigo, Wis.**, in **general merchandise**. Established a **branch house** at **Iron Mountain** in 1879, it being the **first store built** in **Iron Mountain**. He got a **post office** established at **Iron Mountain**, and was the **first Postmaster**, which position he held for two years. He was one of those who suffered largely by the **Peshtigo** fire, losing both store and dwelling, with their contents, his family escaping with only their lives.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 13

**Charles M. Rogers** was born in the **East Indies** in 1853. Came to the **United States** in 1873; located in **Green Bay** for a short time, then **taught school** three months, was next in **Menominee**; then in **Peshtigo**; then in **Cranberry Marsh** three seasons, then **worked on a farm** in **Canada** three years, then came to **Marinette**; then to **Quinnesec**, and came to **Iron Mountain** September 1, 1882.

**J. Rundle**, of the firm of **Rundle & Brother**, was born in **Ontonagon County, Mich.**, in 1862. At the age of thirteen, he went to **clerk** for **Thomas Meach**, **Marquette**, four years; then to **Republic** as **machinist** for one year. In 1880, he came to **Iron Mountain**, and entered the **machine shop for the Menominee Mining Company**; worked there for one year, and then **started in business for himself**, in connection with his brother **Thomas Rundle**, in **hardware, stoves and lumber**.

**Thomas Rundle**, of the firm of **Rundle Bros.**, **hardware merchants**, was born in **England** October 13, 1857; came to the **United States** in infancy. At the age of seventeen, he began **teaching school** at **Marquette**, where he remained for two years, and then went to **Republic** five years as **time-keeper**; then to **Iron Mountain** with **Menominee Mining Company** in 1880 for one year, and then **went into business for himself in hardware, iron and stoves**, and also keeps constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of **lumber for building purpose**. He was married to Miss **Jennie M. Warner**, of **Muskegon, Mich.**, in 1882.

**Thomas B. Rundle**, **captain [of the] Chapin Iron Mine**, was born in **Cornwall, Eng.**, January 10, 1836; began **mining** at the age of nine years, and came to the **United States** in 1856; located in **Ontonagon County**, engaged in **mining**, and remained ten years; then went to **Marquette County**, and remained twelve years in **mining**; then came to **Iron Mountain, Mich.**, in 1880, when he **took charge of the Chapin Mine**; has had **charge of [the] Victoria, Fremont** and other copper mines in **Ontonagon County, Mich.** Is **Director of Schools of Iron Mountain**. Is a **Freemason** and an **Odd Fellow**.

**Carter J. Sawyer**, **attorney**, was born in **Dodge County, Wis.**, October 27, 1856; was engaged at school till the age of twenty-two, at which age he began the **study of law**; was admitted to the bar in **Dodge County** in March, 1881; taught school one season; came to **Iron Mountain** in August, 1882, to **manage branch office for Sawyer & Wait**, of **Menominee, Mich.**

**George F. Seibert**, **druggist**, was born December 21, 1853, in **Marshalltown, La.**; went to **Chicago** in 1867, and to **Marquette** in 1869; then to **Chicago** with **Buck & Rayner** in the **drug business**; in 1882, came to **Iron Mountain**, and engaged in the **drug business** with **Schaller & Co.**, taking a half interest in the business.

# *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

The Western Historical Society, Chicago, 1883 – 14

**Richard L. Selden**, farmer on Iron River, was born in Connecticut October 24, 1824; was engaged in farming and going to school till the age of sixteen, at which time he went to sea in a London packet until twenty-five years of age; then left the sea and went to California by way of Cape Horn; engaged in mining one year, and then returned to Connecticut, and was elected to the Legislature in 1856. In 1857, came West, and was engaged in civil engineering on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad for three years, took vacation of eighteen months; then to [the] Northern Peninsula [of Michigan], on survey and construction of Peninsular Railroad, until 1865; then took charge of Harvey Branch Railroad for a short time; was engaged in various occupations up to 1872, when he returned to Connecticut, and was engaged on the Connecticut Valley Railroad as engineer two years, then went to Rhode Island one year, then to the Upper Peninsula on the Menominee River Railroad two years. In 1871, he began exploring in the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan in the iron interest; has continued in the iron interest to date, and has, in the meantime, discovered some of the greatest deposits ever found; took homestead in 1878, and has been more or less engaged in farming. Was married to Miss Sarah M. Loper, of Higganum, Conn., in 1852.

**Dr. William J. Spencer** was born in 1857; began the study of dentistry at the age of twenty; has taken two courses at Ann Arbor, Mich., and began practice in 1880. He came to Iron Mountain in 1881, and located permanently.

**Jerry Sullivan**, liquor dealer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1848. At the age of eleven, began work in the stamp works at Hancock, Mich.; spent several years in Manitoba and Dakota, and returned to Hancock for a short time, then went to Florence, Mich. [sic – Wis.], and to Woodstock, Ill., and then to Iron Mountain, and engaged in his present business. In the meantime, he went to New Orleans in 1869-70; did considerable trading with the Indians in Manitoba and Dakota. Was married to Miss Delia Sullivan[,] of Marquette, in 1868.

**Thomas H. Williams**, liquor dealer, was born September 10, 1859; worked in different mines in various localities for several years, and came to the Range in 1879, and opened his present business in July, 1881.

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN A FAMILY BIBLE? – 1**

- **In years past, the family Bible was the place where family records were kept. The amount of information you can gather from this source will vary. Written family records differ widely as to trustworthiness. When entries were made in family Bibles immediately after each event occurred, they are usually very accurate and such records rank with the best that can be obtained. However, many people did not begin keeping a Bible record until several years after a marriage, and entered the births of their older children and their parents from memory.**
- **Keep the Bible away from the natural elements and protected. If you want to display the book, keep it under glass to protect it from light, dust and people.**

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN A FAMILY BIBLE? – 2**

**USE THE FOLLOWING FIVE STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN A FAMILY BIBLE.**

- 1. Locate the family Bible for your family. You will need to talk with other members of your family to find if there is one in existence and its whereabouts.**
- 2. Photocopy the family records page and the title page. If it is too fragile, you may have to transcribe this information.**
- 3. Check for loose papers inserted in the Bible – you may find obituary clippings or funeral memorial cards. Do not remove them from their original place – they may mark favorite or meaningful Bible passages. Extract any pertinent information from the saved treasures within the Bible.**

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN A FAMILY BIBLE? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING FIVE STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN A FAMILY BIBLE.**

- 4. When citing a source, make notes on who currently is in possession of the Bible and who the former owners were.**
- 5. Evaluate the information written in the Bible. Compare the written dates with the publication date of the Bible to conclude if the information and dates were recorded at the time of the event or years later.**

# *Jeremiah and Mary E. (Clandy) Bricker*

## *Family Bible Records – 1*

### **BIRTHS**

William Clark Bricker  
Born Aprile *[sic]* The 11<sup>th</sup> 1863

A Child Not Named  
Born November The 4<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1864

A Child Not Named  
Born October The 28<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1865

Jinnie E. Bricker  
Born January The First A.D. 1867

Godfrey Thomson *[sic]* Bricker  
Born September The 15<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1869

Anna Rebecca Bricker  
Born Aug. first 1877

Mary E. Bricker  
Born Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1884

### **Mother & Father of These Children**

Mary E. Bricker  
Born April The 4<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1840

Jeremiah Bricker  
Born September 28 of September *[sic]* 1837

Ellen Mary Bricker  
July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1900

Viola Irene Bricker  
Sept. 23, 1902

Jacob Michael Bricker  
July 18, 1904

Lehmar Edgar Bricker  
Aug. 23, 1906

Bernice Catherine Bricker  
Feb. 9, 1917

Paul Thompson Bricker  
Aug. 7, 1918

# *Jeremiah and Mary E. (Clandy) Bricker*

## *Family Bible Records – 2*

### **BIRTHS**

Richard Charles Bricker  
Nov. 27, 1920

Jinnie E. Bricker  
Died August The 8<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1868  
Aged 1 Year 7 Months and 8 Days

### **BAPTISMS**

[No baptisms were recorded.]

Mary E. Bricker  
Died August The 30<sup>th</sup> 1893  
Aged 53 Years 4 Months and 26 Days

### **MARRIAGES**

[No marriages were recorded.]

Anna E. Bricker  
Died June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1880  
Aged 2 yrs. 10 mo. 12 days

### **DEATHS**

William C. Bricker  
Died Aug. The 9<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1863  
Aged Three Months and 28 Days

Mary E. Bricker  
Died Feb. \_\_\_\_\_ 1894

A Child Not Named  
Died Nov. The 3<sup>rd</sup> A.D. 1864

Jeremiah Bricker  
Died Feb. 24<sup>th</sup> 1916  
Aged 78 yrs. 4 mo. 25 days

A Child Not Named  
Died Nov. The 12<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1865

Ellen Mary Bricker  
Died May 27, 1902

Viola Irene Bricker  
Died Jan. 25, 1904

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

### BEYOND THE BASICS – 2

- How do I use census records?
- How can I use maps for researching?
- How can photographs help my research?



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best

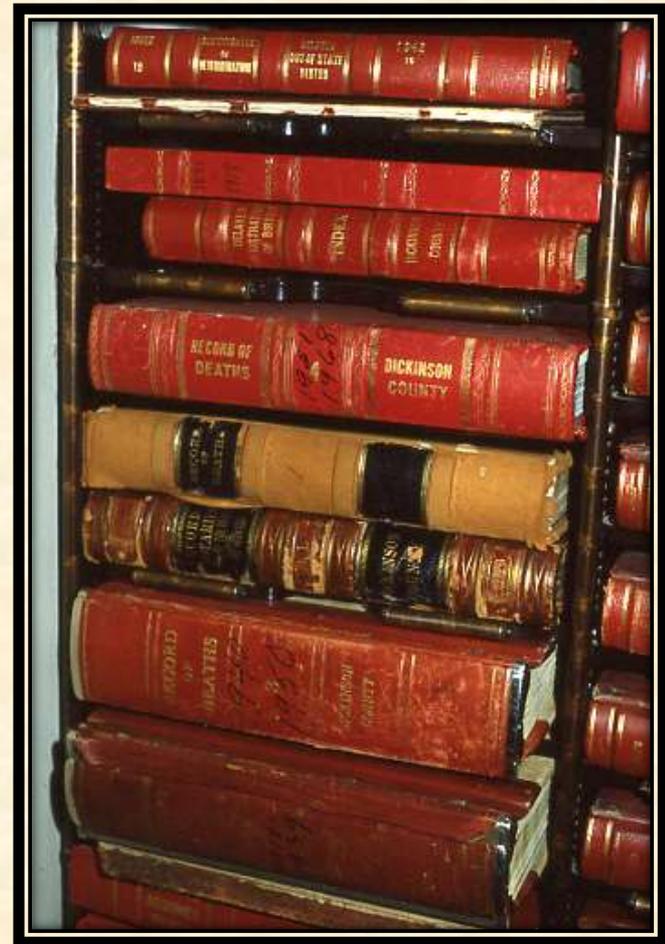
# *DICKINSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE*

*700 South Stephenson Avenue, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**County Clerk's Office  
Register of Deeds Office**



**Death Records  
Dickinson County Court House**



# PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 1

- Census records are one of the most valuable primary sources created by the federal government. Federal censuses have been taken every ten years since 1790. Some states have state censuses, and a few even have county censuses.
- Each census offers slightly different information depending on what Congress was interested in recording at that time. The earlier federal census records name only the head of household in each locality and number of males and females in different age categories. Later censuses [*beginning in 1850*] include the name of every member of the household and their relationship to the head of household, the address, birth dates, location of parents' birth, the number of years married, date of immigration, occupation and value of personal and real estates.

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## **PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 2**

- **Do not assume the relationships between those living in the house.** Sometimes a person in a household is listed as a “boarder,” but is actually a relative; or the woman in the house is the head-of-household’s sister rather than spouse and still has the same last name. Check marriage, deed and probate records to connect the people in the household.
- **Tracing a family through the census provides a migration history and the locations in which research should be centered.** As with all genealogical research, census records should be used from the present, moving backward. Many things happen in a 10-year period of any family.

## PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 3

- Enumerators visited each family in their districts and asked a set of specific questions. Those questions and the format in which they are recorded varied throughout history. People are listed in census records in enumeration order, grouped by county and state. Information was taken from house to house, neighbor to neighbor, down the streets and roads.
- Notice who your families' neighbors were. Families seldom moved alone. They moved in groups related by blood, marriage, religion, ethnic origins and social status. People tended to marry within their own social and economic groups.
- Families with the same surname as the one you are researching will be of particular interest. Look for similarities of unusual first names and coincidental places of birth.

## PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 4

- **If you do not find the family you are seeking in an index, look for those allied and associated families you have been recording as you do your research.** Just because a person is not listed in an index does not mean he was not in the original record, but you may find him or his movements through an associated family. Go directly to the census film where the associated family is listed and search the county where you think they should have been living to see if they are nearby.
- **Unfortunately, census records are prone to a variety of errors.** Perhaps a neighbor supplied the names and ages of the family members. Even if the enumerator received correct information, he may have written it incorrectly. He was working from the spoken word, translating it to paper. The copyist may have made errors.

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## PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 5

- Record the information just as you find it – make no effort to “correct” the record. Cite your source. Then check information that may be inaccurate with other records.
- County and state boundaries changed over time and, since that is how census records are filed, be aware of these changes. If you cannot locate your ancestors from one census to the next, check surrounding counties. Your ancestor may have lived in one place, but boundary changes list him in census records of a different county.

# **PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 6**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN A CENSUS RECORD.**

- 1. Get a general idea of where your family was living during a census-record period of time. This will determine which censuses you will search.**
- 2. Start with the last census taken during the life of your ancestor. Determine and locate a census.**
- 3. Search the census records, working backward until you have searched all of the censuses taken during the life span of your ancestor. If you skip a census, you may miss additional information needed to help you identify the complete family unit or earlier generations. To track the information gathered from each census, keep a log of your findings.**

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# **PART 3: HOW DO I USE CENSUS RECORDS? – 7**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN A CENSUS RECORD.**

- 4. Add the information to your records.**
- 5. Cite your sources.**
- 6. Make a copy of each census as well as the page before and after in the event family members are living nearby. File the copies with your records.**
- 7. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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# ***DICKINSON COUNTY LIBRARY***

*401 Iron Mountain Street, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Microfilm Reader-Printer  
Dickinson County Library**



**Census Records  
Dickinson County Library**



# *CENSUS RECORDS AVAILABLE AT THE DICKINSON COUNTY LIBRARY*

- **The Dickinson County Library and the Dickinson County Genealogical Society have jointly purchased all the federal census microfilms for Michigan's Upper Peninsula, beginning in 1820 through 1920. In addition, microfilms of the federal census for bordering Wisconsin counties are available for the same time period. [In the 1820 census Wisconsin was part of the Michigan Territory, and in 1830 census, Wisconsin Territory was listed with Michigan Territory.]**
- **Other Michigan counties appear on the microfilms of the federal census. There is an index available.**
- **Michigan State Census microfilms are available for Dickinson County in 1894, Houghton County in 1864 and 1874, Keweenaw County in 1894 and Menominee County in 1884.**

## **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE MAPS FOR RESEARCHING? – 1**

- **Maps can help you visualize the geographic location, terrain and living conditions experienced by your ancestors.** Libraries and archives have collections of maps, while commercial firms sell reproductions of historical maps. Different map types will supply you with a variety of information to study. Topographic maps show natural contours of the land. Mountains were a barrier to early travel. Waterways were also barriers, but served as a means of travel. This knowledge may help you find the way your family traveled from place to place.
- **Soil maps may help with emigration information.** Your ancestors knew how to grow particular crops, and when they emigrated to a new area, they looked for a region similar to their old home in terms of terrain, soil and vegetation. The agricultural schedules of the census will help you learn what crops your ancestors grew.

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## **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE MAPS FOR RESEARCHING? – 2**

- **Using a map when working with census records is imperative. Since the information is collected through the county and town limits, it would be hard to visualize and find your family without a map of their current times.**
- **Creating a generational migration map gives an overview of your ancestors' movements. It is interesting to see how far apart your ancestors started. At some point their paths crossed, their families met and their children married. In some instances, these newly allied families traveled together. It is also interesting to see the correlation between your ancestors' movements and the historical events of the day. Compare where you live now in relation to where your ancestors chose to settle.**

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE MAPS FOR RESEARCHING? – 3**

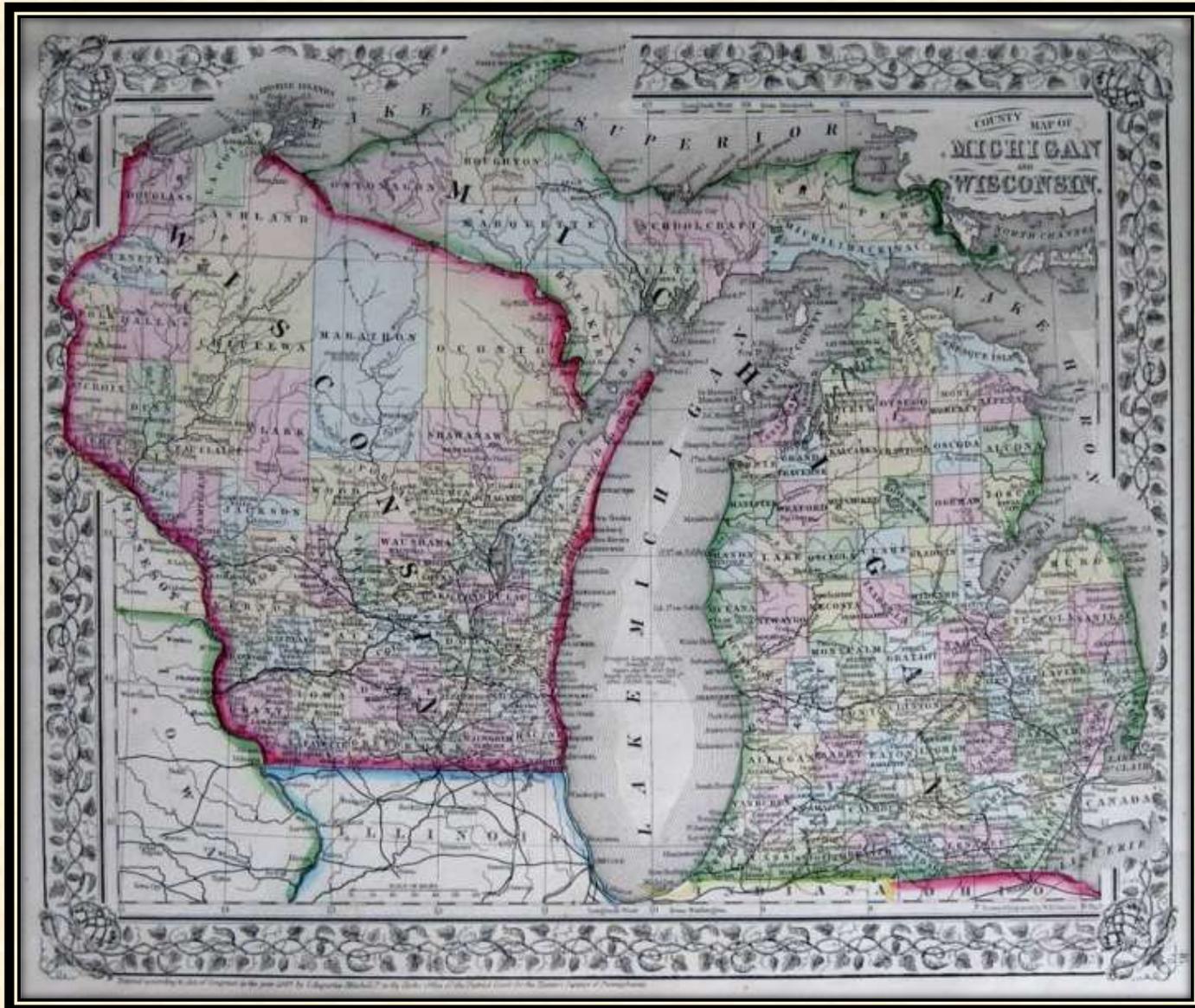
**TO HELP PICTURE IN YOUR MIND THE MOVEMENT OF YOUR ANCESTORS, MARK A MAP OF WHERE YOUR ANCESTORS TRAVELED AND LIVED.**

- **Choose a map depending on their travel patterns. If they traveled extensively, a map of the United States may be appropriate. If they jumped around in a local area, a state map may give you more detail.**
- **Depending on the map you choose, mark the county, township or location of your ancestor's residence.**
- **Make copies of your maps and file with other information for each family.**
- **If possible secure historically accurate maps of your ancestor's time – these are especially helpful when boundaries and city names changed.**

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# MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN MAP – 1867



# PART 3: HOW CAN PHOTOGRAPHS HELP MY RESEARCH? – 1

- Most vintage family photographs are tucked away in the closets, drawers and scrapbooks of older family members. These treasures should be found, preserved, copied and shared with other family members. Ask parents, aunts and uncles, grandparents, cousins, etc., if they have family photographs. If so, offer to make copies of them for other family members and have the originals preserved before returning them.
- Local museums or libraries may have photographs of previous area residents. Some local county historical societies may have photographs of prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century citizens who may also be members of your family.
- Genealogy becomes more than just collecting dates and names when a picture is found. Photographs put a face to a name, while showing the living conditions, attire, expressions and geographic area of the time.

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## **PART 3: HOW CAN PHOTOGRAPHS HELP MY RESEARCH? – 2**

- When collecting and studying family photographs it is not uncommon to see personal and physical traits that have been carried through the generations, giving a sense of belonging.

# PART 3: HOW CAN PHOTOGRAPHS HELP MY RESEARCH? – 3

## TO PROTECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS:

- Avoid touching originals. Turn pages with a pencil eraser or a rubber finger.
- Make a photocopy of the original. Make copies from the copy.
- Write facts about a photograph on a sheet of paper and secure it to the back. *Do not write directly on the photograph.*
- Keep negatives in a separate envelope from the photographs.
- Place original documents in previously labeled sheet protectors. *Do not write directly on the documents.*
- Store documents in steel file cabinets or in acid-free storage boxes.

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# DAGUERREOTYPES

Introduced: 1839; Peak Years: 1852-1854; Waned: 1858-1860



*This daguerreotype photograph of a little girl, probably taken during the Civil War, is 3-3/4" x 4-3/4". The image is on a silver-plated sheet of copper, surrounded by a gold colored (brass and copper alloy) mat, and covered with a piece of protective glass and placed in a case.*

Louis Daguerre was the inventor of the first practical process of photography. In 1829, he formed a partnership with Joseph Nicéphore Niepce to improve the process Niepce had developed. In 1839 after several years of experimentation and Niepce's death, Daguerre developed a more convenient and effective method of photography, naming it after himself – the daguerreotype.

Daguerre's process “fixed” the images onto a sheet of silver-plated copper. He polished the silver and coated it in iodine, creating a surface that was sensitive to light. Then, he put the plate in a camera and exposed it for a few minutes. After the image was painted by light, Daguerre bathed the plate in a solution of silver chloride. This process created a lasting image, one that would not change if exposed to light.

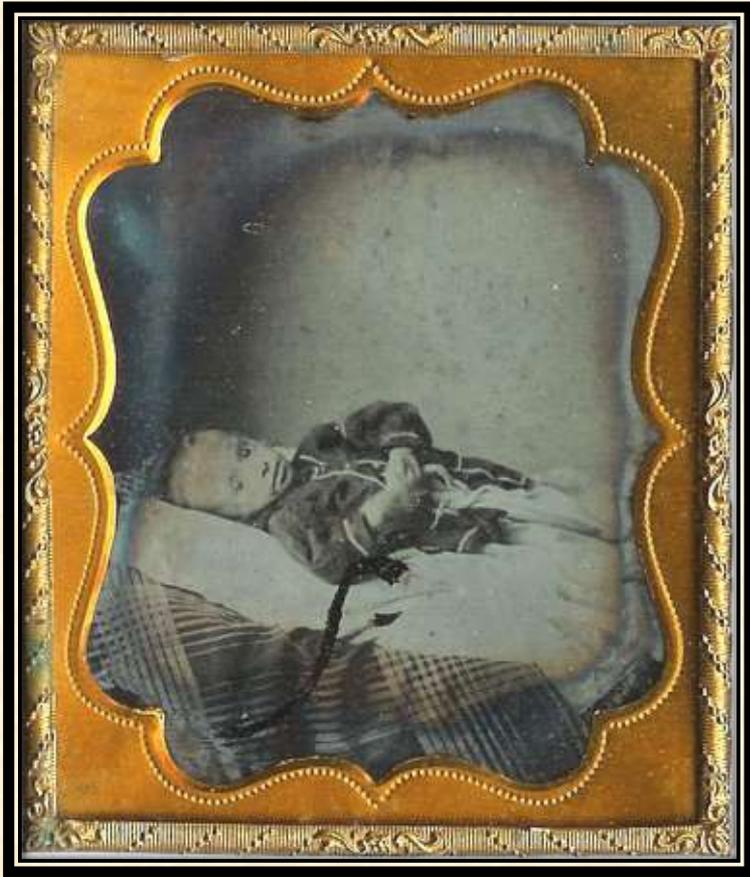
In 1839, Daguerre and Niepce's son sold the rights for the daguerreotype to the French government and published a booklet describing the process. The daguerreotype gained popularity quickly; by 1850, there were over seventy daguerreotype studios in New York City alone.

Early studio daguerreotypes required long exposure times, ranging from three to fifteen minutes, making the process highly impractical for portraiture. After Robert Cornelius and his silent partner, Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, opened a daguerreotype studio in Philadelphia about May 1840, their improvements to the daguerreotype process enabled them to make portraits in a matter of seconds.

Popularity of the daguerreotype declined in the late 1850's when the ambrotype, a faster and less expensive photographic process, became available.

# AMBROTYPES

Introduced: 1854; Peak Years: 1857-1859; Waned: 1861-1865



*This 1/6 plate Ambrotype, dating to about 1860, shows a post mortem of an infant boy. Taking pictures of deceased persons was not unusual in the nineteenth century.*

The ambrotype was a negative image produced on a glass plate, viewed as a positive by the addition of a black backing. Invented by Frederick Scott Archer, of Great Britain, James Cutting, of Boston, Massachusetts, popularized the medium in the United States. The suggestion for the name ambrotype came from Cutting's associate Marcus Root, who based the name on the Greek word *ambrotos*, meaning "immortal."

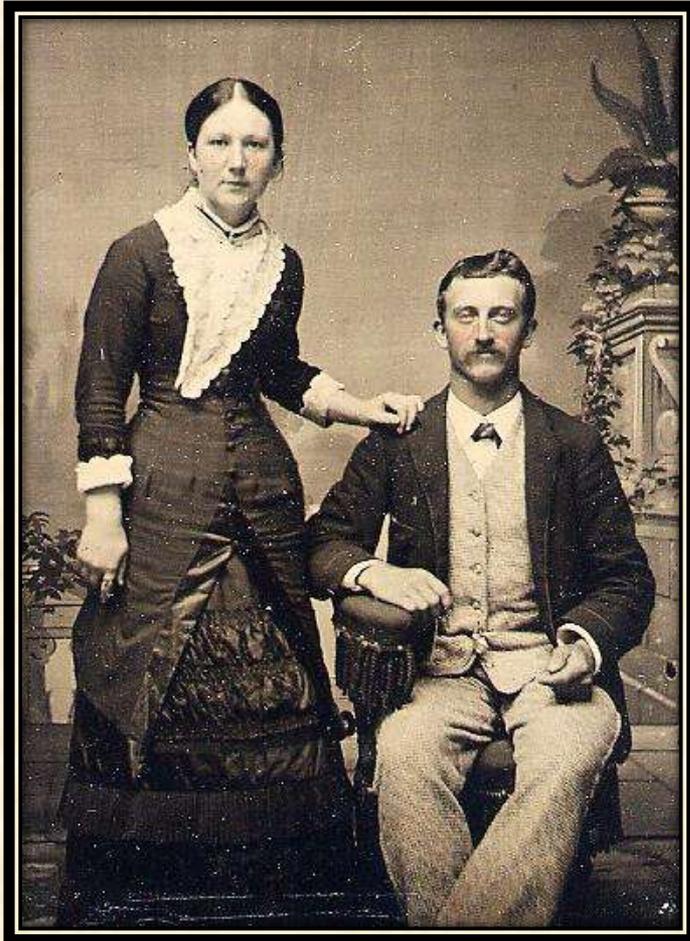
The ambrotype is an early variation of the wet collodion process. The ambrotype was made by slightly underexposing a glass wet plate in the camera. The finished plate produced a negative image that appeared positive when backed with velvet, paper, metal or varnish.

By 1856, ambrotypes were being made by almost every major gallery in America and by many in Europe. During the peak years, 1856 and 1857, ambrotype production surpassed daguerreotype production and signaled the beginning of the end for the daguerreotype.

The major faults of the ambrotype were fragility and the necessity of using a black backing. Neither of these problems existed in the tintype process which was making its debut at this time.

# TINTYPES

Introduced: 1856; Peak Years: 1860-1863; Waned: 1865-1867



*This tintype of Emma Sarah Hay (1863-1947) and William Eugene Watterworth (1856-1939), great-grandparents of William John Cummings, dates from about 1884.*

The tintype, also called a melainotype or a ferrotype, is a negative image produced on a thin iron plate, viewed as a positive due to undercoating of black Japan varnish.

A thin sheet of iron was used to provide a base for light-sensitive material, yielding a positive image. Tintypes are a variation of the collodion wet plate process. The emulsion is painted onto a japanned (varnished) iron plate, which is exposed in the camera. The low cost and durability of tintypes, coupled with the growing number of traveling photographers, enhanced the tintype's popularity.

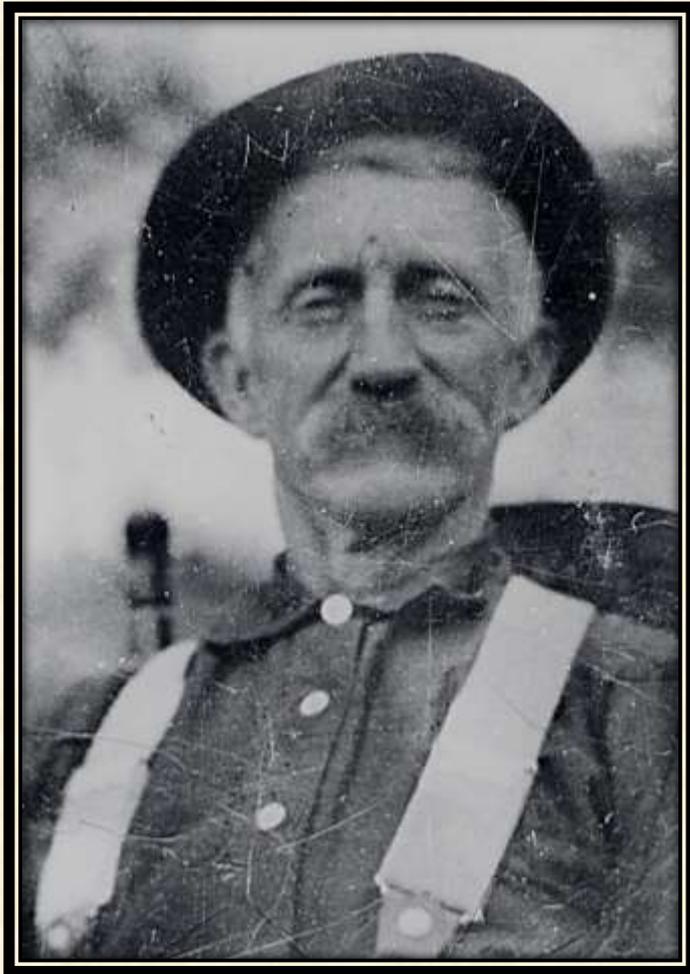
Tintypes, patented in 1856 by Hamilton Smith, were another medium that heralded the birth of photography.

The last tintypes to be contained in cases were produced around 1867.

Tintypes were produced in various other forms until about 1930.

# TINTYPES

Introduced: 1856; Peak Years: 1860-1863; Waned: 1865-1867



*This tintype William Eugene Watterworth (1856-1939), great-grandfather of William John Cummings, dates from 1920-1930.*

The tintype, also called a melainotype or a ferrotype, is a negative image produced on a thin iron plate, viewed as a positive due to undercoating of black Japan varnish.

A thin sheet of iron was used to provide a base for light-sensitive material, yielding a positive image. Tintypes are a variation of the collodion wet plate process. The emulsion is painted onto a japanned (varnished) iron plate, which is exposed in the camera. The low cost and durability of tintypes, coupled with the growing number of traveling photographers, enhanced the tintype's popularity.

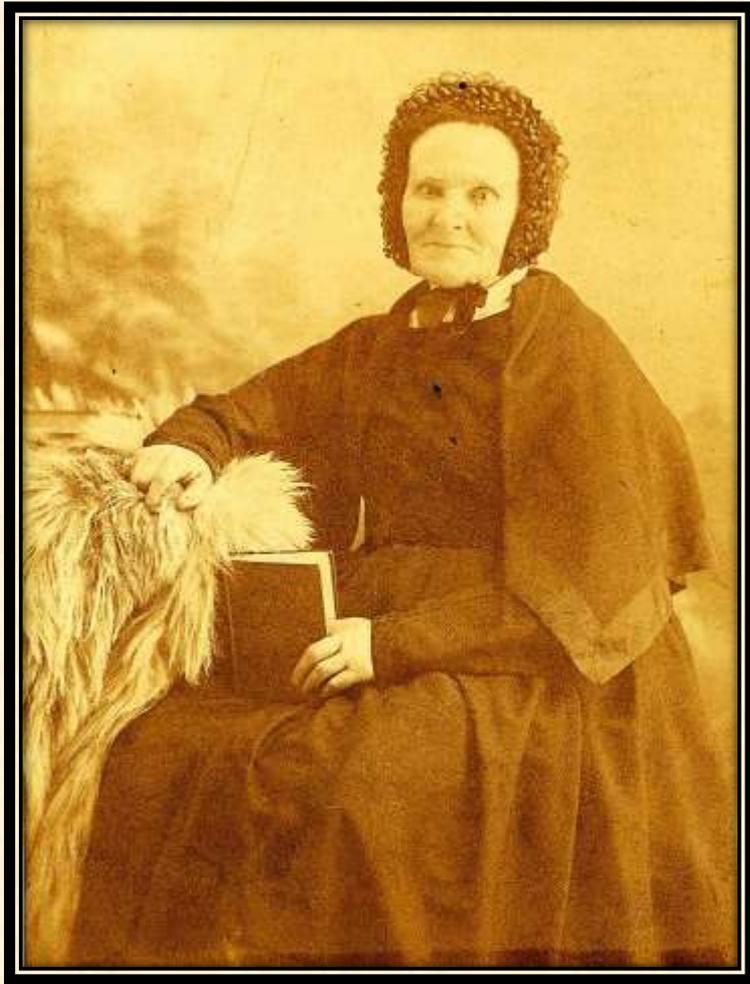
Tintypes, patented in 1856 by Hamilton Smith, were another medium that heralded the birth of photography.

The last tintypes to be contained in cases were produced around 1867.

Tintypes were produced in various other forms until about 1930.

# WET PLATE NEGATIVES

Introduced: 1850; Peak Years: 1860-1890; Waned: 1890-1910



*This cabinet card of Mrs. Enoch (Jane Rees) Thomas (1806-1898), third-great-grandmother of William John Cummings, dates from about 1890.*

In 1851, Frederick Scoff Archer, an English sculptor, invented the wet plate negative. Using a viscous solution of collodion, he coated glass with light-sensitive silver salts. Because it was glass and not paper, this wet plate created a more stable and detailed negative.

Photography advanced considerably when sensitized materials could be coated on plate glass. However, wet plates had to be developed quickly before the emulsion dried. In the field this meant carrying along a portable darkroom.

The wet-plate process actually forms the foundation for a number of image types: the ambrotype, tintype, carte de visite, cabinet card, and nearly all paper prints produced from 1860 until 1880 made use of the collodion wet-plate process.

Of these, only the tintype did not employ the use of a glass plate.

# ALBUMEN PRINTS

Introduced: 1850; Peak Years: 1860-1890; Waned: 1890-1910



*This carte de visite of Mrs. Archibald (Elizabeth Thomas) Hay (1837-1921), second-great-grandmother of William John Cummings, dates from about 1875-1880.*

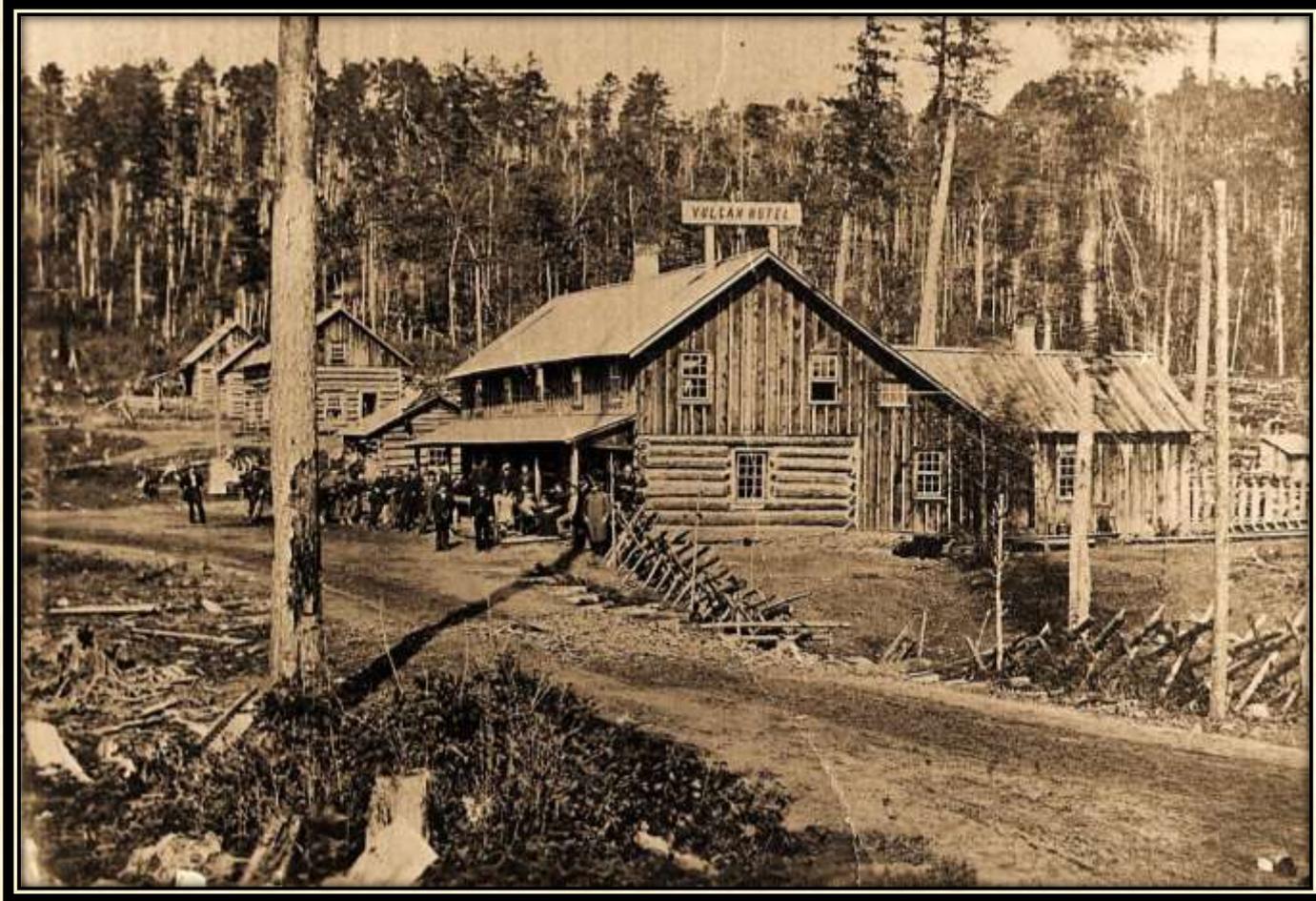
The albumen print, a positive print produced from a glass negative on paper coated with a combination of egg whites mixed with ammonium chloride, was invented by French calotypist Louis-Desire Blanquart-Evrard.

The shadow tones of albumen prints range from golden brown to reddish to gray-black, and the surface textures vary from dull to glossy. Most exhibit yellowing of the albumen base, but this is not always the case.

As the 1860's approached, itinerant and travel photographers found the wet plate-albumen process well suited for photography on the trail. The traveling photographer required a portable system which would include a large wet-plate camera; a collection of clean and well protected glass plates; bottles of collodion and chemicals; various trays and utensils; and some sort of darkroom (a wagon for some, a tent for most).

# ALBUMEN PRINTS

Introduced: 1850; Peak Years: 1860-1890; Waned: 1890-1910



The Vulcan Hotel, said to have been opened by Lewis Young Whitehead in 1878, was the first hotel on the Menominee Range. In late November, 1879, workmen were putting up a large addition to accommodate guests. A printed caption on the cardboard mount below this albumen print reads: **VULCAN HOTEL, Mich., Lew Whitehead, Proprietor. Photographed October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1880, by L.C. Miller, Green Bay, Wis.** The hotel was located on the west side of Mission Street, and some early log residences typical of early settlements on the Menominee Range are visible to the north of the hotel [Dr. John Newkirk]

# CARTES DE VISITE

Introduced: 1854; Peak Years: 1859-1866; Waned: 1870-1905



*This unidentified carte de visite, taken at the Haines & Wickes Studio in Albany, New York, bears a tax stamp dated 1866.*

During the early years (1854 to 1857), the “carte” was popular on a limited basis throughout Europe. By 1858, it had spread to America, and by 1860, photographers around the world were producing more cartes de visite than any other type of photograph.

During the years 1860 to 1865, Americans learned all too well the ability of the photograph to capture and hold a memory. Photography was so popular during the Civil War that a special revenue bill was passed requiring an additional tax stamp to be affixed to photographs sent through the mail.

Sitting for a carte de visite portrait was not much different from previous sitting processes except that the carte sitter was surrounded by many elaborate “furnishings.” Pillars, pedestals, ornate velvet settees, elegant draperies, and detailed painted backdrops were all tools of the trade for a carte photographer. The ever-present head rest was always hiding somewhere, and its “third foot” often made an appearance in standing portraits.

HAINES & WICKES,  
Photographers,  
478 BROADWAY,  
Albany, N. Y.



# REVENUE STAMPS USED DURING THE CIVIL WAR ERA

June 30, 1864 – August 1, 1866



Faced with the financial demands of the Civil War, the federal government issued the Revenue Act of 1862. This Act created ways to raise new revenue, as well as formed the Department of Internal Revenue. Nearly every kind of document was taxed, including deeds, insurance policies, telegrams and stock certificates, as well as items which were considered luxuries, such as playing cards, liquor, tobacco, matches and perfume. Revenue stamps were designed to be affixed to these various items proving that the tax had been paid.

An act of Congress passed on June 30, 1864 placed a new tax on "photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes or any other sun-pictures." Photographers were required to affix a properly denominated revenue stamp on the back of the image and cancel it by initialing and dating it in pen. There was not a special stamp created for photography, so stamps for bank checks, playing cards, certificates, bills of lading, etc., are found on photographic images. These were accepted by the federal government as long as the denomination was appropriate.

# REVENUE STAMPS USED DURING THE CIVIL WAR ERA

June 30, 1864 – August 1, 1866



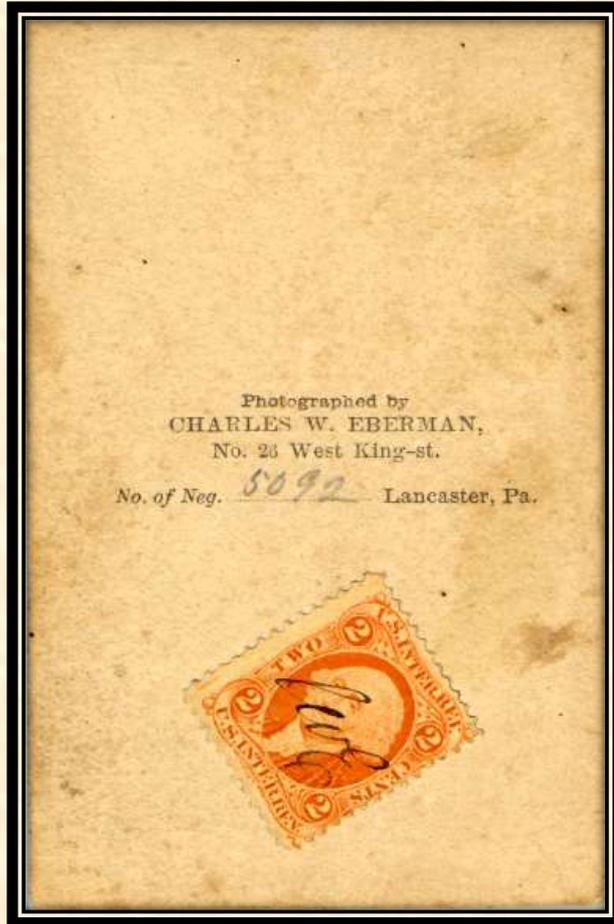
The amount of tax paid was determined by the cost of the image. Images costing less than 25 cents required 2-cent stamps (blue/orange); those costing between 25 and 50 cents required 3-cent stamps (green); those costing 50 cents to a dollar required 5-cent stamps (red). Images costing more than a dollar required 5 cents for each additional dollar or fraction thereof.

The majority of images, particularly cartes de visite and tintypes, cost between 25 and 50 cents. Thus you will most likely find 2 or 3 cent stamps affixed to them. Most of these stamps feature the head of George Washington, and are found in orange, red, blue, or green. The rarest is the red one cent "playing card" stamp, and the most common is the orange two cent "playing card" example. In March of 1865, there was a reduction of tax to one cent on the under 10-cent images.

The stamp tax on photographs was repealed on August 1, 1866, and revenue stamps no longer appeared on images after that date. Thus, you will not find tax stamps on cabinet card images, which became popular after this date.

# CARTES DE VISITE

Introduced: 1854; Peak Years: 1859-1866; Waned: 1870-1905



*This unidentified carte de visite, was taken between June 30, 1864, and August 1, 1866 at the Charles W. Eberman Studio in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and has a 2-cent revenue stamp.*

# CARTES DE VISITE

Introduced: 1854; Peak Years: 1859-1866; Waned: 1870-1905



*This unidentified carte de visite, taken during the Civil War era at the C.B. Brubaker Studio in Houghton, Michigan, has square corners and two gold lines imprinted as a border.*

## DATING THE CARTE DE VISITE

A number of characteristics of the carte de visite mount can be used as an aid in determining the approximate date of the image it contains. Pre-Civil War cartes were usually attached to thin, unadorned, white or cream-colored card mounts with square corners. From about 1860 to 1868, the images were attached to the same thin cardboard stock with square corners but usually with one or two gold or red lines imprinted as a border. After 1863, some cards were imprinted with a representation of an oval picture frame into which the image was glued.

After 1869, a thicker card was used, and after 1871, the corners were rounded. Various colored card mounts were introduced around 1873, and by 1875, beveled edges trimmed in gilt were in use. By 1880, the card stock was thick and sturdy, and rich, dark colors were common. The back of these cards contained the photographer's logo, incorporated into elaborately printed designs. In 1890, cards were again made thicker, with scalloped or other fancy edges.

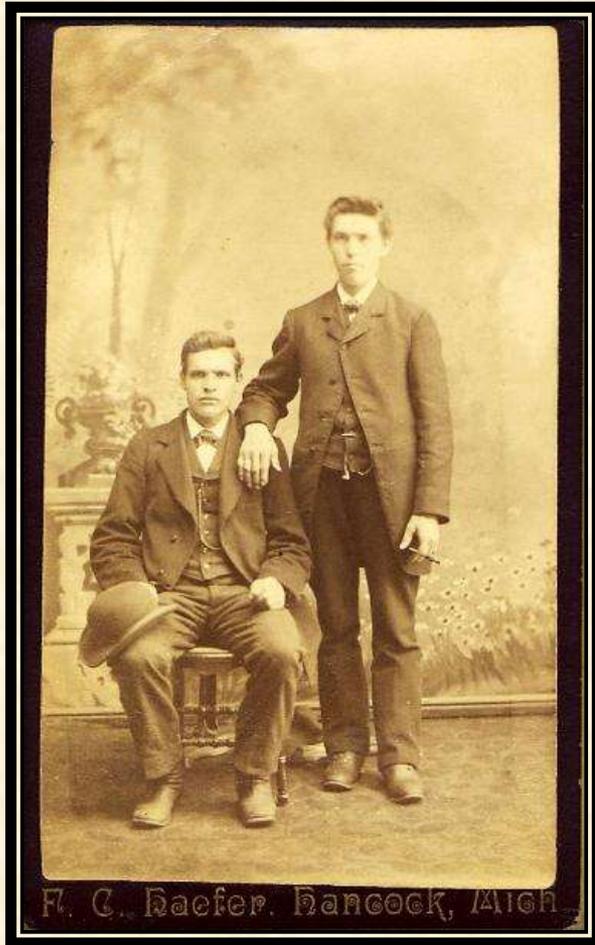
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*This unidentified carte de visite, taken between 1875 and 1885 at the F.C. Haefler Studio in Hancock, Michigan, has a colored mount and beveled edges trimmed in gilt.*

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



*Note the dark wedding dress in this cabinet card photograph by the Eskil Studio, ca. 1890-1900.*

Despite the great success of the carte de visite during the early 1860's and its continued popularity thereafter, demand was high for a new larger type of portrait which could be made for a reasonable price. The public had quickly become accustomed to the family album, but the tiny cartes just seemed too small.

In 1863, Windsor & Bridge, photographers in London, England, announced a new large card photograph four times larger than the carte de visite consisting of a 4" x 5 1/2" albumen print on a 4 1/4" x 6 1/2" cardboard mount.

Prior to the production of albums for the new format, the large cards were prominently displayed in the drawing room cabinet, thus inspiring the name cabinet card.

American photographers waited for the innovation to prove itself before taking up the new format in 1866.

Retouching was an important feature of the cabinet card process. The large negative could be carefully doctored by the artist to eliminate wrinkles, blemishes, and stray strands of hair.

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920

## DATING CABINET CARDS

Generally, in comparison to the carte de visite, the cabinet card has a sharper image, a shinier finish, and is in cleaner condition.

Earliest cabinet mounts were lightweight and light in color, often with a thin red line near the edge. After 1880, various colors were used, and the area below the image usually contained the photographer's imprint.

Cards with gold, beveled edges date from the period of 1885 to 1892 (approximately). Maroon-faced cards were produced during the 1880's, and cards from the 1890's often had scalloped or notched edges and were imprinted with elaborate patterns on the back.

Because the time periods for these various features often overlapped, cabinet cards are slightly more difficult to date than cartes de visite. Also, many cabinet card photographers used plain, unadorned mounts throughout the period of production.



*Note the notched edges on this Eskil & Lee photograph, ca. 1888-1890.*

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*Note the notched edges on this Eskil & Peters photograph, ca. 1890-1891.*

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*Note the white wedding dress in this cabinet card photograph by the Eskil Studio, ca. 1891-1900.*

# CABINET CARDS

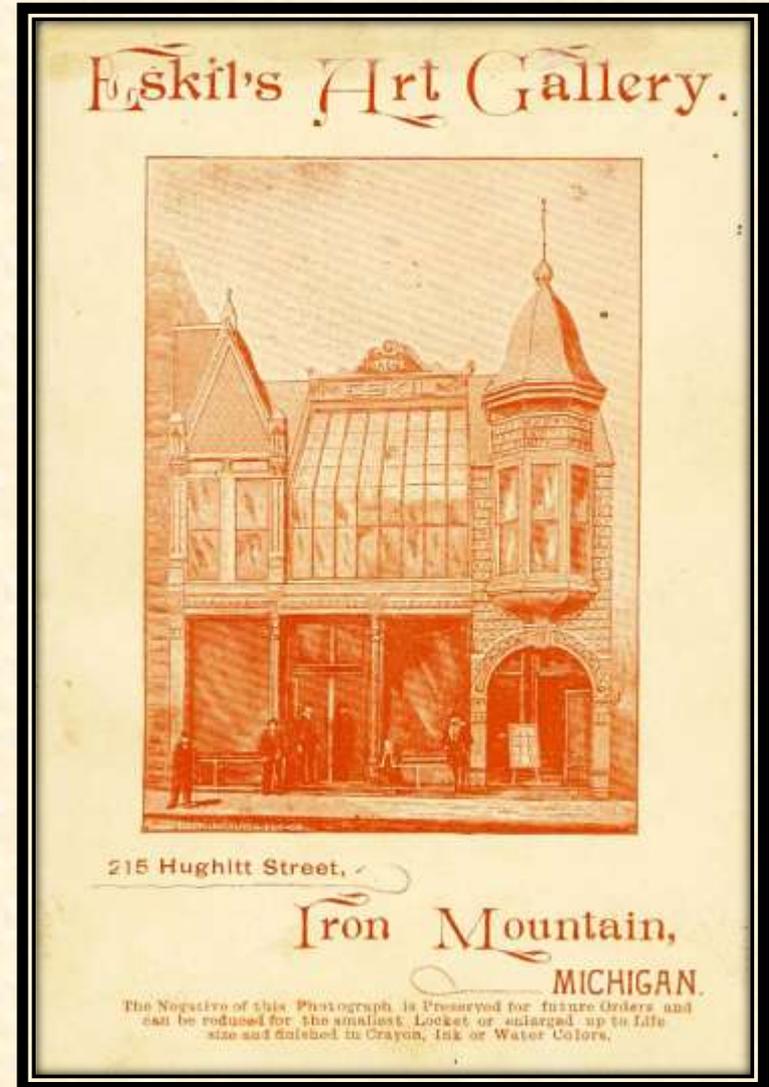
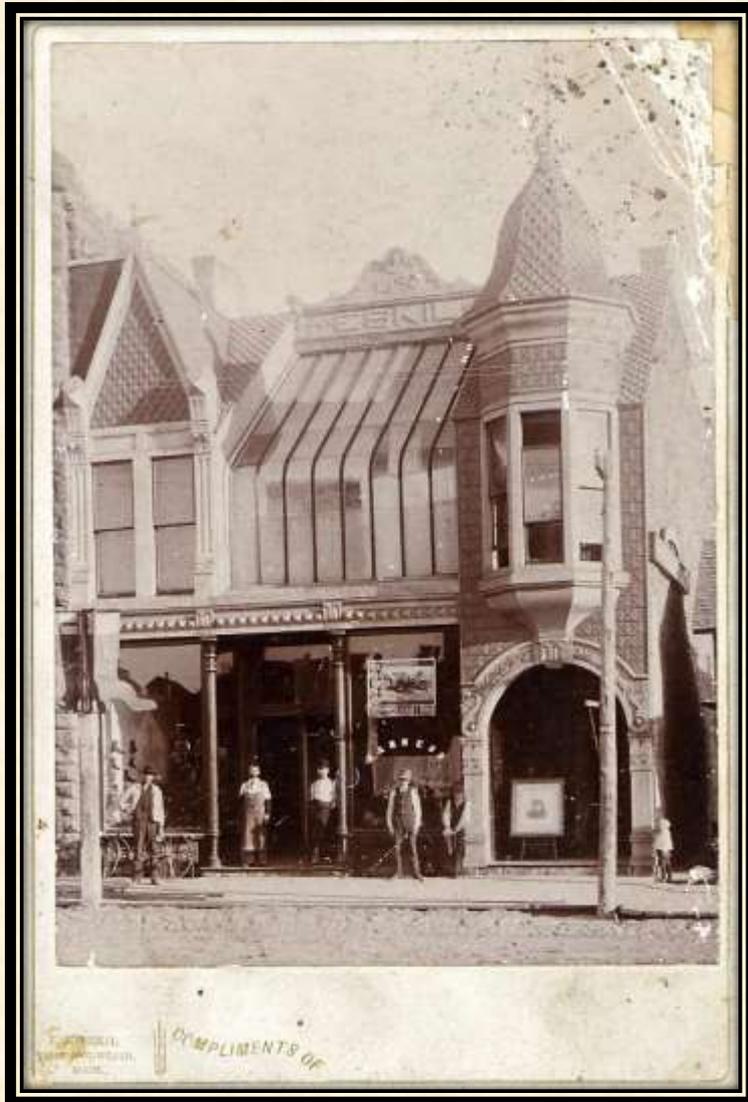
Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



**ESKIL, Jorgen Johansen (1886-1905, Iron Mountain):** Born in 1857 or 1858, Eskil emigrated from Norway to the United States in 1880; purchased **H. Stonach's** photograph gallery on Central Avenue, **Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin**, taking possession July 4, 1883; operated branch studios in: **Iron Mountain, Michigan, Eskil & Lee, (1888-1890, Iron Mountain), Eskil & Peters (1890-1891, Iron Mountain); Norway, Michigan, Bordewich & Eskil (1888-1891, Norway); Crystal Falls, Michigan, and Iron River, Michigan**, all by the late 1880's or very early 1890's; **Olaf Hansen** was in charge of the Iron River photograph gallery beginning late in the spring of 1889; mounts from Iron Mountain from the 1880's note "**Stromsten, Operator**"; built **Eskil's Art Gallery** at 215 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, Michigan, in the summer and fall of 1891, moving to Iron Mountain from Florence; listed in 1892-1894 and 1902-1903 directories; basically retired from photography in about 1905; died January 14, 1942, in Iron Mountain, Michigan.

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920

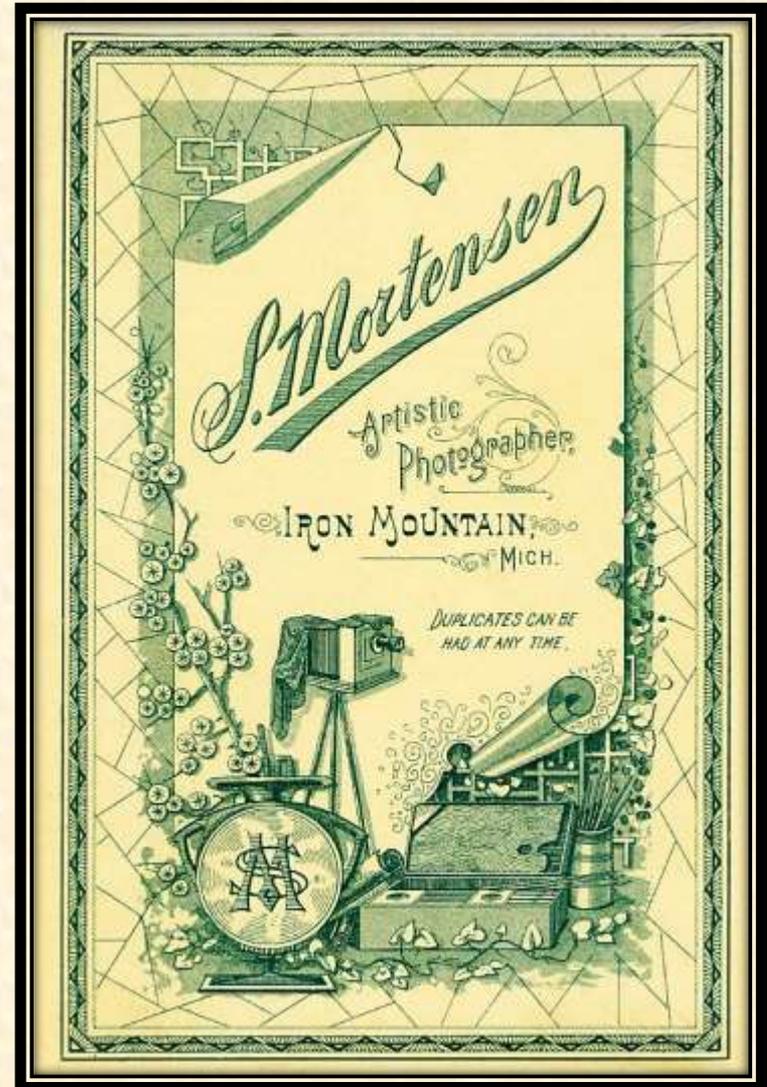
**BORDEWICH, Richard (1888-1896, Norway):** Managed **Jorgen J. Eskil's** Iron Mountain, Michigan, photograph gallery by August, 1888; purchased half-interest in **Jorgen J. Eskil's** Norway, Michigan, photograph gallery, formerly owned by **James E. Sortor**, in early September, 1888, forming **Bordewich & Eskil (1888-1891, Norway)**; Bordewich & Eskil built a new gallery on Nelson Street, Norway, Michigan, which opened in the fall of 1889; later **Bordewich & Co. (ca. 1892, Norway)**, **Bordewich & Lind (ca. 1893, Norway)** and **R. Bordewich & Co. (ca. 1894, Norway)**; sold photograph gallery to **Henry Elmggaard** in May, 1896; returned to Cristiana, Norway, Europe, where he died May 9, 1898.

**DAHL, O.T.:** Working with **Bordewich & Eskil** in Norway, Michigan, by late fall, 1888; hired by **W. John Corin** in mid-January, 1889; short-lived partnership with **Edward Anunson (Dahl & Anunson, 1889, Norway)** in 1889 in Norway, Michigan; planned to return to Norway, Europe, in the late fall, 1889, and may have operated independently prior to that time.

**MORTENSEN, Sophus H. (1888-1911, Iron Mountain):** Born in Germany to Danish parents in 1860 or 1861; immigrated to the United States in 1885; came to Iron Mountain, Michigan, in 1886; in partnership with **Hans A. Hansen (Hansen & Mortensen, 1888-1890, Iron Mountain)**, operating in their new building on Stephenson Avenue opposite the Milwaukee & Northern Depot, Iron Mountain, according to newspaper advertisement running through most of 1889; apparently operating alone as **S. Mortenson & Co. (ca. 1890, Iron Mountain)** by February, 1890; operated as **Murdoch & Mortenson (1891, Iron Mountain)** in 1891; listed as operating a photograph gallery in the Cameron Block, 309 Stephenson Avenue, Iron Mountain, in the 1892-1894 Iron Mountain directory; listed as photographer in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, in 1894; listed as photographer in Marinette, Marinette County, Wisconsin, in 1894-1895; leased photograph gallery at Marinette, Marinette County, Wisconsin, in 1896; working at 309 Stephenson Avenue, Iron Mountain, Michigan from 1896-1911; listed as photographer in Niagara, Wisconsin, in 1903-1904; died May 26, 1913, on the St. Paul passenger train near Coleman, Wisconsin.

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920

## DATING CABINET CARDS

Generally, in comparison to the carte de visite, the cabinet card has a sharper image, a shinier finish, and is in cleaner condition.

Earliest cabinet mounts were lightweight and light in color, often with a thin red line near the edge. After 1880, various colors were used, and the area below the image usually contained the photographer's imprint.

Cards with gold, beveled edges date from the period of 1885 to 1892 (approximately). Maroon-faced cards were produced during the 1880's, and cards from the 1890's often had scalloped or notched edges and were imprinted with elaborate patterns on the back.

Because the time periods for these various features often overlapped, cabinet cards are slightly more difficult to date than cartes de visite. Also, many cabinet card photographers used plain, unadorned mounts throughout the period of production.



*Note the dark green mount on this cabinet card photograph by the S. Mortensen & Co., ca. 1890.*

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*Note the dark wedding dress in this cabinet card photograph by Bordewich & Lind, ca. 1893.*

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*Note the long suitcoat in this cabinet card photograph by the Eskil Studio, O.T. Dahl, Operator, ca. 1888.*

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



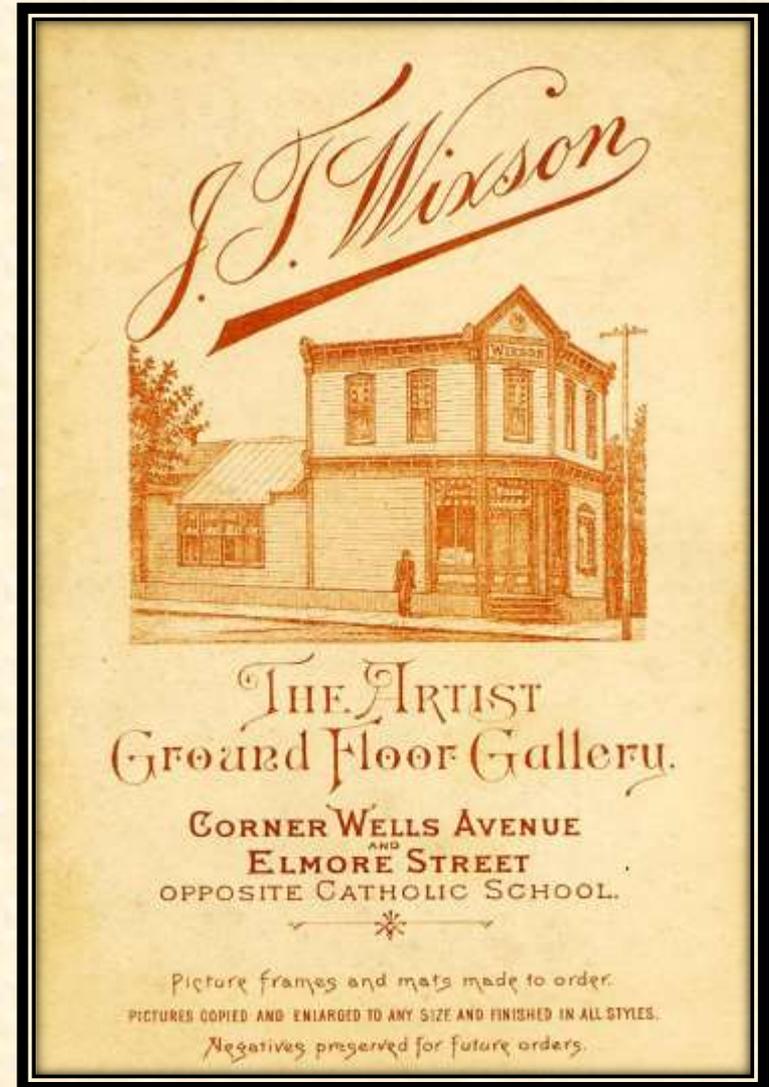
*Olaf J. Hansen*



**HANSEN, Olaf J.:** Born in Norway, Europe, in November, 1870; immigrated to the United States in 1883; in charge of **Jorgen J. Eskil's** new branch photograph gallery in Iron River, Iron County, Michigan, beginning in late spring, 1889; photographer in Iron River, Michigan, from 1894-1931. **Olaf J. Hansen**, a nephew of **Jorgen J. Eskil**, was one of the pioneer photographers in Iron County.

# CABINET CARDS

Introduced: 1863; Peak Years: 1870-1900; Waned: 1905-1920



# DRY PLATE NEGATIVES AND HAND-HELD CAMERAS

Introduced: 1879; Peak Years: 1880-1900; Waned: 1900-1920



*This cabinet card of Mrs. Gottlieb (Rosina Kathrina Schmid) Pfeiffer (1866-1934), great-grandmother of William John Cummings, and her son Frederick Johannes (1889-1941), was taken in about 1889-1890.*

In 1879, the dry plate was invented, a glass negative plate with a dried gelatin emulsion. Dry plates could be stored for a period of time. Photographers no longer needed portable darkrooms and could now hire technicians to develop their photographs. Dry processes absorbed light quickly – so rapidly that the hand-held camera was now possible.

Gelatine dry plates were usable when dry and needed less exposure to light than the wet plates.

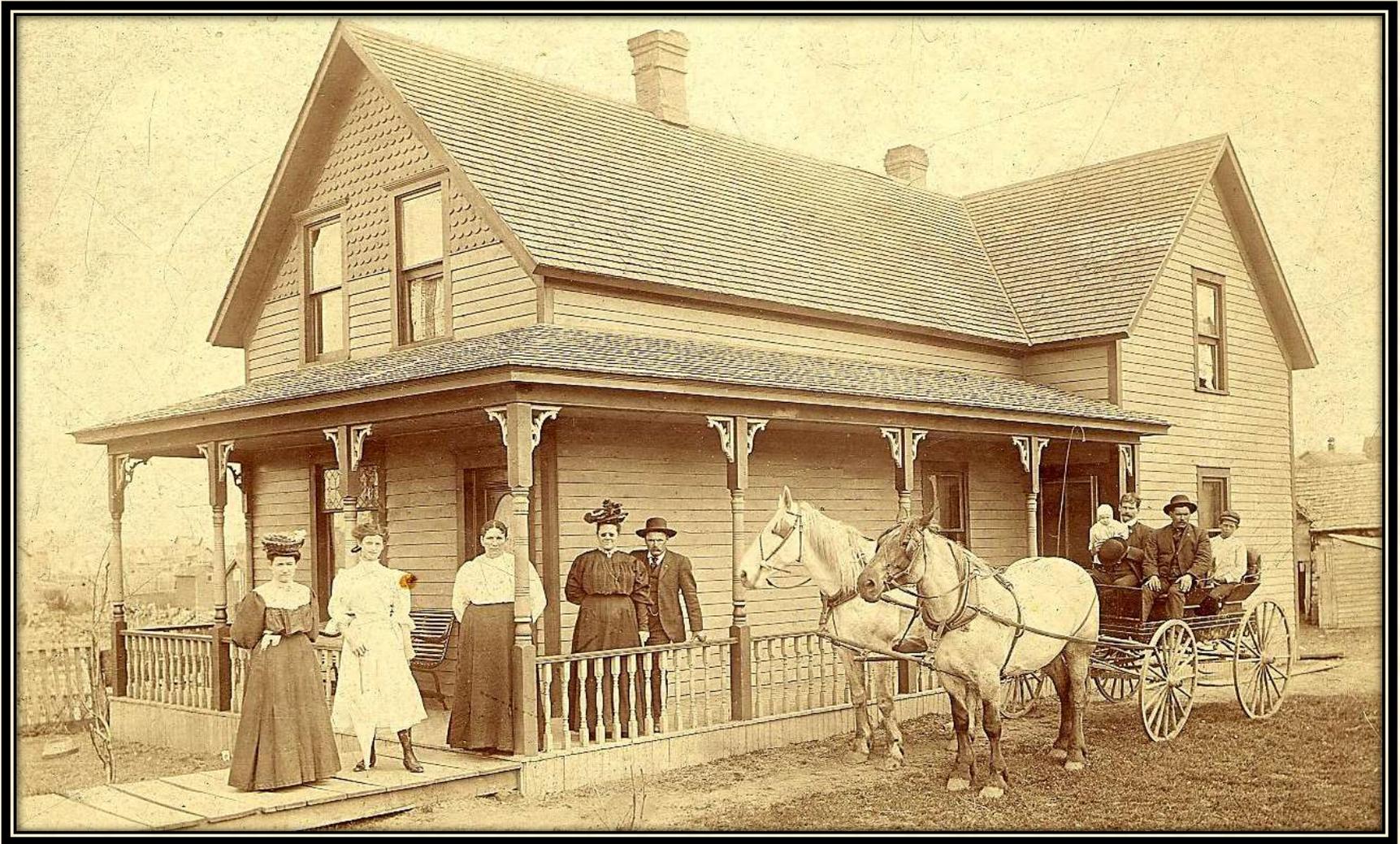
After the introduction of the dry-plate system around 1880, cabinet card photographers used factory-sensitized plates that could be exposed throughout the day, then processed all at once. Even with the advent of gelatin-based papers, albumen prints remained the choice of most cabinet portrait artists until after the turn of the century.

## Sons of Herman, Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan



Sons of Herman, a German fraternal organization in Crystal Falls, Michigan, pictured in about 1890-1900: (back row, left to right) Mr. Breining, Mr. Cameron, Jacob “Jake” Bender, Richard Wehse, John Bauer (married to Caroline Schmid); (middle row, left to right) Adolph Sutter, Frederick Schmid, Jacob “Jake” Bauer, Sr. (brother to John Bauer and father to Rose Bauer Schmid, wife of Frederick Schmid), Jacob Bauer, Jr., (son of Jacob “Jake” Bauer, Sr.); (front row, left to right) Ernest Deile, Casper Aberley and Gottlieb Pfeiffer. The photograph was taken by James McCourt, a Crystal Falls photographer. Sophia (Pfeiffer) Cummings identified the members. This is a large, card-mounted photograph. *[William John Cummings]*

## The George and Marie (Martel) Moore Family, ca. 1910



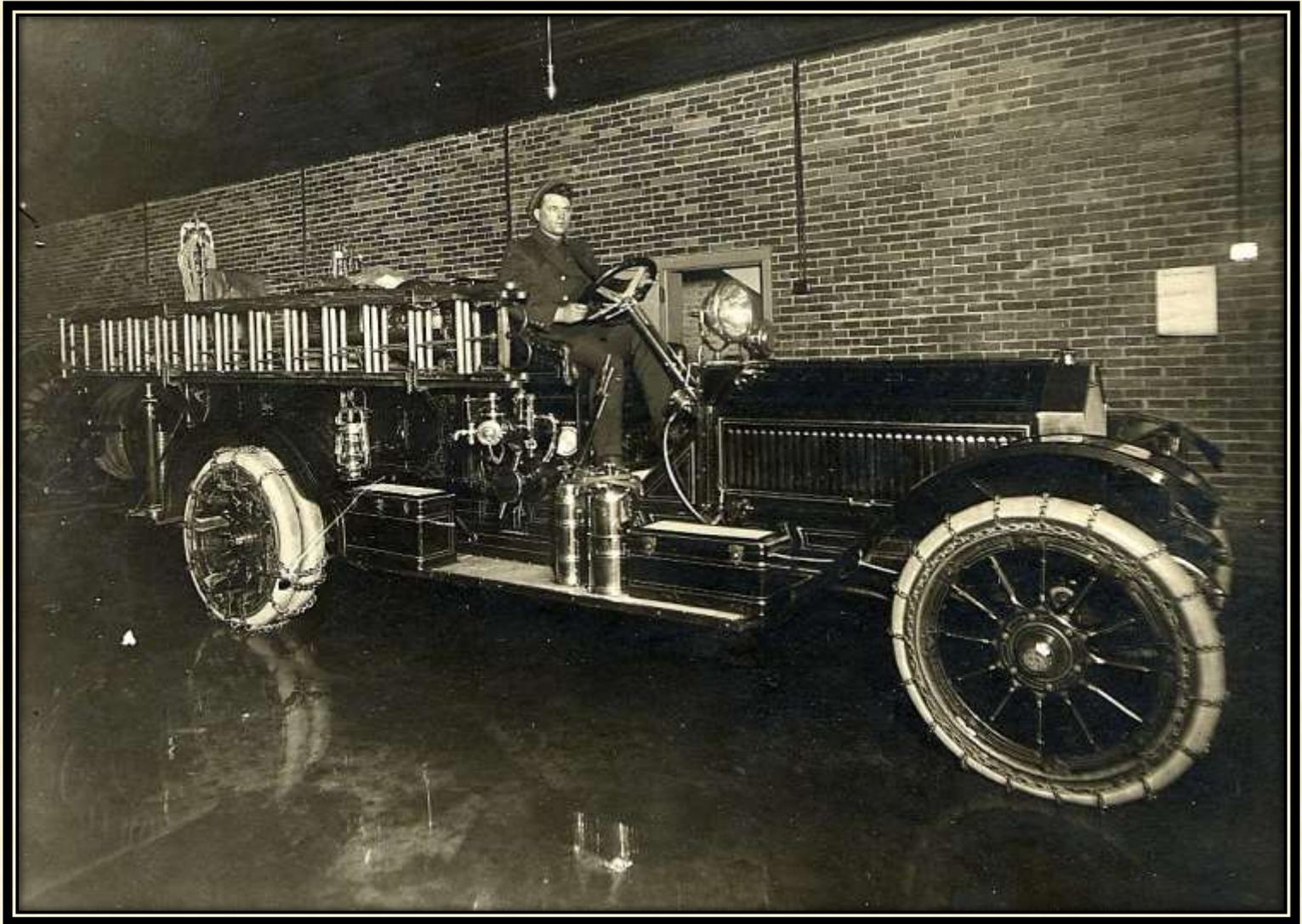
The George and Marie (Martel) Moore family posed at their home in Stambaugh, Iron County, Michigan, in about 1910. Matilda (Moore) Wall, daughter; Irene Moore, daughter; Marie (Martel) Moore, wife of George and mother; Mary (Moore) Cummings Gressel, daughter; and Joseph Gressel, Mary's husband, stood on the front porch and wooden sidewalk, while George Moore, husband of Marie and father, sat in the wagon, wearing his hat with an unidentified son and two grandchildren. This is a medium-sized card-mounted photograph. *[William John Cummings]*

## Crystal Falls, Michigan, Class of 1911



Crystal Falls High School Class of 1911: (back row, left to right) Mrs. Al (Bertha Erickson) Burrige, daughter of Capt. Erickson of the Dunn Mine; Mrs. Joe (Edna Bjork) Leonard, daughter of Capt. Arvid Bjork of the Bristol Mine; Ella Corbett, Ed Burling, John Cassidy, son of John Cassidy and later manual training teacher at Crystal Falls High School; Sigrid Stolberg, Vina Russell, who later taught grade school at Crystal Falls; and Mrs. George (Mary Jacka) Wilson; (middle row, left to right) Emma Savlin, Leola Robbins, Mrs. Otto (Hazel Parks) Gundstrom; Acting Principal Crane, Margaret Russell; Mrs. Abe (Mabel Richards) Gundstrom and Bertha Schroeder; (seated, left to right) Mrs. Fred (Eunice Miller) Morrell; Annie Savian and Mrs. William (Sophia Pfeiffer) Cummings, daughter of Gottlieb and Katrina (Schmid) Pfeiffer. Sophia (Pfeiffer) Cummings identified here classmates. This is a large card-mounted photograph. *[William John Cummings]*

## La France Fire Engine, Crystal Falls City Hall, ca. 1920



William Henry Cummings (1890-1930) was the driver of the LaFrance Fire Engine, pictured inside the Crystal Falls City Hall. Note the chains on the wheels. This is a large, card-mounted photograph. *[William John Cummings]*

# REAL PHOTO POSTCARDS

Introduced: 1905; Peak Years: 1907-1920; Waned: 1920-1935



*Sophia Caroline Pfeiffer (1893-1985) and William Henry Cummings (1890-1930), ca. 1911, grandparents of William John Cummings*



Real photo postcards are significantly different from printed postcards. They are true photographs produced from a negative chemically on photographic paper with postcard backs.

From about 1905 into the 1930's it was common for studio photographers to print portraits of their clients on photographic postcard stock. Snapshot amateurs had their pictures printed as postcards too.

# FLEXIBLE ROLL FILM

Introduced: 1889; Peak Years: 1890-1960; Waned: 1960-2000



*Hand-tinted photograph of Mrs. Gottlieb (Rosina Kathrina Schmid) Pffeiffer (1866-1934), great-grandmother of William John Cummings, ca. 1930*

Nitrocellulose was used to make the first flexible and transparent film. The process was developed by the Reverend Hannibal Goodwin in 1887, and introduced by the Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company in 1889. The film's ease of use combined with intense marketing by Eastman-Kodak made photography increasingly accessible to amateurs.

In 1889, George Eastman invented film with a base that was flexible, unbreakable, and could be rolled. Emulsions coated on a cellulose nitrate film base, such as Eastman's, made the mass-produced box camera a reality.

# MOURNING CARDS

Ca. 1890-1910

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.



At a regular meeting of Ahmeek Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F. held in their hall Friday evening, May 3rd, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The grim reaper, death, has again entered the portals of our lodge and removed from among us, our well beloved

**BROTHER WILLIAM KESKEY,**

Past Grand and Past Representative.

—AND—

WHEREAS, By his fidelity to our order and faithfull attendance to our meetings, our departed Brother has set a bright example to the membership of this lodge and endeared himself to us all.

Farewell Brother, fare thee well,

How much we miss thee, none can tell,

With aching hearts and throbbing brow,

In vain we wait thy coming now.

*Resolved,* That we sincerely lament the loss of one of our most devoted members and truest friends, and that we will ever cherish his memory and strive to emulate his many virtues.

*Resolved,* That we sincerely condole with his bereaved widow and children, and his aged parents, and commend them to him who can heal their wounds and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

*Resolved,* That our charter be draped in mourning a period of thirty days and that the chair of the office held by our deceased Brother be draped for the same period.

*Resolved,* That the resolutions be entered on the minutes of the lodge, and that they be printed on memorial cards, copies of which to be presented to his widow and aged parents, and that a copy be presented to the city papers for publication.

WM. T. COLE,  
JNO. T. QUINE, } Committee.  
WM. A. THOMAS. }



In Loving Memory

— OF —

**NELLIE,**

The beloved Wife of J. J. Voelker who died  
Monday Evening, March 5th., 1894.

The following resolutions were adopted by Gitchee Gumees Tribe, No. 21, Imp. Order Red Men at its meeting held March 13th, 1894:

WHEREAS, The Great Spirit in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from this earthly hunting grounds, our beloved sister, Mrs. Jno. J. Voelker, and

WHEREAS, While our sister is on the right hand of the Great Spirit, and beyond earthly cares, we cannot but condole with the bereaved husband, little children and relatives who are left sorrowing behind. Even a loving friend and companion, we realize from our own loss, what it must be for those to whom she was nearest and dearest; therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we, as a tribe, extend to our bereaved brother, his family and immediate relatives, our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hours of bereavement and commend them for consolation to the Great Spirit.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the tribe, and also a copy be furnished each of the city papers for publication, and twelve memorial cards printed for our bereaved brother.

Yours in F., F. & C.,  
FRED. RUTHERFORD,  
WM. VERRAN,  
WM. T. COLE,  
Committee.

# MOURNING CARDS

Ca. 1890-1910

IN MEMORIAM TO

**Sister ELIZABETH HOOPER,**

A member of Wenonah Council No. 1, D. of P.,  
Improved Order Red Men.

Called from the Hunting Grounds of Ishpeming  
8th sun, cold moon, G. S. D., 4th; common  
era, Jan. 8th, 1902.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Degree of Pocahontas on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper, which occurred January 8th, 1902.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Spirit in His wise providence to remove from our midst our dearly beloved sister, Elizabeth Hooper, a kind and loving wife and a devoted mother. We will miss from our Council a faithful member who has gone to reap her reward.

WHEREAS, The relations held by our deceased sister with the members of our Council was such as to win the esteem of all. We deem it our duty to place on our records our appreciation of her service in the cause of Freedom, Friendship and Charity; therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we sincerely condole with the bereaved husband and children in their sad hour of affliction and extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and commend them for comfort to the Great Spirit whose tender love will aid them in their hour of trouble; though it is our loss it is her gain; and be it further

*Resolved,* That we drape our charter in mourning for the period of thirty suns; a copy of these resolutions be spread on a page in our records dedicated to the memory of our beloved sister; a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and a copy be given to each of the following named papers for publication, viz: Peninsular Record and Iron Ore.

MRS. M. A. WASLEY,  
MRS. M. MOYLE,  
MRS. M. A. ATWELL,  
Committee.

ASLEEP IN JESUS, BLESSED SLEEP,  
FROM WHICH NONE EVER WAKE TO WEAR



IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE  
OF

Willy A. Speerschneider,  
Born June 1, 1874.  
Died July 20, 1909.  
Age 35 yrs. 1 mo. 19 days.

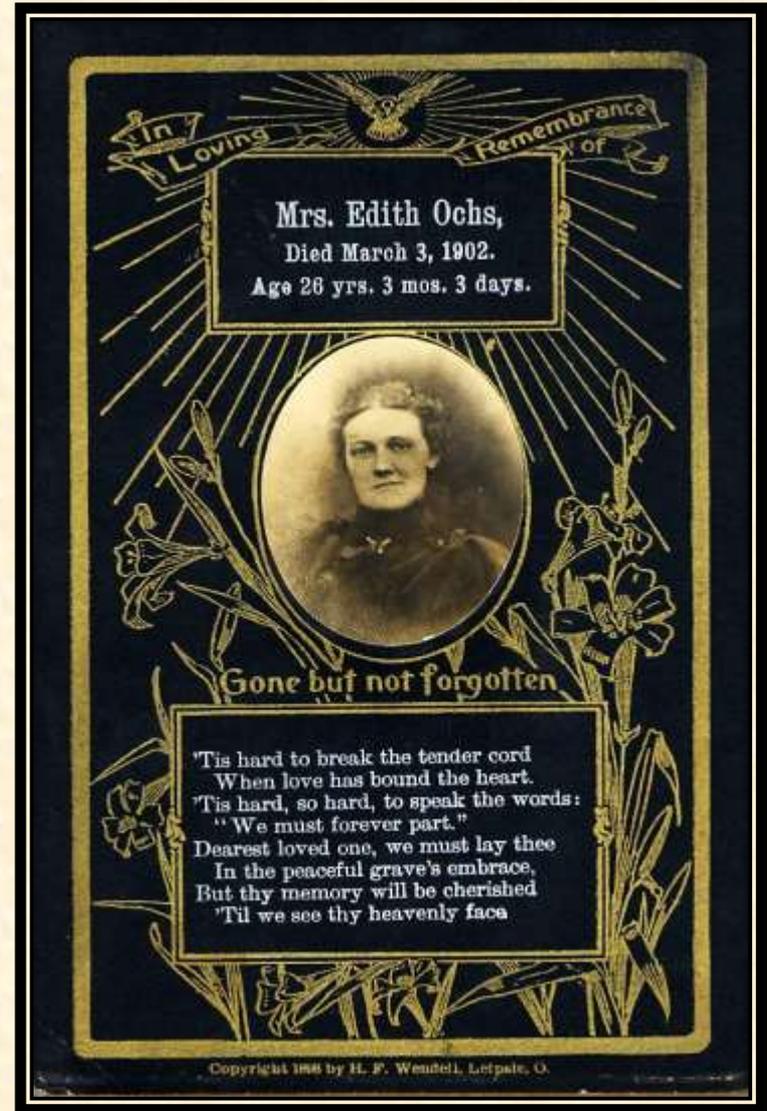
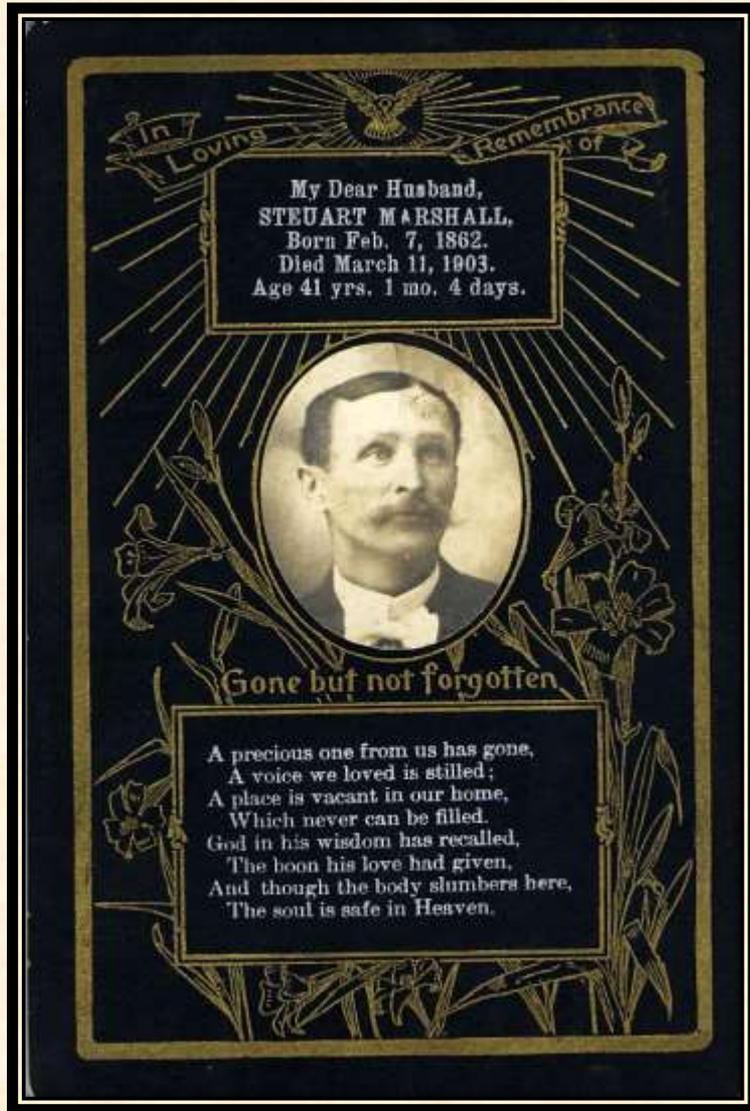


He has gone from his dear ones, his children, his wife,  
Whom he willingly toiled for, and loved  
as his life;  
Oh, God! how mysterious and how  
strange are Thy ways,  
To take from us this loved one in the  
best of his days.

Copyright 1904 by H. F. Wendell & Co., Leipsic, O.

# MOURNING CARDS

Ca. 1890-1910



# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

### BEYOND THE BASICS – 3

- What are the differences in cemeteries?
- What information can I find in cemeteries?
- What information can I find in church records?

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best



## **PART 3: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES IN CEMETERIES? – 1**

- **There are a variety of graveyards. Large cemeteries are well maintained and records are kept about each plot. If a large cemetery is still in use, you may locate the sexton or caretaker and inquire about records.**
- **Smaller cemeteries may be full of unmarked graves and worn tombstones. Such old, weathered tombstones are notoriously difficult to read. In these cemeteries, the sexton may do everything from digging the graves to keeping the records. Likely, the cemetery records will be at his home. If he has lived in the town for a long time, he may be a valuable resource to you as he will probably know quite a bit about your family's history.**

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## PART 3: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES IN CEMETERIES? – 2

- Sexton's records may include burial registers, plots and deeds. They will also tell you if more than one person is buried in the same lot (common if a mother and infant die in childbirth or if twins die together) or if a body has ever been exhumed and moved to another cemetery or plot. You may discover the names of ancestors buried in the cemetery without a marker.
- If the cemetery where your family members are buried is next to a church, there may be records about the burial among the church's records.
- Some families established burial grounds on their farms, which may be located far from the road. If the farm is now longer owned by the family, the burial ground may have fallen into neglect. The stones may have fallen over and the cemetery may have virtually disappeared.

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## **PART 3: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES IN CEMETERIES? – 3**

- Occasionally, cemetery records and tombstones never existed. Some mountain people refused commercial funerals. They buried their own dead, with neighbors helping to prepare the body for burial, until well into the mid-twentieth century.
- Some cemeteries are literally moved when public works projects, such as dams or highways, have the right-of-way. These cemetery records may be in the library, with the historical society or in the home of the sexton.
- Cemetery names change. An 80-year-old newspaper obituary may say an ancestor was buried in a seemingly nonexistent cemetery, when in reality the name was changed when a second cemetery was started in the same town.

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## **PART 3: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES IN CEMETERIES? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND YOUR FAMILY INFORMATION IN CEMETERY RECORDS.**

- 1. Choose an ancestor to locate.**
- 2. Determine the town he probably died in by searching a town index of cemetery records in the Family History Library Catalog.**
- 3. Obtain the record book or film.**
- 4. Make a photocopy of the record.**
- 5. Cite your sources, including the name of the library, archive, etc.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

# PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CEMETERIES? – 1

- Visits to family cemeteries will give you a great deal of information. Visiting a cemetery on Memorial Day may give you a chance to meet distant family members who have come to remember your common ancestors.
- Once you locate your ancestor, write down the facts listed on the tombstone. This may include birth, marriage and death information, as well as the names of spouse and any children. Be certain to check both sides of the stone. Write down information of stones close to your relative, especially those with the same surname. These names may be a clue to children that you were not aware of who died young or women not recorded in other family and government documents. Notice any marks of military service or fraternal organizations, which may suggest other records to check.

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## PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CEMETERIES? – 2

- When visiting a cemetery, make notes which will allow you to easily find ancestral plots on any return visit or direct other family members to their locations.
- A large cemetery may already have a plat map showing the cemetery grid layout. For small cemeteries, draw your own diagram of how the cemetery is situated. Label the graves not only of your family members, but also of people buried in adjoining plots. This will help you locate the area again and may give additional information of family members to whom you did not previously know you were related.
- You may also choose to photograph tombstones. Write the cemetery name and location on a piece of paper and attach to the back of the photograph, along with the date you took the picture.

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# **PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CEMETERIES? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND  
FAMILY INFORMATION IN CEMETERIES.**

- 1. Determine the cemetery in which your ancestor is buried.**
- 2. Using a plat map or walking the cemetery, locate your relative.**
- 3. Transcribe the information off the tombstone. Be certain to look at markers nearby for other family members.**
- 4. Cite your sources.**
- 5. File this relative's new information with your notes.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

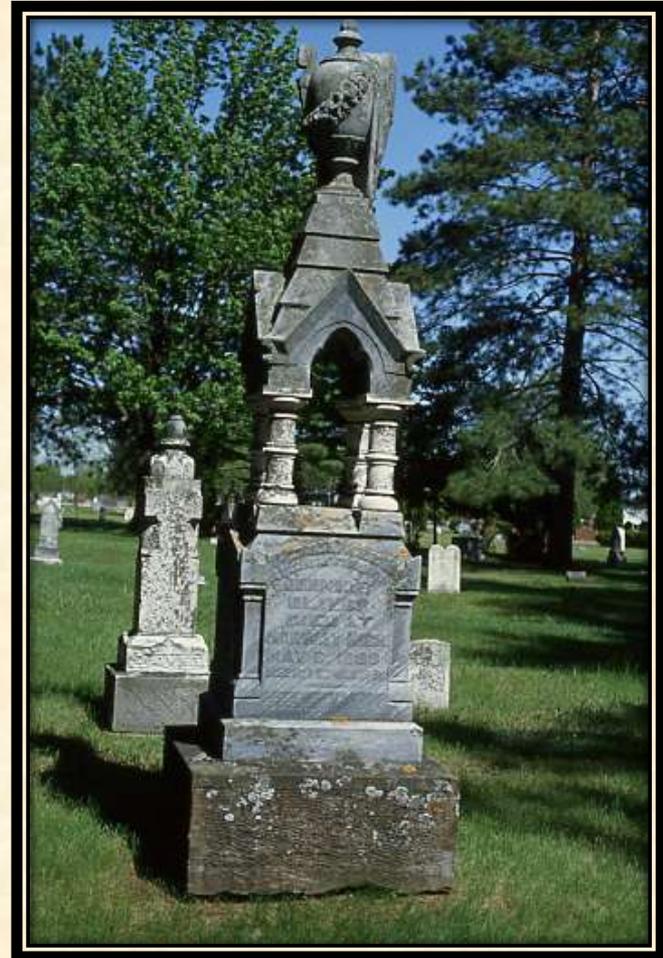
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# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

David and Elizabeth Rowe  
Born 1817 and Born 1819

----- Oliver (xxxx – 1888)  
Died at Norway, Mich., May 6, 1888



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Andrea Marie Peterson (1867-1890)**

**Born in Denmark, Europe**



**Patrick English (1839 – 1889)**

**Born in Tipperary, Ireland**

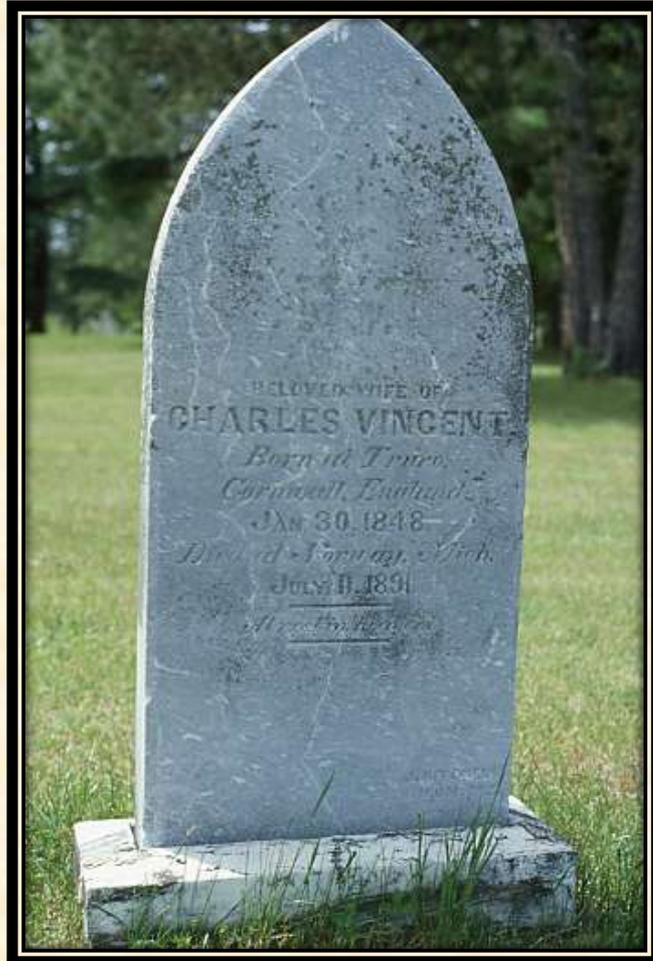


# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

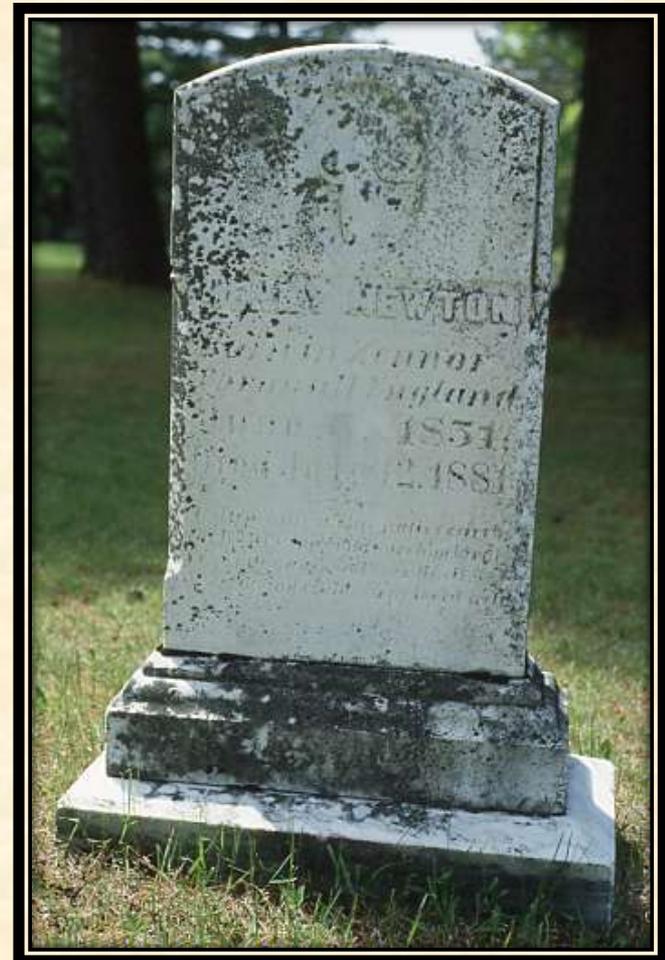
**Charles Vincent (1848 – 1891)**

**Born in Truro, Cornwall, England**



**Jenny Newton (1851 – 1881)**

**Born in Zennor, Cornwall, England**



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Nicholas Oliver (1831 – 1881)**

**Born in Brenan, Cornwall, England**



**Philip Andrewartha (1856 – 1880)**

**Born in Devoran, Cornwall, England**



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Samuel Doney (1834 – 1894)**  
**Beloved Husband of E. Doney**



**Elizabeth J. Eddy (1848 – 1880)**  
**Wife of William Eddy**



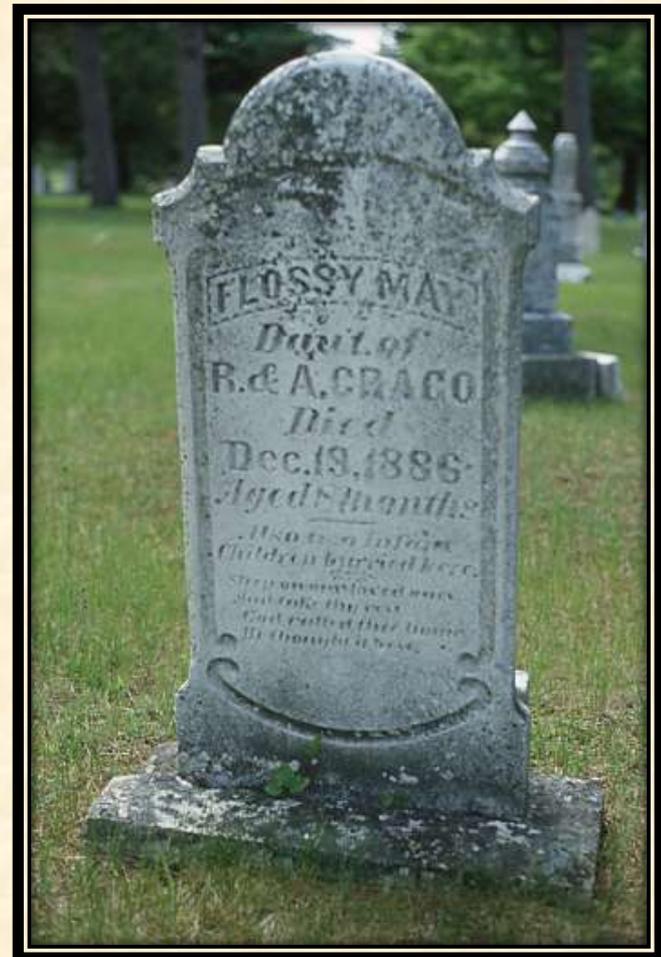
# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Elina A. Line (1879 – 1882)**  
Daughter of C.A. & T.C. Line



**Flossie May Crago (1886 – 1886)**  
Daughter of R. & A. Crago

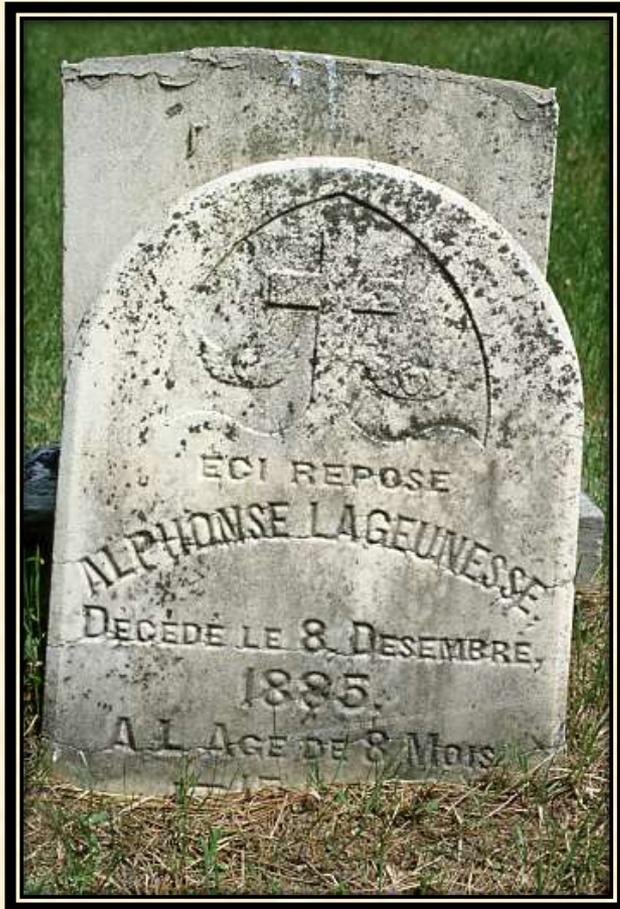


# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Alphonse La Geunesse (1885 – 1885)**

**Tombstone Inscribed in French**



**Matilda Trepanier (1889 – 1889)**

**Daughter of F. & C. Trepanier**



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

ARMELINE PARSON  
CALLED LA FOND  
Wife of CHARLES  
ZEPHIRIN GUILBAULT

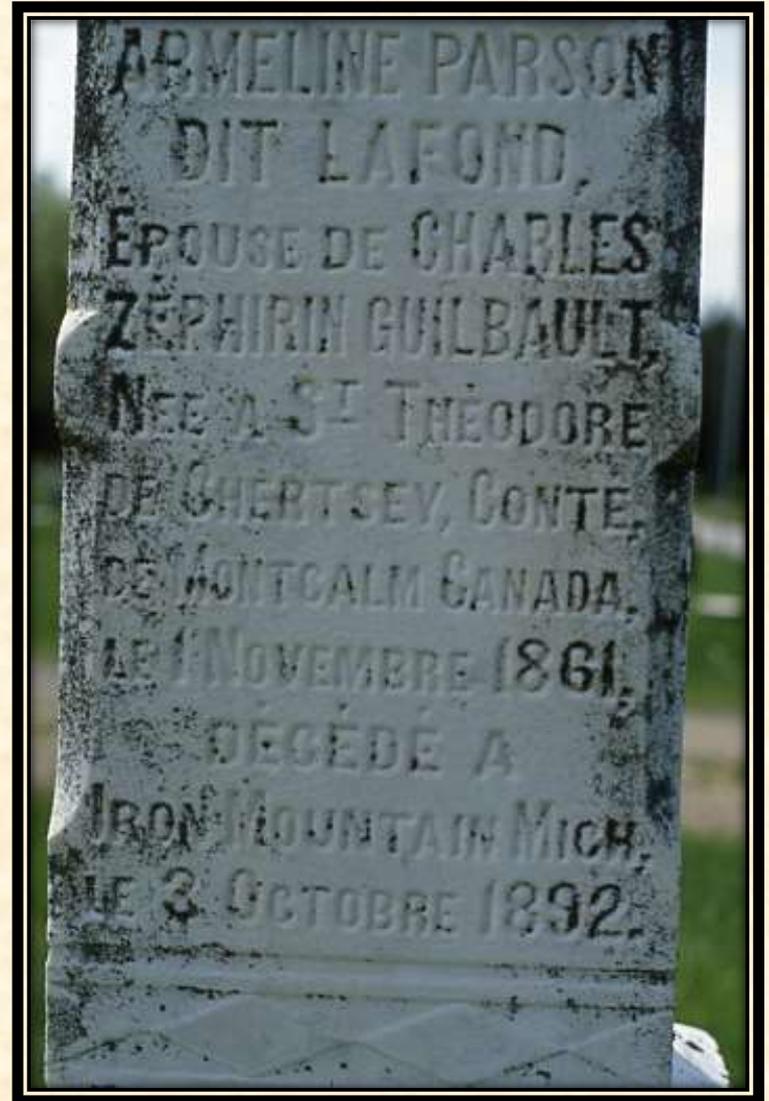
Born at St. Theodore  
De Chertsey, Conte.  
De Montcalm, Canada

November 1, 1861

Died in Iron Mountain, Mich.

October 3, 1892.

“Dit” names in French were like a nickname for a surname. “Dit” means “called” (more or less) in French. So basically, the “dit” name is what a person was actually called or known as. Quite often these “dit” names were adopted as sort of nicknames in order to keep track of people when a family was particularly large. Different branches of the family might be given different “dit” names based on where they lived, physical qualities, military nicknames, political affiliations or any other defining characteristic.



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Johann Lang (1863 – 1896)**

**Born in Kematen, Tyrol, Austria**



**Giovanni Alessandri (1822 – 1887)**

**Born in Prechena, Tirolo, Italy**



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

Olof Fredrick Kjellgren (1844 – 1892)

Born in Bosrom, Forsamling, Ostea, Gottlands



Edwin (1886 – 1886) and Dagmar (1885 – 1885)

Children of E. & A. Freeman



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**George Hicks (1879 – 1890)**

**Who Was Killed in Pewabic Mine**



**Jeremiah Bennett (1892 – 1891)**

**Fraternal Symbol – Three Chain Links**



# QUINNESEC CEMETERY TOMBSTONES

*Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan*

Mary James (1846 – 1892)

Tombstone Carved by J. Hitchens



Edith Jane Williams – Aged 6 Months

Tombstone Carved by J. Hitchens



An extremely interesting historic tidbit can be noted when walking through the Quinnesec Cemetery. On the bases of a number of tombstones the words *J. Hitchens, Iron Mountain* appear. Josiah Hitchens was a marble cutter, whose place of business was located at 100 East B Street in 1892, according to Iron Mountain's earliest city directory.

## PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CHURCH RECORDS? – 1

- Your ancestor probably attended a church in a town where the family lived. Records kept by churches are generally referred to as church or parish records. The locations of these records vary between states and between denominations. When searching for church records, start with the church closest to the recorded event, then move out to neighboring churches.
- In numerous communities, there was no established church. Meetings were held whenever a minister was in town. In other communities, there were numerous denominations – some were funded by the town and included in town records. Organized religion was not the rule, although Quakers, Protestant Episcopal Church and Mormons were among the more conscientious in keeping church records. These records may be at a central depository of that particular religion. Check with libraries and archives of the religion favored by your ancestor.

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## PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CHURCH RECORDS? – 2

- Be aware that church records are among the most difficult to locate. Usually maintained by the minister and housed at his home or at the church, they often were victim to moisture, rodents, insects or time. Some records became lost when ministers moved and took the records with them. Other records may have been preserved and are kept in a central location.
- Besides a major source of vital-record materials, church records may indicate migration patterns, since groups of people commonly traveled together. They may also provide insight to the values and intrigues of a community.
- Church records generally contain information on christenings, baptisms, marriages and burials. Though each denomination is different in its practices and methods of record keeping, you may also find names, dates, relationships and where the parents lived.

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## PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CHURCH RECORDS? – 3

- There are certain events which are only recorded through a church affiliation, such as infant baptisms, illegitimate children vital records, blacks – both free and slave, membership records including baptism date; date of removal, such as death, excommunication or transfer of membership; and the calling of a particular minister.
- When reviewing church records, be aware of the names of witnesses and bondsmen, since they were often relatives or close friends.

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# **PART 3: WHAT INFORMATION CAN I FIND IN CHURCH RECORDS? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU  
LOCATE AND USE CHURCH RECORDS.**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Identify where your ancestor was living. Determine which denomination your ancestor attended during that time.**
- 3. Find and search the records of your ancestor's church.**
- 4. Make a copy of the information. Some choose to take a photograph of fragile records when a copy cannot be made.**
- 5. Cite your sources.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

#### BEYOND THE BASICS – 4

- What can I learn from land records?
- What can I learn from tax records?
- What can I learn from military records?

*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best



# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM LAND RECORDS? – 1**

- **Land was a measure of success among ancestors – the more you owned, the more successful you were. The promise of land was usually the motivation for emigration to a new country or to move west.**
- **To determine if an ancestor owned land, check census records or tax records. Since 90 percent of the free males in the United States in 1850 owned land, land records are the most plentiful sources of genealogical information for this time period.**
- **Land records track the migration patterns of ancestors, especially prior to the 1790 census. Besides helping to pinpoint a person to a specific location in a time frame, land records often listed where your ancestor lived before purchasing this land and the names of his spouse, children, grandchildren, parents or siblings.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM LAND RECORDS? – 2**

- **Deeds are the legal documents that transfer title of real property from one party to another. Usually the first acquisition of a piece of land was from the government, either state or federal, and those documents conveying title are called grants or patents. They are often recorded in county deed books.**
- **The seller or grantor of a parcel of land wrote a deed conveying title to the buyer or grantee. The legal document was presented to the proper clerk of the county where the land was located and it was copied into record books.**

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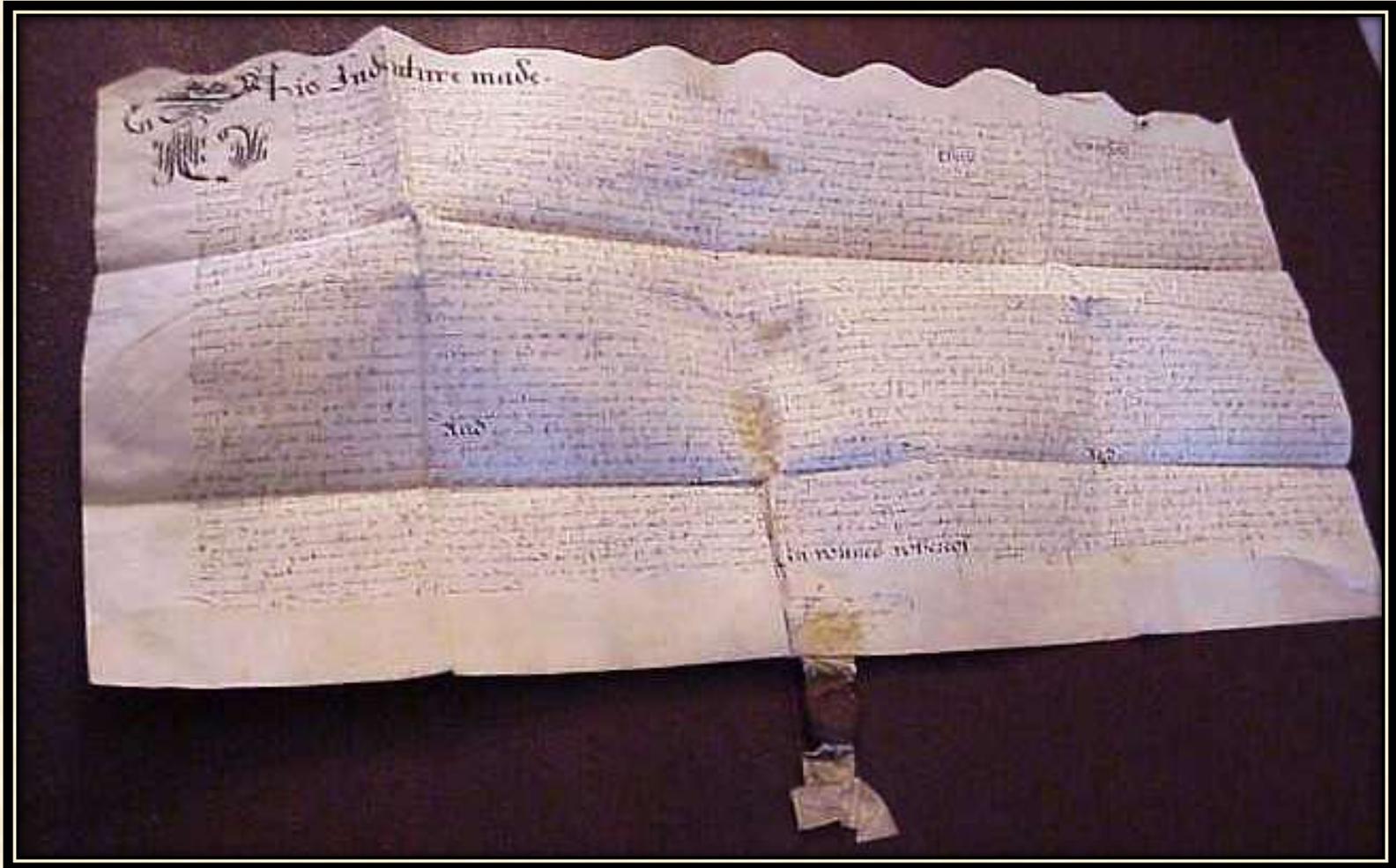
# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM LAND RECORDS? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND  
INFORMATION IN LAND RECORDS.**

- 1. Set a goal.**
- 2. Choose a location. Find the relevant land records.**
- 3. Add the information to your records.**
- 4. Cite your sources.**
- 5. Make copies and file with your records.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

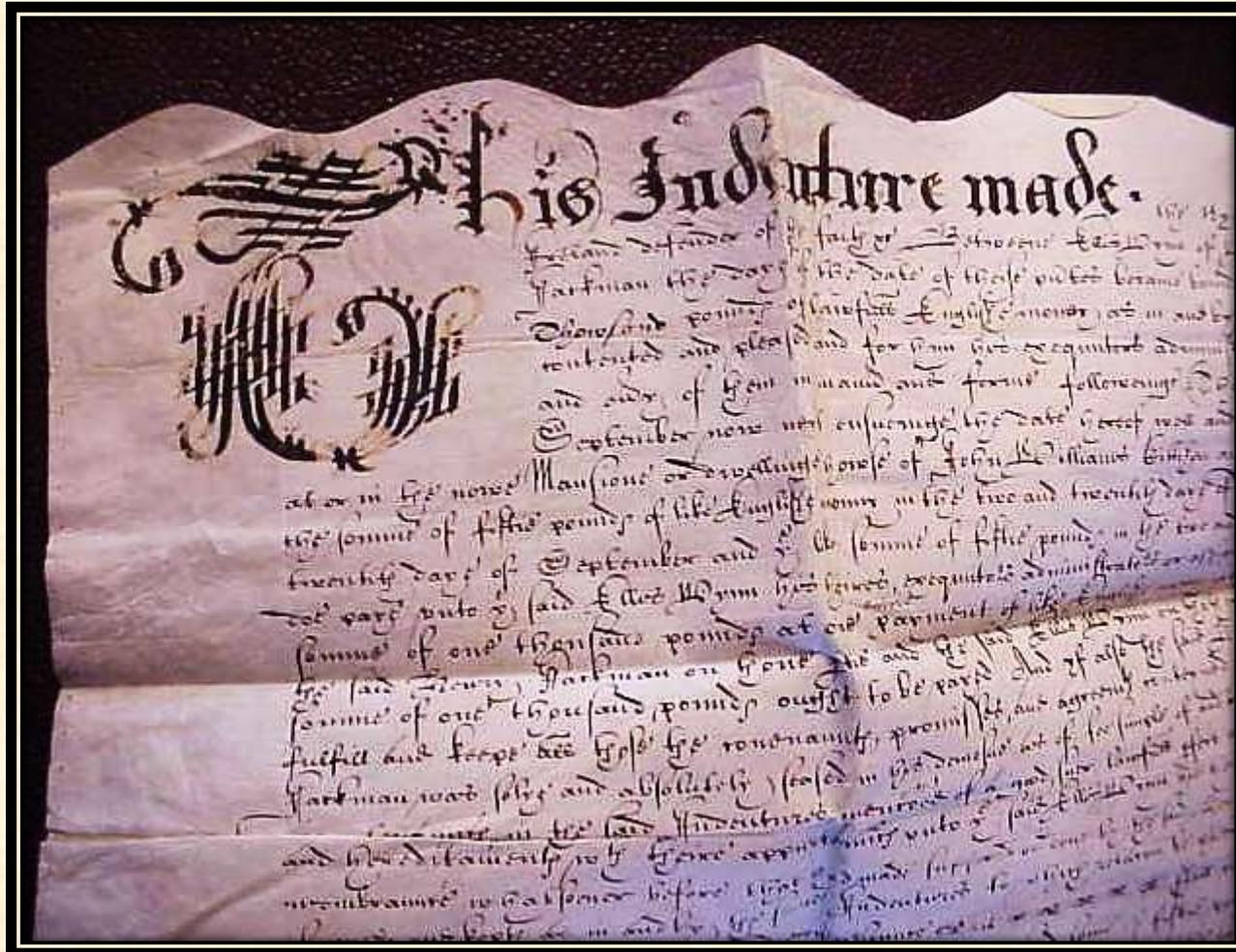
*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# 1601 English Elizabethan Vellum Indenture – 1



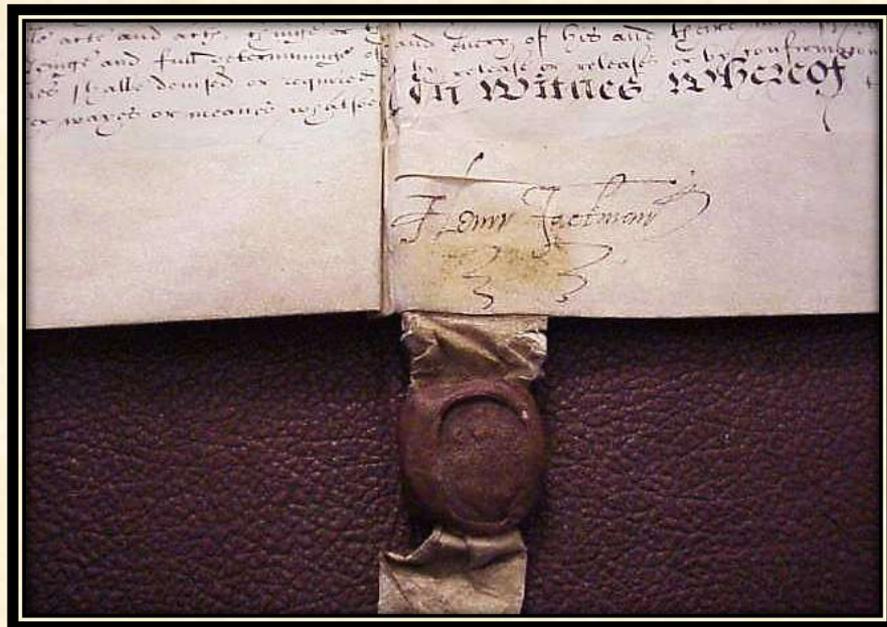
An indenture is a legal contract between two parties, particularly for indentured labor or a term of apprenticeship but also for certain land transactions. The term comes from the medieval English “indenture of retainer” – a legal contract written in duplicate on the same sheet, with the copies separated by cutting along a jagged (toothed, hence the term "indenture") line so that the teeth of the two parts could later be refitted to confirm authenticity. Each party to the deed would then retain a part. This document measures 28 inches by 13 ½ inches.

# 1601 English Elizabethan Vellum Indenture – 2



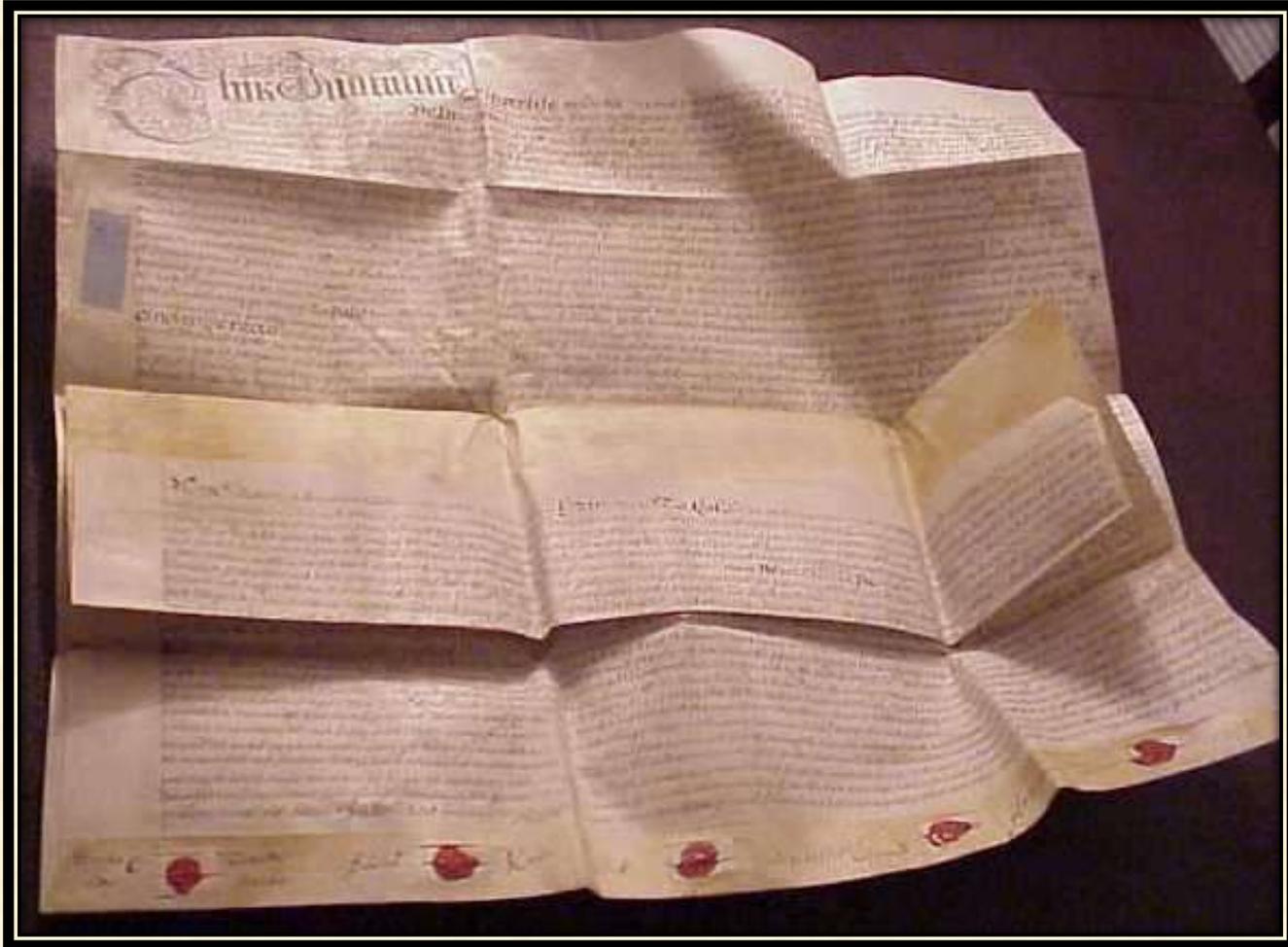
Note the fine penned vignette on the upper left corner reading **This Indenture made** in Old English Script and the beautifully flowing script contained in the body of the document. This vellum indenture defined the terms of payment between Ellis Wynn of Woodford in the County of Essex, an Esquire, and Henry Jackman of London, an Esquire. The payments regard monies owed by Jackman to Ellis for the purchase of the Manor of Holmesed and Holmesed Park.

# 1601 English Elizabethan Vellum Indenture – 3



The vellum seal tag under the signature of Henry Jackman contains the red wax pendant seal with a worn impression of a Coat of Arms. At the bottom left “Lady Elizabeth” is clearly written, designating Queen Elizabeth I reigned.

# 1704 English Marriage Vellum Indenture – 1



An indenture is a legal contract between two parties, particularly for indentured labor or a term of apprenticeship but also for certain land transactions. The term comes from the medieval English “indenture of retainer” – a legal contract written in duplicate on the same sheet, with the copies separated by cutting along a jagged (toothed, hence the term "indenture") line so that the teeth of the two parts could later be refitted to confirm authenticity. Each party to the deed would then retain a part. Note the signatures and red wax seals at the bottom of the sheet.

# 1704 English Marriage Vellum Indenture – 2



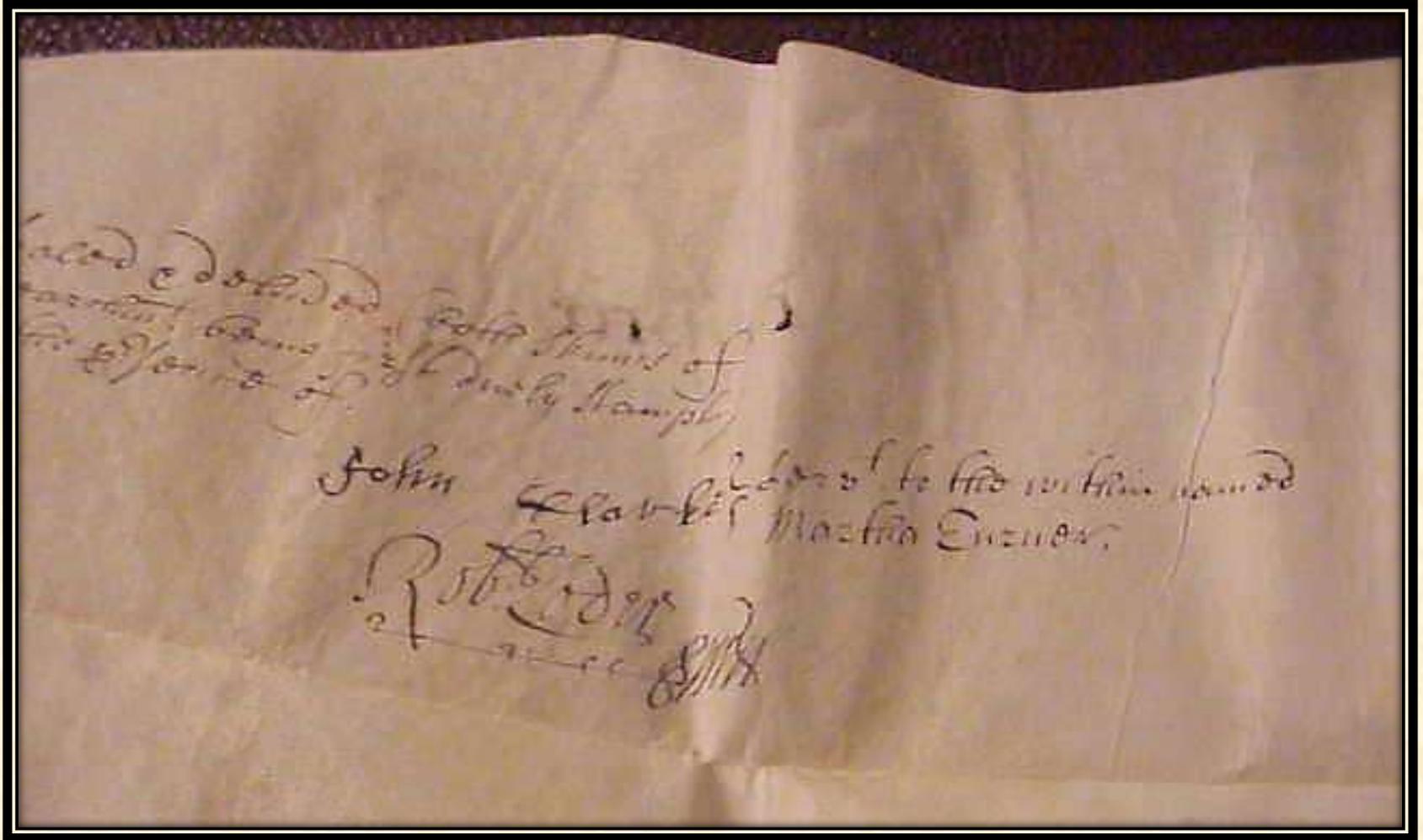
This English marriage settlement indenture is beautifully penned on two large sheets. Most indentures were only one sheet. Note the fine printed vignette on the upper left corner reading **This Indenture** in Old English Script and the blue revenue stamp visible in the left margin. This document measures 24 inches by 21 ½ inches.

# 1704 English Marriage Vellum Indenture – 3



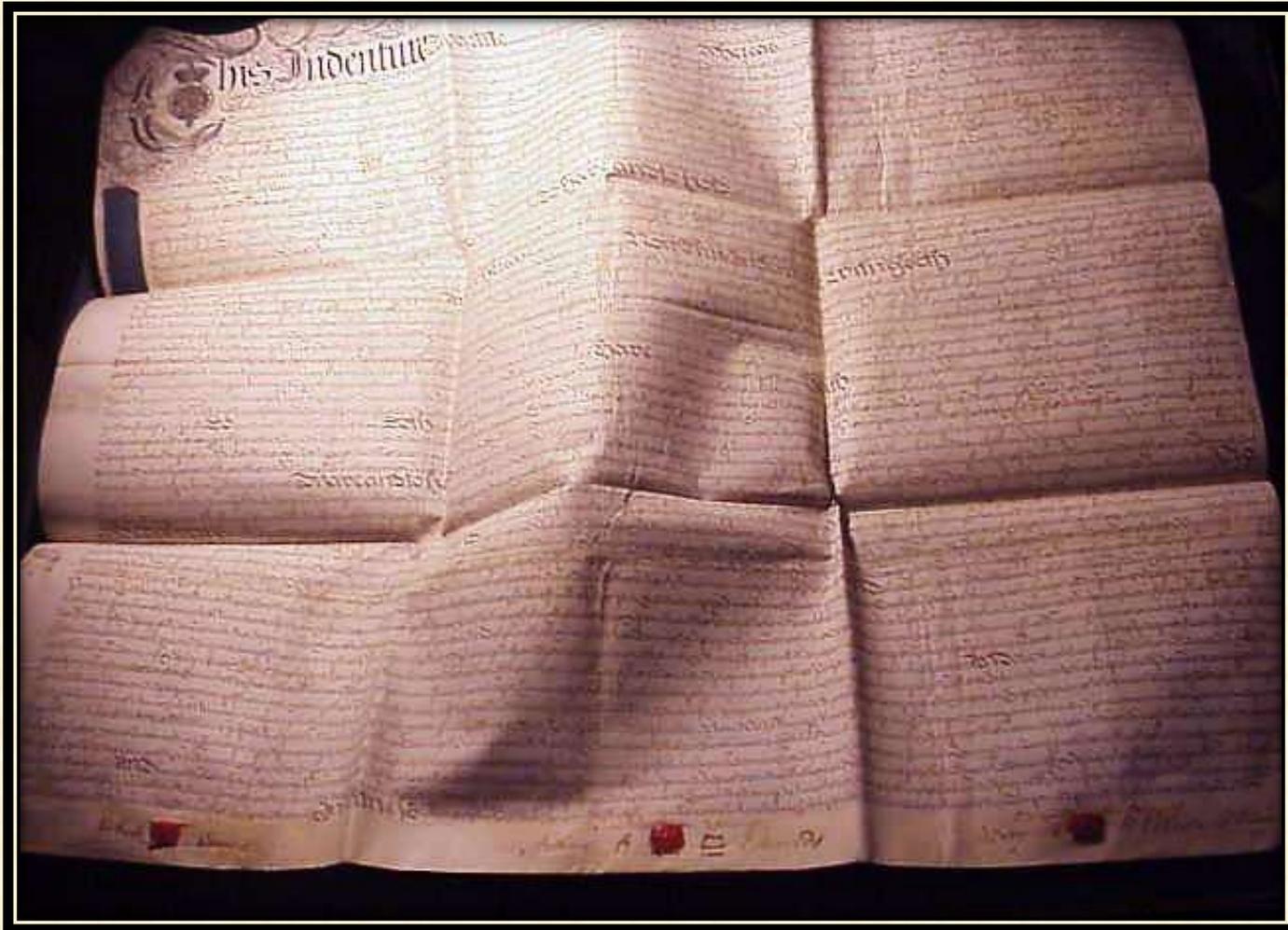
The indenture is a marriage settlement to lands in Broadwell in the County of Oxford, England, between Martha Turner, a Widow, Deborah Kew, a Widow, William Winchester of Farrington, a Chirurgeon [*Surgeon*], and Edward Fetteplace, and John Wayne, Gentlemen. This is one of five red wax seals applied on a vellum tag at the bottom of the document, accompanied by signatures of the five people mentioned in the indenture. They each had their individual seal, often in the form of a ring with an intaglio design meant to be used for this purpose. The term “signed and sealed” is from this practice.

# 1704 English Marriage Vellum Indenture – 4



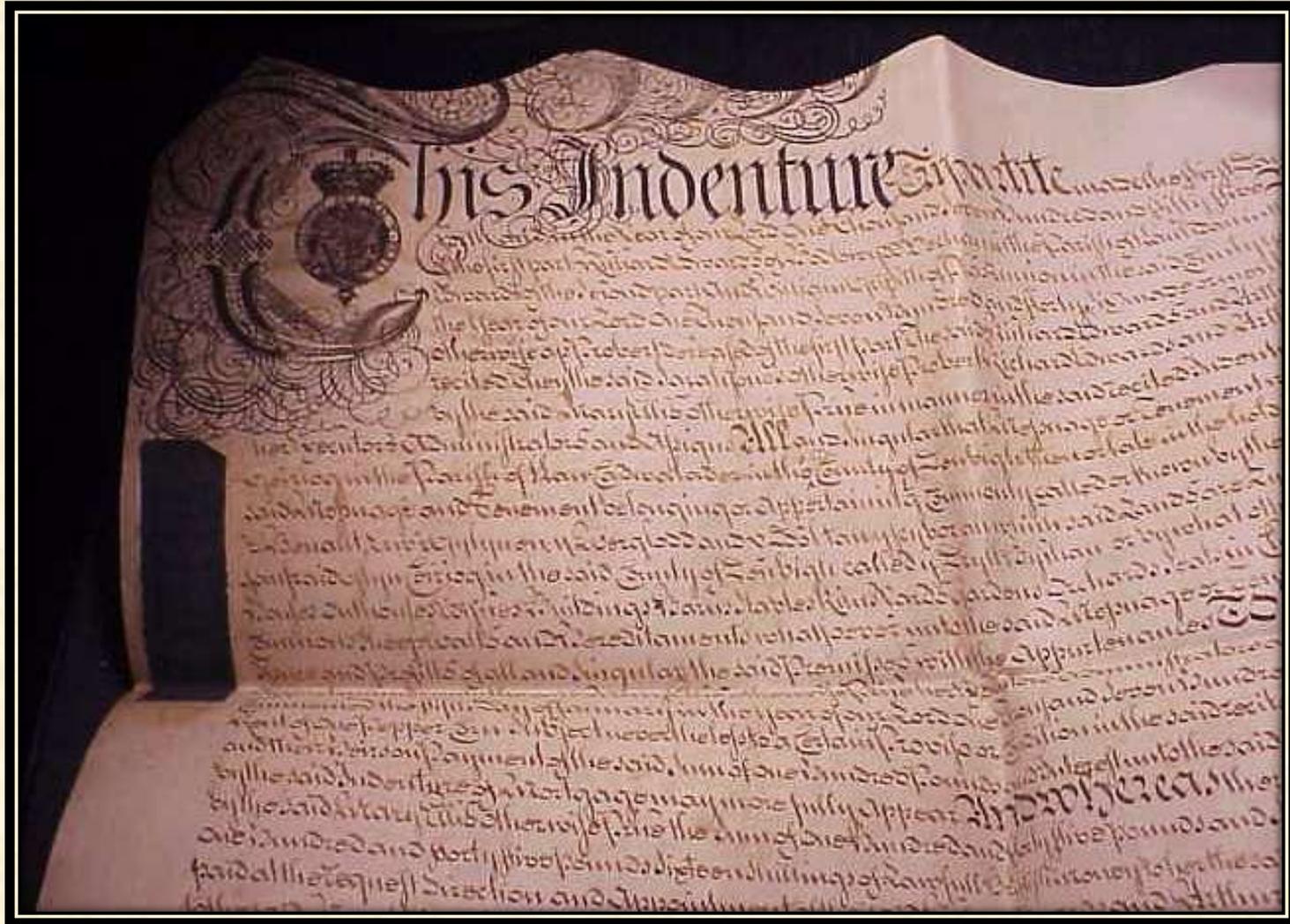
The information on the verso or back of the document helped identify it when filed, and usually contained the date the document was signed and the official recording the document. The writing style in this 1704 document remains similar to documents from the Elizabethan period.

# 1755 English Vellum Indenture – 1



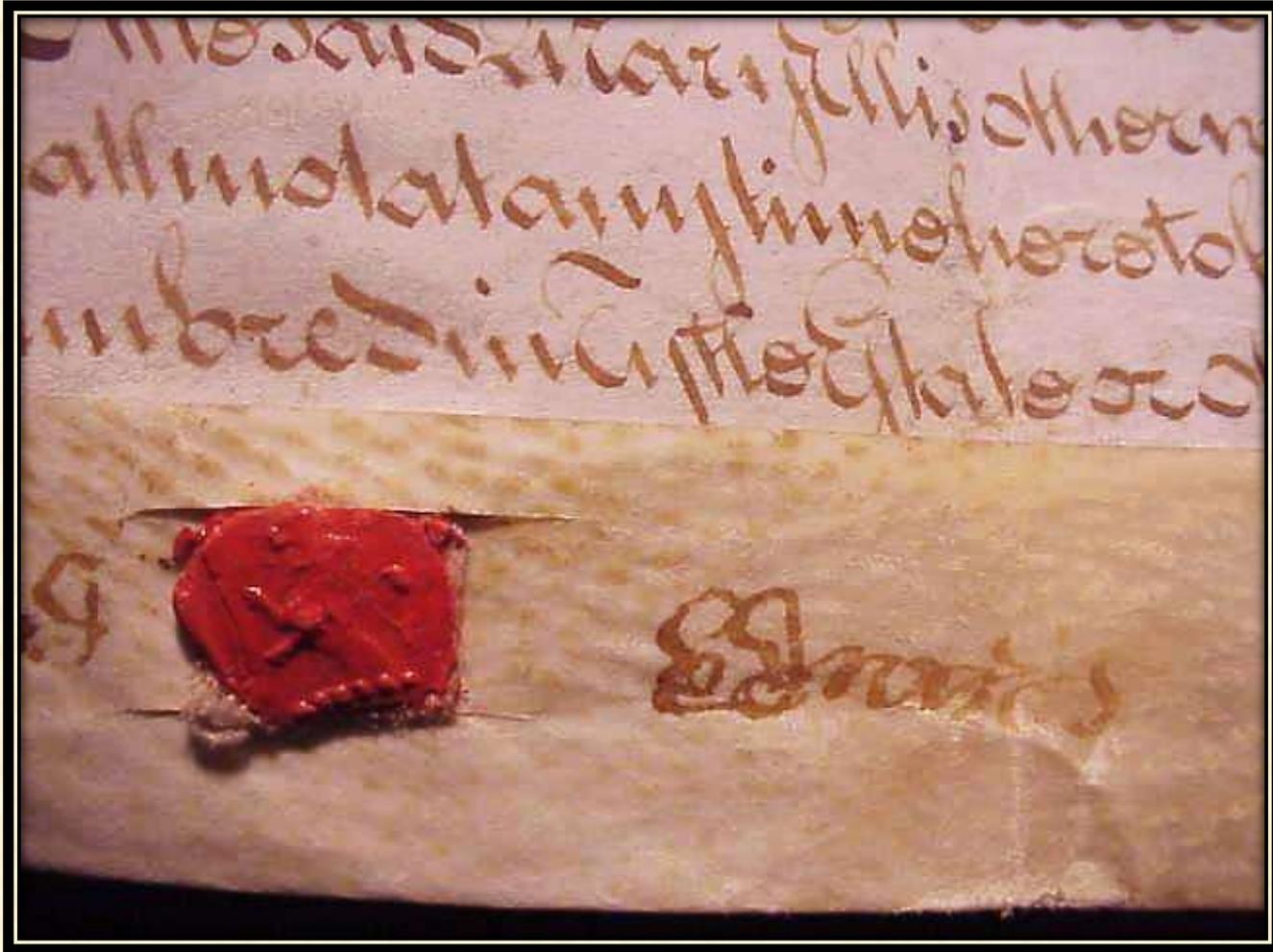
This fine, handwritten vellum deed, dated 1755 during the reign of King George II, was for the conveyance of a dwelling in Llan Cadwalader in the County of Denbigh between Mary Ellis, a widow, and Richard Edwards and Arthur Edwards, yeomen (farmers) and William Griffith, yeoman (farmer). Note the three signatures and red wax seals affixed on cloth tags at the bottom of the sheet.

## 1755 English Vellum Indenture – 2



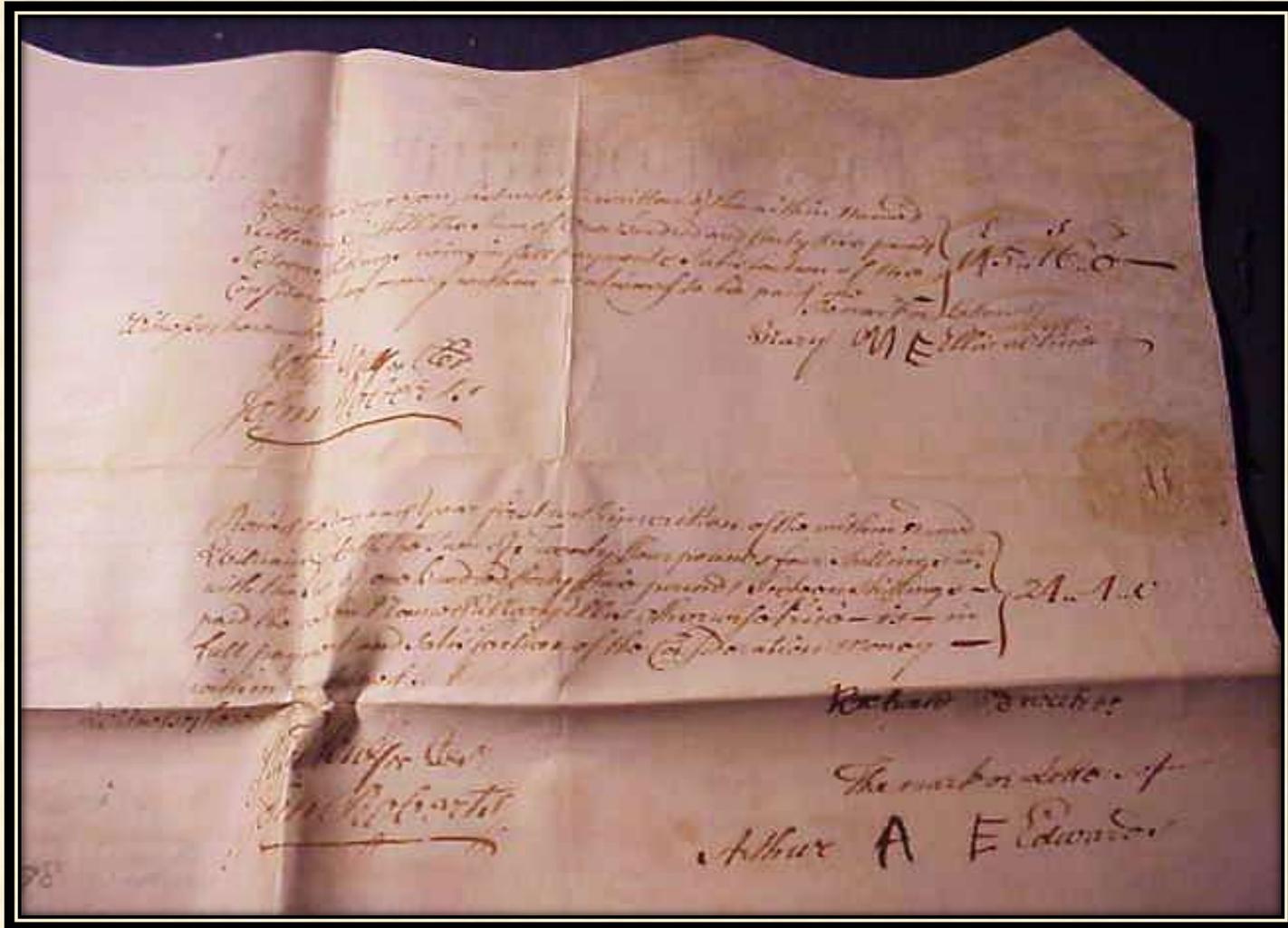
Note the fancy printed vignette on the upper left corner reading **This Indenture** in Old English Script and the blue revenue stamp visible in the left margin. This document measures 27 inches by 24 inches.

## 1755 English Vellum Indenture – 3



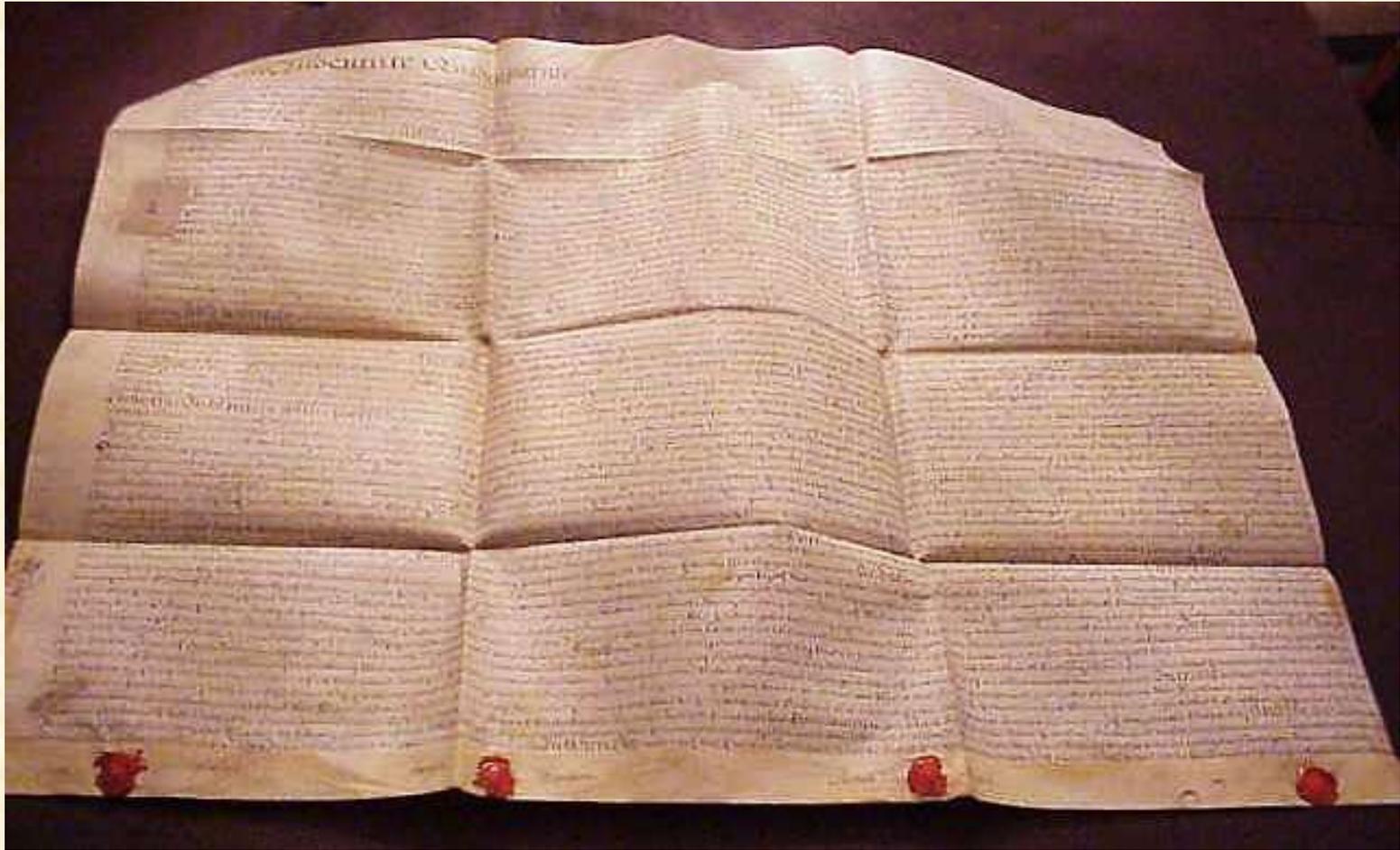
This is one of three red wax seals applied on a cloth tag at the bottom of the document, each accompanied by signatures of the three people mentioned in the indenture. Richard Edwards signed here. His seal looks like a lion rampant facing left. Seals, sometimes in the form of a ring with an intaglio design, were unique to individuals. The term “signed and sealed” is from this practice.

# 1755 English Vellum Indenture – 4



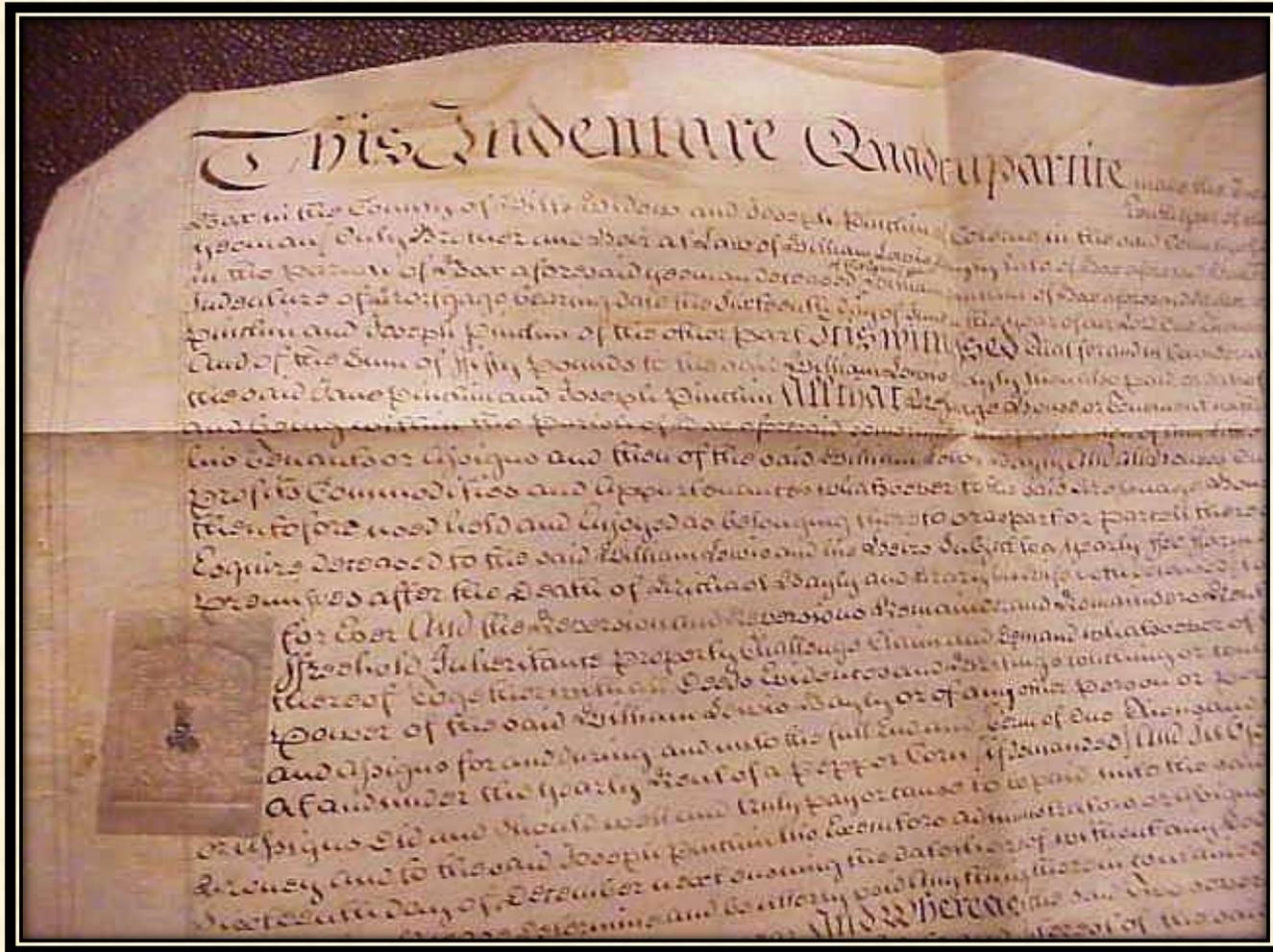
The information on the verso or back of the document helped identify it when filed, and usually contained the date the document was signed and the official recording the document. Note Mary Ellis signed “M E” and Arthur Edwards signed “A E.”

# 1770 English George III Vellum Indenture – 1



An indenture is a legal contract between two parties, particularly for indentured labor or a term of apprenticeship but also for certain land transactions. The term comes from the medieval English “indenture of retainer” – a legal contract written in duplicate on the same sheet, with the copies separated by cutting along a jagged (toothed, hence the term "indenture") line so that the teeth of the two parts could later be refitted to confirm authenticity. Each party to the deed would then retain a part. Note the signatures and red wax seals at the bottom of the sheet.

# 1770 English George III Vellum Indenture – 2



Dated in 1770, during the reign of King George III, this large indenture, measuring 29 ½ inches by 23 ½ inches, is for the conveyance of property in Box in Wiltshire between Jane Pinchin, a Widow, and Joseph Pinchin, a Baker, and Michael Bayly, a Yeoman [a free man owning his own farm, especially from the Elizabethan era to the 17th century], and George Mullins, a Schoolmaster. The document is nicely penned throughout with a blonded [lightened] revenue stamp and tax stamp.

# 1770 English George III Vellum Indenture – 3



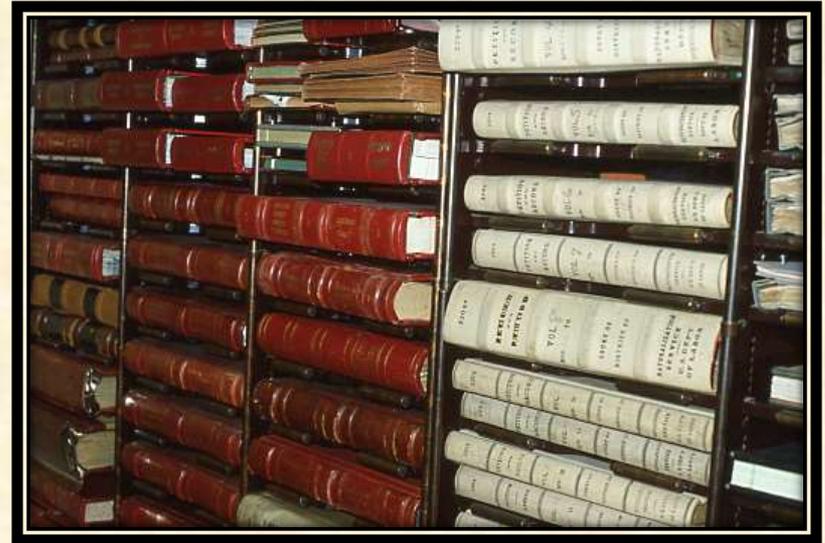
This is one of four red wax seals affixed to cloth tags (visible at the top of this seal) along the bottom of the document, together with the signatures of Jane Pinchin, a Widow, and Joseph Pinchin, a Baker, and Michael Bayly, a Yeoman, and George Mullins, a Schoolmaster.

# ***DICKINSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE***

*700 South Stephenson Avenue, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan*

**Register of Deeds Office  
Dickinson County Court House**

**Grantor – Grantee Indices  
Dickinson County Court House**



## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM TAX RECORDS? – 1**

- **Using tax records can track the movements of your ancestors. They are among the earliest records available in the United States. In the absence of other records, tax records are vital. They place your ancestor in a specific place at a specific time and reflect his economic status.**
- **Since tax records are compiled each year, it is best to use them in a series instead of one at a time. It is possible to track how long an ancestor lived in a particular area by where he appears in the tax records. Establish when he first appears in the records, then follow his name through the tax lists every year until you find the last year his name appears. When his name disappears, it means he either moved, died or became blind or poor.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM TAX RECORDS? – 2**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU  
FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR  
IN TAX RECORDS.**

- 1. Learn where your ancestor was living during the time frame you are researching.**
- 2. Locate the tax records for that area and during that time.**
- 3. Find your relative in the tax record.**
- 4. Add information to your forms.**
- 5. Cite your sources.**
- 6. Make a copy and file in your records**
- 7. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM MILITARY RECORDS? – 1**

- **As you research your ancestors back through time, consider their participation in wars. If you find that your ancestor may have been involved in a war, search for military records. If you do not know whether or not your ancestor served, there are a number of places to check. Review obituaries, tombstones or compiled histories. The 1910 federal census identifies veterans of the Civil War. The Military Index on [www.FamilySearch.org](http://www.FamilySearch.org) lists 100,000 U.S. servicemen who served in the Korean War or the Vietnam War.**
- **Military service often creates two types of records: service records and pension records. Military service records for people who served in the armed forces in the last 75 years are protected by privacy laws. Military records for most American soldiers are held at the national level.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM MILITARY RECORDS? – 2**

- **The National Archives in Washington, D.C., have records of soldiers from the Revolutionary War through the Spanish American War (1898), including those for Confederate service in the Civil War.**
- **Service records provide the unit your ancestor served in, which may lead to other military records. Limited information can be found, including whether he enlisted or was drafted, the discharge date, pay records and whether any injuries were sustained.**
- **Pension records are among the richest military records, containing birth date and birthplace, marriage facts, residence following the war and sometimes information about children and other family members.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM MILITARY RECORDS? – 3**

- **Pension records of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and subsequent wars contain a wealth of information on the soldier and his family. Usually you need to know the state from which he served and the branch of service. Ex-Confederate soldiers applied for pensions from the state governments according to their state of residence. While the pensions were administered at the state level, payments to veterans and their widows were often made through county offices, generating local records.**
- **American soldiers were either regulars or volunteers. Regular soldiers are what we think of today as career military service people. Volunteer soldiers, even those who were drafted, are citizens called upon for service in times of war. The records for regular soldiers are filed separately from those of volunteers.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM MILITARY RECORDS? – 4**

- **Besides military service records, soldiers generated records when applying for benefits. During the Civil War, some state governments passed laws to care for widows and children of servicemen. These lists may be found in courthouses.**
- **Soldiers who served in wars before the Civil War applied for bounty land under the various laws passed by Congress. Records about the land they received were generated at the county level when they recorded their land acquisitions.**
- **The National Archives in Washington, D.C., are the largest depository of military records in the United States. An entire microfilm catalog is devoted to military records. Copies of these microfilm publications are available at major libraries with genealogical collections.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM MILITARY RECORDS? – 5**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU  
FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ANCESTOR IN  
MILITARY RECORDS.**

- 1. Learn whether or not your ancestor served in a war and in which branch.**
- 2. Locate the military record.**
- 3. Locate your relative in the military record.**
- 4. Add information to your forms.**
- 5. Make a copy of the record and file information with your records.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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# MILITARY RECORDS – REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION – 1

On 31 October 1832, 96-year-old **Andrew Boyington**, then a resident of Angelica, appeared in open court before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Allegany County, New York, to make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the Acts of Congress passed June 7, 1832:

*That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, viz –*

*That he enlisted for one year in the company of Captain Wait and Lieutenant White and was chosen a Serjeant [sic – sergeant] and was to receive twelve dollars per month. He cannot recollect the name of the Colonel who commanded the regiment to which his company was attached. This was in the year 1775 – but he does not know whether he enlisted before or after the battle of Bunker's hill – but he thinks it was after – he was in the battle of Bunker's hill, but he cannot mention the names of his officers – that he went to Canada in the Army commanded by General Sullivan [sic – Sullivan], and was at the retaking of Ticonderoga – that he remained in the service until the expiration of his term of enlistment – when he was discharged – but he cannot state the time he left the service.*

*That in the year 1776 he enlisted for the term of six months, and was out under General Bellows at Lake George, where they had some skirmishes with Indians and took upwards of forty Indians, and he was at the taking of Burgoyne.*

*That he was in the service about ten months in the company of Captain Martin, but he cannot state the year nor mention the particulars of this service as he is a feeble old man and his recollection has almost entirely failed – he was at one time sent to Rhode Island and was employed in guarding the Country from the deprivations [sic – depredations] committed by the Tories – and that he served as the Sergeant of the company –*

*That he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure of his service –*

*He was born on the Banks of Newfoundland on the tenth day of May in the year 1736 –*

*He has no record of his age –*

*He lived in the Town of Pomfret in the State of Vermont when he first went into the service and that he continued there until after the war – that since that time he has lived in various places in the State of New York, but he cannot state the particular places – that he lived for a short time in the Town of Grove in the County of Allegany, and was removed from there to the Poor-house in the town of Angelica in the said County where he has been for the last year – he is so much disabled in his limbs that he cannot walk, and he has no means of obtaining a subsistence –*

*He never received a written discharge from the service –*

*He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State –*

**Andrew Boyington (1736-1835) was the fifth great-grandfather of William John Cummings.**

# MILITARY RECORDS – REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION – 2

To substantiate Andrew's pension claim, the following depositions were also taken on the 31 of October 1832:

*David Boyington of the town of Grove in said county being duly sworn deposeth and says that he is sixty four years of age; that he is the son of Andrew Boyington whose age is ninety six; that he is acquainted and distinctly recollects of his father's being in the service of his country during the revolutionary war; that he first enlisted for three years, left home early in the spring, returned again in the fall, had been taken a prisoner by the Indians, and returned home on getting away from them; the next spring or spring following he again enlisted for six months, went away from home for the purpose of going into the army, and was gone about six months, again the next summer or the summer following went out another six months as a substitute for Samuel Campfield.*

*Hugh McKeen of the town of Belfast in said county, being duly sworn deposeth and says that he is seventy-seven years of age, that he is personally acquainted with Andrew Boyington and personally knows he was in the revolutionary war in the year 1776, that he saw him at the Cedars in Canada about forty-five [miles] from Montreal up the St. Lawrence river, at Ticonderoga and at Mount Independence, and thinks he was in the service during that year, and things his age about ninety six.*

Andrew Boyington again appeared in court to make a deposition on 23 October 1833, making the following statement:

*Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace in and for the said County of Allegany Andrew Boyington who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below, and in the following grades – Viz – For one year I served as a Sergeante [sic] commenceing [sic] in the year 1775 – Fox six months as a private in the year 1776 – For ten months as a Sergeante [sic] in the years 1777 and 1778 – and for such service I claim a pension –*

His pension was finally granted 4 March 1834, and he was to receive \$20 per year. His pay was retroactive to his application, and his first payment was for \$60 in arrears to the date of the pension and an additional \$10 for the first half of the year, ending 4 September 1834.

David Boyington (1768-1850), son of Andrew Boyington (1736-1835), was the fourth great-grandfather of William John Cummings.

# MILITARY RECORDS – CIVIL WAR PROMOTION – 1861



George W. Brown's promotion to Orderly Sergeant in Company K of the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Indiana dated September 2, 1861. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

#### BEYOND THE BASICS – 5

- What can I learn from wills and probate records?
- What can I find in early newspapers?



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS? – 1**

- **The process of submitting a will to the proper legal authorities is known as probate. Once proved, the will is transcribed into a will book. These books are kept in the county courthouse, and each one usually has its own index.**
- **Be aware that wills are not always filed immediately after the individual's death. If a record is not found, search the years following the person's death.**
- **When you find the probate packet for one of your ancestors, photocopy each paper. Study the papers in the packet to find important clues about this family. It is also important to locate the will in the will book and copy it.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS? – 2**

- **Probate records are any court records created after an individual's death that relate to the court's decisions regarding the distribution of his estate, such as inventories, distribution of estates, letters of administration, sales of estates and inquest documents.**
- **On these records you may find the individual's death date, the names of family members, family relationships and residences. You may also learn about the adoption or guardianship of minor children and dependents.**
- **While probate records are one of the most accurate sources of genealogical evidence, they must be used with some caution.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS? – 3**

- **They may omit the names of deceased family members or those who had previously received an inheritance, or the spouse mentioned in the will may not be the parent of the children mentioned. Be careful of the terms that imply relationships, e.g. sister, cousin, senior, infant. Sister, for example, may refer to a female of the same religious faith or to a sister-in-law, and not to an actual sibling.**
- **When extracting information, be certain to list everyone mentioned. Write the names exactly as they appear. Include references to relationships. Note any provisions for orphaned children, mention of children's religion or reference to apprenticeship. Record the date of the will and the date that the will was probated in court.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS? – 4**

- **When you cite the will, include the county, state, book and page number. Note if it is the original will or a clerk's transcribed copy.**

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS? – 5**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR FAMILY IN WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS.**

- 1. Learn if your ancestor left a will.**
- 2. Locate any will or probate record – normally these are found in the records of the country in which he passed away.**
- 3. Add information to your forms.**
- 4. Cite your sources.**
- 5. Make a copy of the record and file the information with your records.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS? – 1**

- **Before television and radio, newspapers played an important role in the lives of people. They were filled with news and genealogical information. Though many of such newspapers are no longer in print, back issues are often available on microfilm. Newspaper collections may be located in state libraries, local libraries or newspaper offices. Many 19<sup>th</sup> century newspapers have been indexed. Some of the state historical societies have produced guides to newspapers.**
- **Early newspapers have a different look than today. Events were often combined into one story that ran for several columns with no heading to indicate the change of topic. Some newspapers reported weekly news from one particular town or another under a special heading.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS? – 2**

- **News traveled slowly in the past, so check a few days after an event occurred.**
- **Early newspapers give a wealth of both historical and personal information. It is common to find in a newspaper: birth or marriage announcements, death notices, court summons or citations, estate notices, unclaimed mail at the post office, general interest news that may include names of families moving west or visiting from out of town, church news that included baptisms and confirmations, or separation and divorce notices.**
- **Obituaries are one of the greatest treasures. They are often filled with information. They may list maiden names, church and cemetery locations, marriage dates, occupations, military service, political offices and even the names of family members who had died previously.**

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# **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR FAMILY IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS**

- 1. Learn where your ancestors lived.**
- 2. Check the local library for the *Gale Directory of Published and Broadcasting Media* to find newspapers currently in print and information about their predecessors. Also check the *Ayer Directory of Publications* for information about newspapers that are out of print.**
- 3. Find newspapers in the location and time period of your ancestors.**
- 4. Add the new information to your forms.**

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## **PART 3: WHAT CAN I FIND IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS? – 4**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SEVEN STEPS TO HELP YOU  
FIND INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR FAMILY  
IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS**

- 5. Cite your sources.**
- 6. Make a copy of the record and file it with your records.**
- 7. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

# NEWSPAPER BIRTH NOTICES

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 4 [**Thursday, April 18, 1889**], page 1, column 2

**MR. AND MRS. James BOOTH** rejoice over the advent of a **12 pound daughter** last **Tuesday**.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 4 [**Thursday, April 18, 1889**], page 8, column 1

## Personal and Social.

**Martin McNanney** receives congratulations on the arrival of a **bouncing baby boy** at his house last **Monday**.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 9 [**Thursday, May 23, 1889**], page 1, column 1

## Born.

On **Sunday** last, to **Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Reuter**, a **daughter**, who tips the beam at **10 1/2 pounds**.

WE learn that **Mr. and Mrs. E.F. Brown** were made happy, on **Tuesday**, by the arrival of a little **daughter**. Mrs. Brown is at the home of her **parents**, in **Hurley**, and is doing well. – **Current**.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 11 [**Thursday, June 6, 1889**], page 1, column 3

**BORN**, **Sunday** morning last, to **Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Caddy**, a **daughter**.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 13 [**Thursday, June 20, 1889**], page 1, column 2

THE infant daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. W.H. James** was baptized by **Rev. C.M. Stanley** at the Episcopal Church, on **Sunday, June 16**. **Mesdames C.E. Parent** and **E. Hawtry** were godmothers while **R.P. Helson** acted as godfather.

# NEWSPAPER MARRIAGE NOTICES

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 10 [Thursday, May 30, 1889], page 1, column 3

## Married at Hancock.

Our enterprising merchant, **Arthur Despins**, was married Monday morning, May 20, at St. Patrick's church, Hancock, to **Mrs. Kate Flynn**, **Rev. Fr. Atfield** officiating. **Mr. O. McLaughlin** was groomsman and **Miss Mary Driscoll** bridesmaid. The wedding was attended by the relatives of the contracting parties. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, **Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer**, after which Mr. and Mrs. Despins departed for their home in this city. The bride was born and raised in Hancock and is a general favorite among a large circle of friends. The groomsman has lived in this city for a number of years, and is one of our leading merchants – a young man of pleasant manners, business integrity, has lots of friends and is doing a prosperous business. THE RANGE extends congratulations, and hopes that a long and prosperous wedded life lies before them.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 17 [Thursday, July 18, 1889], page 1, column 4

## Eloped.

The parents of **Miss Elizabeth Benson**, of this city, discovered last Thursday afternoon that she had left the city in company with **C.S. Johnson**, a miner working in this city, and rightly surmising that the couple were intent on getting married, and that they would show up at **Florence, Wis.**, the father telegraphed to the officials of that city to arrest them and prevent the wedding. **Officer Keyes**, of **Florence**, about 3 o'clock, found a happy company at the Central avenue restaurant that he concluded must be the elopers and friends, and made known his business; but the bride smilingly informed him that he was too late to frustrate their blissful intention, and when she produced a marriage certificate properly filled out and signed by **Michael Bush**, justice of the peace, of **Commonwealth**, he gracefully yielded the point and wished the couple a happy wedded career. THE RANGE hopes that the bride's parents will have occasion to feel well pleased with her choice when they are better acquainted with her husband.

# NEWSPAPER DEATH NOTICES - 1

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 3 [Thursday, April 11, 1889], page 8, column 1

## Personal and Social.

**Louis Stoeckly**, clerk in Seibert's drug store, was called to his home in Fountain City, Wis., last week, by the announcement that his brother **Adolph** was lying at the point of death. The brother died a few days after his arrival and was buried last Thursday.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 11 [Thursday, June 6, 1889], page 1, column 3

DIED – In this city, Monday[, ] June 3, **Jasper A.**, little son of **Mr. and Mrs. Roach**, recently from **Missouri**, aged 2 years, 8 months and 19 days.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 14 [Thursday, June 27, 1889], page 1, column 2

**HENRY FERGUSON**, of Marquette, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple in the hotel Sunday morning. He left a note stating that he did so because he was deeply in debt, with no prospect of meeting his obligations.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 17 [Thursday, July 18, 1889], page 1, column 1

## Died.

**Miss Elizabeth Thomas**, aged 25 years, died at the Chapin location last Friday, after a lingering illness, and was buried last Sunday.

# NEWSPAPER DEATH NOTICES – 2

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 19 [Thursday, August 1, 1889], page 1, column 1

**DR. W.J. SPENCER** received notice last Saturday of the death of his mother, which occurred at her home in Battle Creek, Mich.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 19 [Thursday, August 1, 1889], page 1, column 2

## Died.

In this city, Sunday, July 28, **Exilda**, wife of **Joseph Bordeau, Jun.** Funeral services were held at their home on Hughitt street last Tuesday forenoon, at 9 o'clock.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 14 [Thursday, June 27, 1889], page 1, column 2

**HENRY FERGUSON**, of Marquette, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple in the hotel Sunday morning. He left a note stating that he did so because he was deeply in debt, with no prospect of meeting his obligations.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 17 [Thursday, July 18, 1889], page 1, column 1

## Died.

**Miss Elizabeth Thomas**, aged 25 years, died at the Chapin location last Friday, after a lingering illness, and was buried last Sunday.

# NEWSPAPER DEATH NOTICES – 3

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 20 [Thursday, August 8, 1889], page 1, column 2

ANOTHER child of **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoskings**, on Fleshiem street, died last Friday of diphtheria. This is the second child lost by them within two weeks. They have the sympathy of all who know them.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 21 [Thursday, August 15, 1889], page 5, columns 3-4

## **Dr. L.J. Kimball Dead.**

Word was received last Tuesday that **Dr. L.J. Kimball**, for years a resident of Norway, had died in Colorado, of consumption. Dr. Kimball moved from Norway some years ago to Bay City, where he had established a fine business, when his health failed him, and at the time of his death he was in Colorado with the hope that this health might be improved by the climate of that section. Dr. Kimball has many warm friends in this range who will learn of his death with deep regret.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 23 [Thursday, August 29, 1889], page 1, column 2

## **Died.**

In this city Friday, Aug. 23rd, after a long illness, **Mr. James Crebo**[,] aged 63 years, late of Liskeard, Cornwall, Eng.

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 25 [Thursday, September 12, 1889], page 1, column 1

A 13 MONTHS old son of **Mr. and Mrs. John Sparinali**, of West Vulcan, was drowned in a tub of water last week Wednesday.

# NEWSPAPER DEATH NOTICES – 4

*The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 26 [Thursday, September 19, 1889], page 5, columns 2-3

## **A Sad Case.**

Died, Wednesday, September 18th, at Iron Mountain, Mich., **Mary T. McDonald**, wife of **Donald McDonald**, aged 31 years[,] 4 months and 20 days. The funeral was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Donald McDonald died suddenly yesterday, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss. [She] had done a washing the day before, and about midnight suffered a violent attack of cholera morbus, resulting in her death in a few hours. Mr. McDonald has been in poor health the past summer, and through being enable [sic - unable] to work had become reduced in circumstances when this terrible blow fell upon him. A subscription paper was circulated last evening for his relief, and quite a liberal sum subscribed. He has the sympathy of all who have been made acquainted with the circumstances of his sad affliction.

# NEWSPAPER COMMUNITY INSIGHTS – 1

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 3, Number 9 [Thursday, July 21, 1898], page 1, column 5

## A POOR LITTLE WIDOW.

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### Would Drown Self and Children.

Mrs. Carlson, a widow, who resides in a small house near the corner of Carpenter avenue and G street, tried to drown herself and four small children in one of the little lakes near the south dumping grounds last Sunday, while in a demented condition caused by hardship. The attention of some men, who were passing near, was attracted by the cries of the little ones, and the crazed mother was compelled to desist from her purpose of ending her earthly troubles. At the time of the rescue, the woman was in the water up to her waist. A little babe, hardly a year old, was in her arms, and the three other children, the eldest of which is about six years, were clinging to her dress, sobbing most pitifully. The scene was a heart-rending one, and one that the rescuers will remember as long as they live.

The case of Mrs. Carlson is one of the most heartrending that has ever come within the notice of the writer. Left a widow less than a year ago with four small children to support, her life has been one continual struggle to keep the wolf from the door. Her efforts were almost in vain and she was completely discouraged. Her husband, a hard-working man, died of typhoid fever and his sickness and funeral expenses consumed all the ready cash in hand. Mrs. Carlson is a frail, delicate little woman, unable to perform much labor, and her struggle to provide her little ones with clothing and the necessities to sustain life, [*sic*] has been an awful test. It has finally resulted in the weakening of her mind, and to-day [*sic – today*] the circumstances of the family are more pitiful than ever. To be sure the little woman has received some assistance from the county, but what is a miserly pittance of seven or eight dollars a month in a case of this kind? It is hardly sufficient to provide milk for the children, to say nothing of more substantial food and clothing. It is a case that ought to make every heart in Iron Mountain ache and cause us to hang our heads in shame, that in the midst of our plenty, we have been so neglectful as to the welfare of our immediate neighbors.

# *NEWSPAPER COMMUNITHY INSIGHTS – 2*

Prior to the attempt at self-destruction and the silencing of the cries of her babies for food, Mrs. Carlson had gone to the home of a **Mr. Larson**, a contractor residing on Prospect avenue, and left her few remaining valuables and a letter addressed to relatives in Sweden in which she recited her troubles, and told of her intention. The letter was not read until after the attempt was known, and it was thought that she had only gone out for the day and left the articles for safe keeping.

The immediate wants of the family are now being provided for, and the good people of this city should, and we believe we will, see that the wolf is kept from the door hereafter, and that the poor little mother will not again be driven by grim want to such an extreme that she will be tempted to destroy herself and little ones. If troubles have destroyed her mind, she should be relieved of the care of the little ones and placed in some safe resort. **But it is probable that, when others show a disposition and willingness to shoulder a portion of her burden, her mind will recover its balance and a little sunshine will again find its way into the poorly furnished home on Carpenter avenue. Let us hope so. And let us all contribute a little sunshine.**

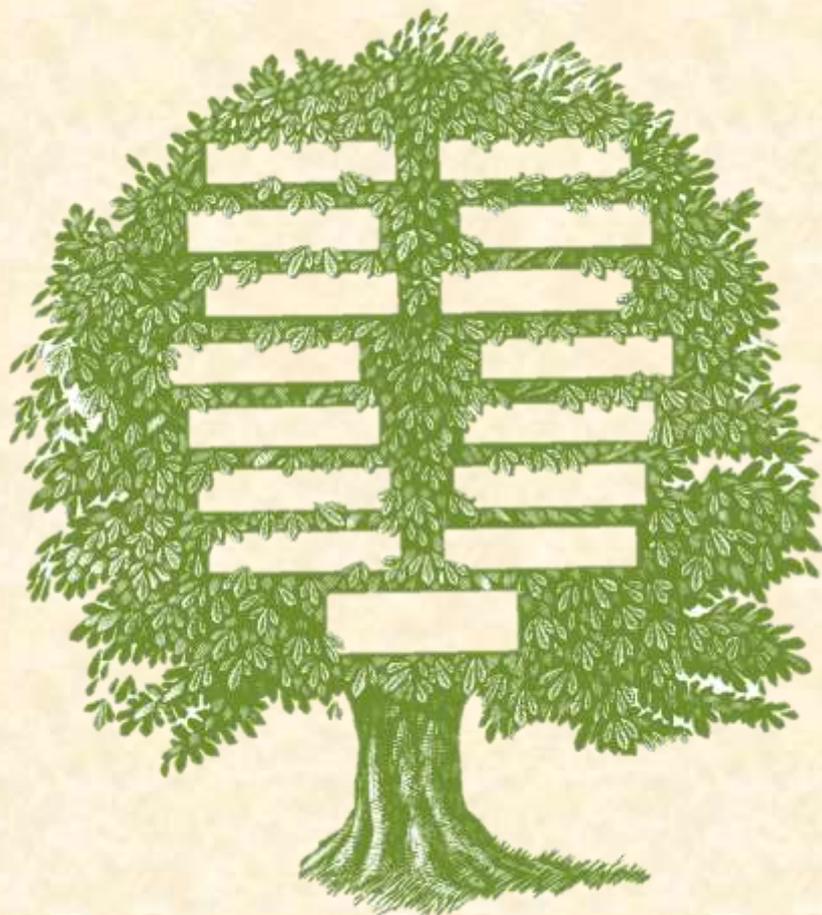
# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 3:

### BEYOND THE BASICS – 6

- How can I use immigration records and passenger lists?
- How can I use naturalization and citizenship records?



*Genealogy for the First Time:  
Research Your Family History*

By Laura Best

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE IMMIGRATION RECORDS AND PASSENGER LISTS? – 1**

- **Two types of federal immigration records have been kept since 1820. Customs passenger lists were kept by the U.S. Customs Service from 1820 until approximately 1891. Immigration passenger lists were kept by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) from 1906 until 1957.**
- **When researching records for your immigrant ancestors, be aware that many immigrants changed or shortened their names when they arrived in America. Often they did this to make their names easier to spell or to sound less foreign. On occasion, the immigration clerk purposely shortened, or accidentally misspelled the name, and the emigrant kept the change.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE IMMIGRATION RECORDS AND PASSENGER LISTS? – 2**

- **After 1820, passenger arrival lists are the best source of immigration information. They provide the names and ages of the passenger, spouse and family members; the name of the ship, the port from which it embarked and the dates of departure and arrival.**
- **Most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ship records and passenger lists to the United States have been indexed and can be viewed on microfilm collections at the National Archives. These records can also be viewed at the Family History Library.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History by Laura Best*

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE IMMIGRATION RECORDS AND PASSENGER LISTS? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION RECORDS AND PASSENGER LISTS.**

- 1. Identify the name and approximate age of your immigrant ancestor and the date when he arrived in the United States.**
- 2. Locate the immigration record or passenger list he may be mentioned on.**
- 3. Add information to your forms.**
- 4. Cite the sources.**
- 5. Copy and file the information with your records.**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION

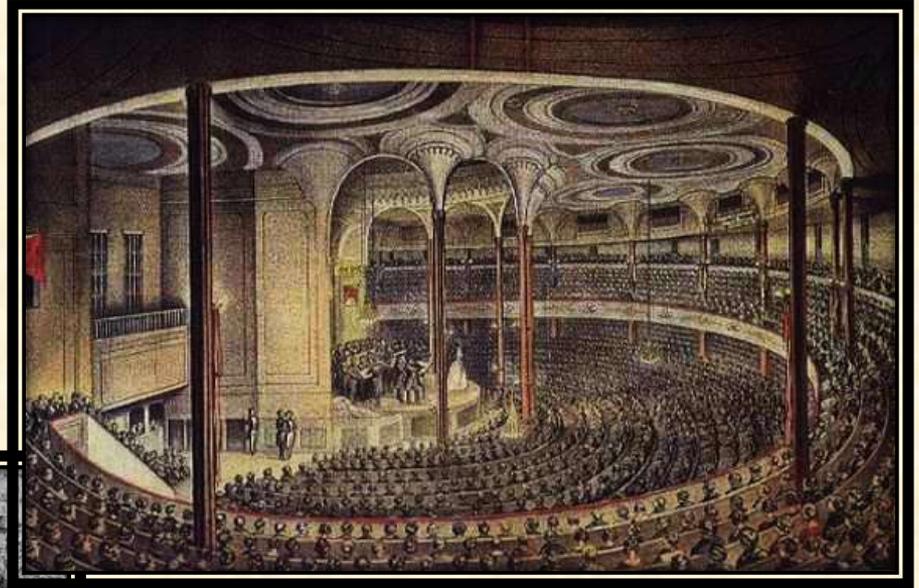


This Underwood & Underwood stereoview is titled “Castle Garden and Liberty Statue” and dates from about 1900-1905. Castle Garden, a circular sandstone fort now located in Battery Park on the southern tip of Manhattan Island, served as America’s first immigration station from 1855 to 1890 prior to the immigration station was established at Ellis Island. The structure later became the New York Aquarium. The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe’s Island is visible in the distance on the horizon. The fort, known as West Battery, or sometimes Southwest Battery, was designed by architects John McComb Jr. and Jonathan Williams. Construction began in 1808 and was completed in 1811. The fort was renamed Castle Clinton in 1815. *[William John Cummings]*

# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION

## Castle Garden, New York, 1852 Lithograph

Castle Clinton began its interesting life as a fort built to defend New York Harbor from the British during the War of 1812. Twelve years after the war it was ceded to New York City by the U.S. Army.



## Castle Garden Cultural Center and Theater

The former fort reopened in 1824 as Castle Garden, a public cultural center and theatre. In 1855, Castle Garden became America's first immigrant receiving center, welcoming more than 8 million immigrants before it was closed on April 18, 1890. Castle Garden was succeeded by Ellis Island in 1892.

# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION



This Underwood & Underwood stereoview is titled “Castle Garden, the Aquarium and Liberty Statue (S.W. from Washington Bldg.), New York City, Copyright 1902” Information on the back reads: You are looking southwest from the lowermost end of Manhattan Island down the harbor toward the sea. It was in through these waters that Hendrick Hudson came sailing in 1610. It was in through these waters to the shore down there below our feet that thousands and thousands of emigrants have come from all parts of the world to make new homes and fortunes and to help make the country. (Over 10,000 have come in a single week in 1903.) The huge copper statue of Liberty out there on Bedloe’s Island holds her torch 306 feet above low tide. Ellis Island, where emigrants now make their first landing for the examinations preliminary to entrance, is a little farther to the west (right) than you can see at this moment. Those passing boats are ferries, plying back and forth between the piers of Long Island, Manhattan Island, Staten and other islands, and the Jersey shore farther at your right. The grassy space down below is part of the ancient Battery Park, so called because it was fortified in the 17th century for the protection of the infant town. In those days the ground where the low building stands was a ledge a few yards off shore, and it held a rude “castle” or fort connected with the mainland here by a draw-bridge; the natural moat around it has since been filled in. [William John Cummings]

# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION

## A Scene from Castle Garden, New York, Immigrant Station

From August 1, 1855 through April 18, 1890, immigrants arriving in the state of New York came through Castle Garden. As America's first official immigrant examining and processing center, Castle Garden welcomed approximately 8 million immigrants – most from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Sweden, Italy, Russia and Denmark.

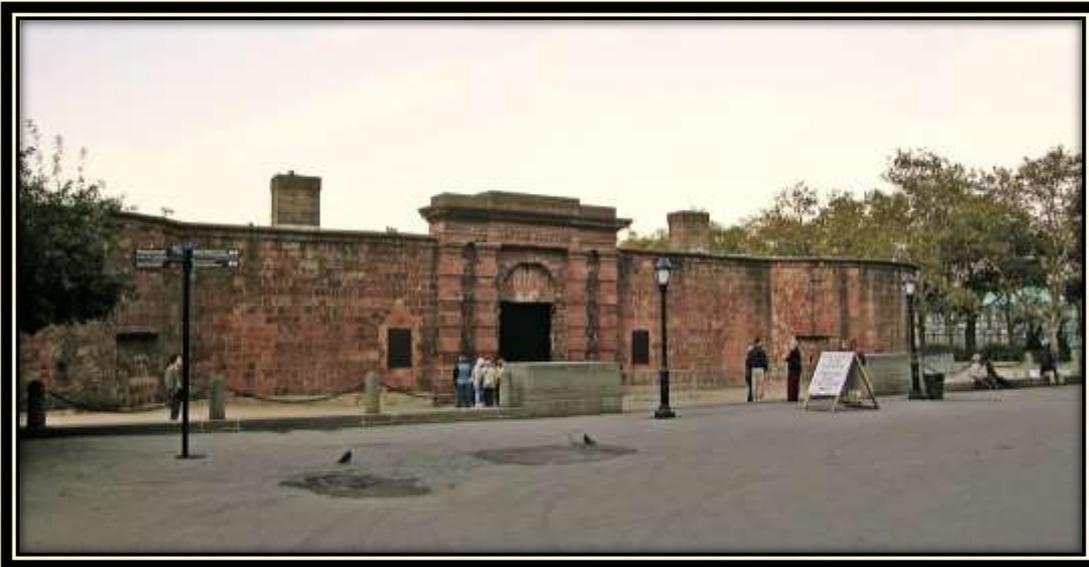
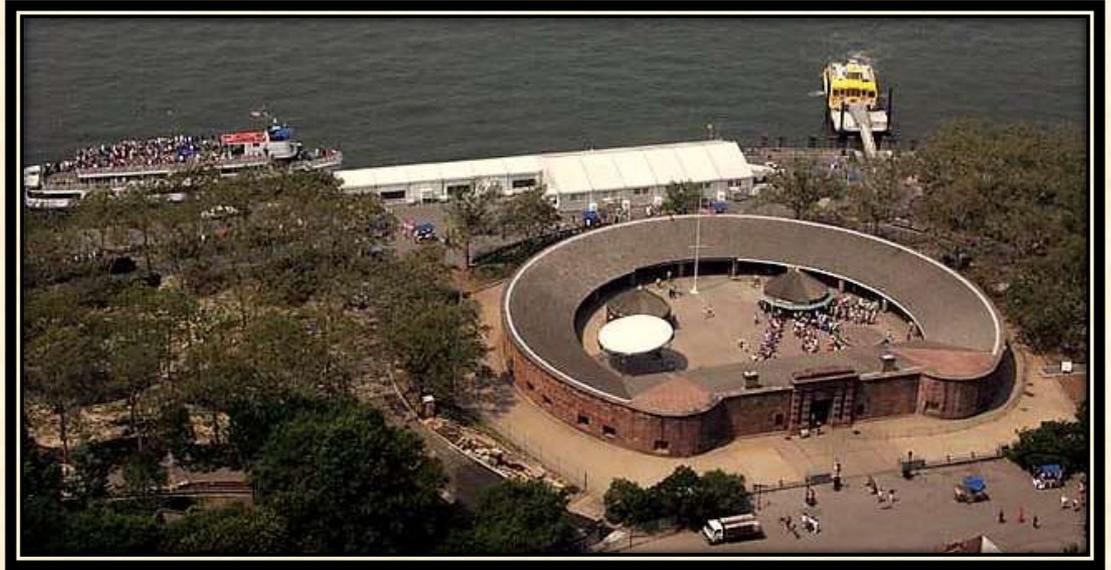


## Immigrants Landing at Castle Garden

Castle Garden welcomed its last immigrant on April 18, 1890. After the closing of Castle Garden, immigrants were processed at an old barge office in Manhattan until the opening of the Ellis Island Immigration Center on January 1, 1892. More than one in six native-born Americans are descendants of the eight million immigrants who entered the United States through Castle Garden.

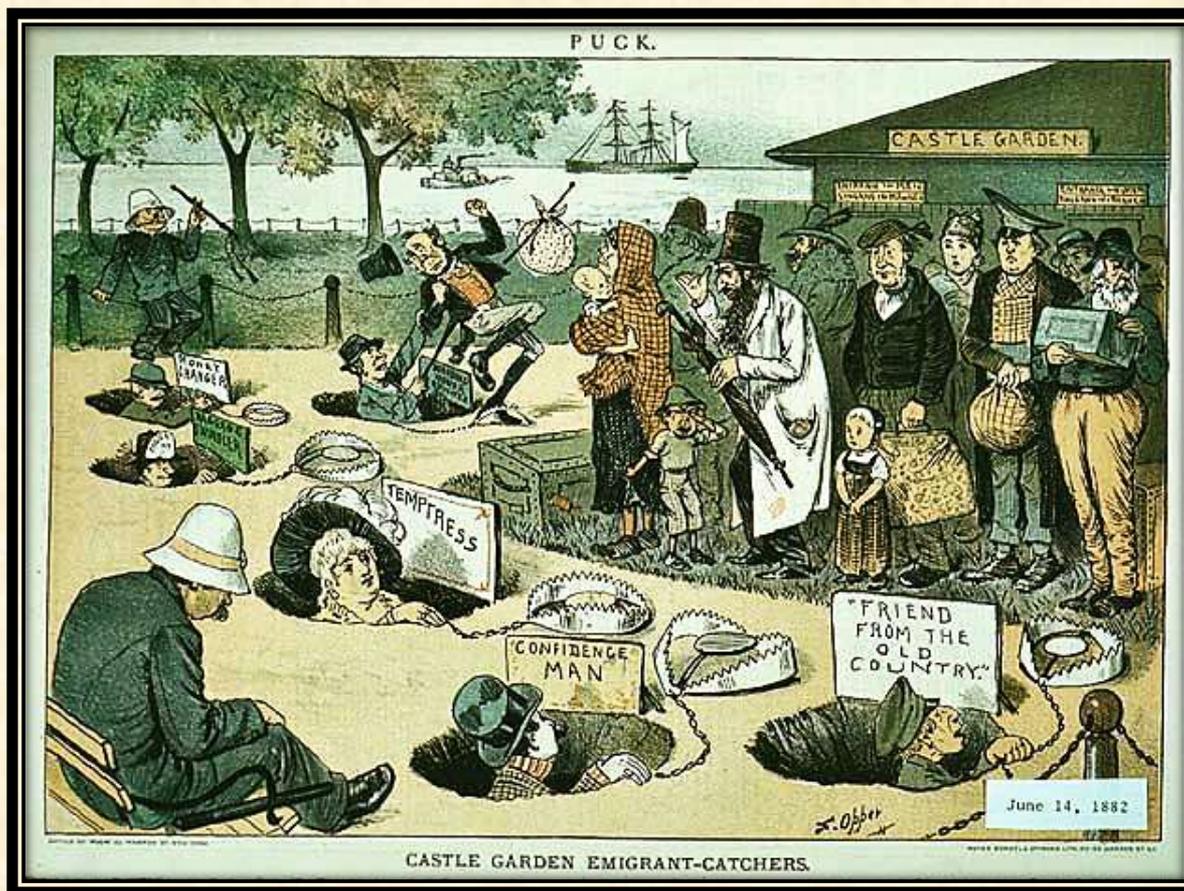
# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION

Castle Clinton, also referred to as Castle Garden, is a fort and national monument located in Battery Park at the southern tip of Manhattan in New York City. The structure has served as a fort, theater, opera house, national immigrant receiving station, and aquarium throughout its long history. Today, Castle Garden is called Castle Clinton National Monument and serves as the ticket center for ferries to Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty.



In 1896 Castle Garden became the site of the New York City Aquarium, a capacity in which it served until 1946 when plans for the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel called for its demolition. The public outcry at the loss of the popular and historic building saved it from destruction, but the aquarium was closed and Castle Garden stood vacant until it was reopened by the National Park Service in 1975. The 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Castle Garden Immigration Station was celebrated on July 28, 2005.

# CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT STATION



## Researching Castle Garden Immigrants:

The free [CastleGarden.org](http://CastleGarden.org) database, provided online by the New York Battery Conservancy, allows you to search by name and time period for immigrants who arrived in Castle Garden between 1830 and 1890. Digital copies of the many of the ship manifests can be accessed through a paid subscription to Ancestry.com's [New York Passenger Lists, 1851-1891](http://NewYorkPassengerLists,1851-1891). Microfilms of the manifests can also be obtained through your local Family History Center or National Archives (NARA) branches.

# *ELIZABETH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, CA. 1904*



This stereoview, titled “New York – West Street,” dating to the 1890’s shows a crowded street view of the 100 block, including: 172, Consolidated Refrigeration; 173, Meacham & Farnham Fruits; 174, J. Romer & Co. Flour and Seed; 175, William Dinwoodie Imported Brandies Wine and Dinwoodie’s Hotel. Another sign on side of building on next block reads “Bogardus & Ellary Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Home Furnishing Goods, Ice, Tools,” and yet another, partially visible, reads “W.E. Duryea’s Son” underneath the hardware sign. A multitude of horse-drawn delivery carts are jammed in the street, including a trolley.

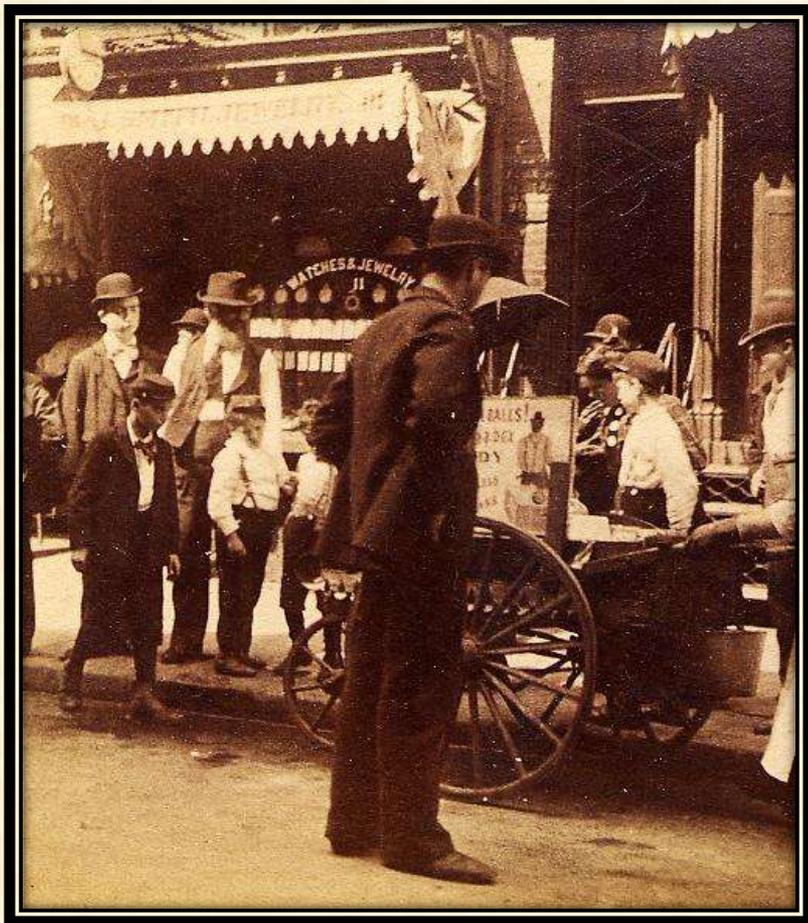
*[William John Cummings]*

# *ELIZABETH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, CA. 1904*

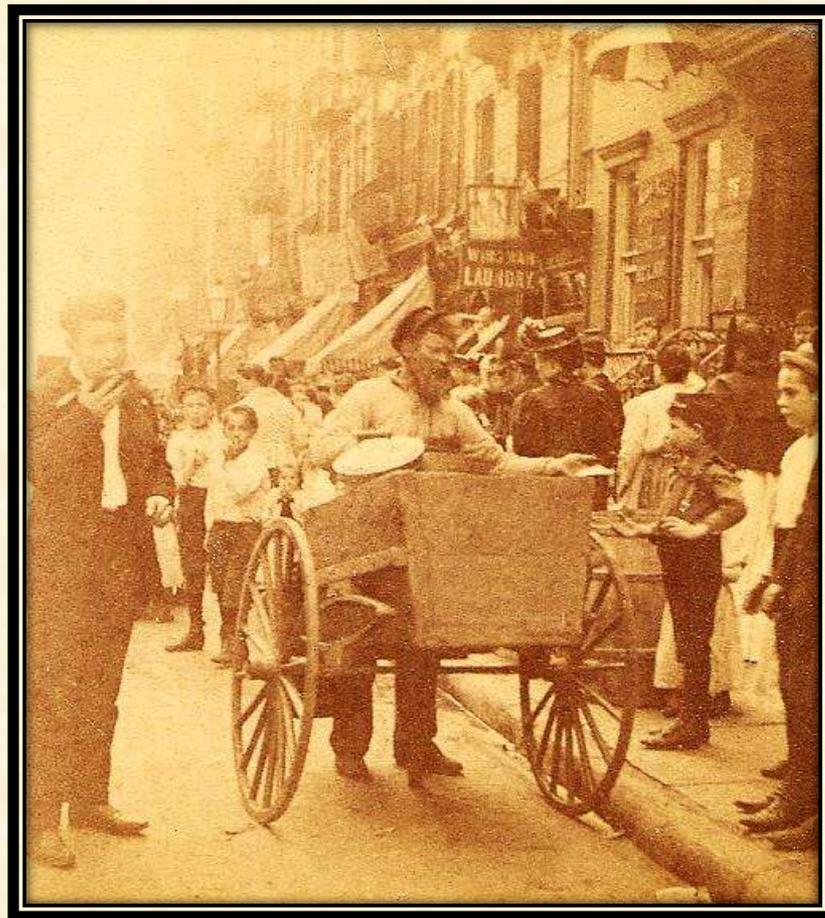


This Underwood & Underwood stereoview, titled “Street peddlers’ carts on Elizabeth Street – looking north from Hester Street, New York City,” was copyrighted in 1904. This was the famous “slum” district down-town. The Bowery runs parallel with this street at your right (east); Broadway is less than half a mile away at your left (west). The City Hall is about three-quarters of a mile way behind you and a little to your left (S.W.). The notorious Five Points and Mulberry Bend used to be only a few rods away from here, behind you and off at your left. There are shops and stores in all these ground-floor rooms and basements, and in every room from cellars to roofs people live, crowded into dirty and ill-smelling tenements. Italians populate a good part of this particular street, but Hebrews and others of all sorts and kinds also make homes here such as they are. Notice how the fire-escapes are used to store bedding and food and to air bits of family wardrobe! On those push-carts, lined up along the sidewalks, you can find every imaginable sort of goods – meats and vegetables, fruit and candy, boots and shoes, shirts, gay petticoats and print gowns, bedding, tinware and earthen dishes, gaily framed pictures, gorgeous jewelry and many-colored ribbons and neckties, books and toys and even rosaries. There are abundant provisions for drinking and when Elizabeth Street neighbors quarrel, the result may very likely appear at Bellevue Hospital and the nearest police-court; but on general principles the dwellers in these picturesquely dirty hives are surprisingly good-tempered and courteous. [William John Cummings]

# HESTER STREET, NEW YORK CITY



Titled “Candy-Man, Hester St., N.Y.,” and dating from about 1900, this stereoview shows the candyman’s peddler cart with a number of children looking on in front of a jewelry and watch shop. Historically Hester Street was a center for Ashkenazi Jewish immigrants and the subject of the 1975 period film *Hester Street*. [William John Cummings]



Titled “Ice Cream, Hester St, N.Y.,” and dating from about 1900, this stereoview shows a bearded ice cream peddler pushing his cart through the street as a number of kids looking on, wishing they had a nickel. Historically Hester Street was a center for Ashkenazi Jewish immigrants and the subject of the 1975 period film *Hester Street*. [William John Cummings]

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION - 1*

Ellis Island, in Upper New York Bay, was the gateway for millions of immigrants to the United States as the nation's busiest immigrant inspection station from 1892 until 1924. The island was greatly expanded with land reclamation between 1892 and 1934. Before that, the much smaller original island was the site of Fort Gibson and later a naval magazine. The island was made part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965, and has hosted a museum of immigration since 1990. A 1998 United States Supreme Court decision found most of the island to be part of New Jersey. The south side of the island, home to the Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital, is closed to the general public and the object of restoration efforts spearheaded by Save Ellis Island.

In the 35 years before Ellis Island opened, over eight million immigrants arriving in New York had been processed by New York State officials at Castle Garden Immigration Depot in lower Manhattan, just across the bay. The Federal Government assumed control of immigration on April 18, 1890, and Congress appropriated \$75,000 to construct America's first federal immigration station on Ellis Island.

Artesian wells were dug, and landfill was hauled in from incoming ships' ballast and from construction of New York City's subway tunnels, which doubled the size of Ellis Island to over six acres. While the building was under construction, the Barge Office nearby at the Battery was used for immigrant processing.

The first federal immigrant inspection station was an enormous three-story tall structure, with out-buildings, built of Georgia pine, containing all of the amenities that were thought to be necessary. It opened with celebration on January 1, 1892. Three large ships landed on the first day and 700 immigrants passed over the docks. Almost 450,000 immigrants were processed at the station during its first year.

On June 15, 1897, a fire of unknown origin, possibly caused by faulty wiring, turned the wooden structures on Ellis Island into ashes. No loss of life was reported, but most of the immigration records dating back to 1855 were destroyed. About 1.5 million immigrants had been processed at the first building during its five years of use. Plans were immediately made to build a new, fireproof immigration station on Ellis Island. During the construction period, passenger arrivals were again processed at the Barge Office.

# ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION



This Keystone View Company is titled “The Gateway of America – Immigrants Landing from Barge at Ellis Island, N.Y.” The back of the card contains the following information: Ellis Island is a small island in the harbor of New York not far from the Statue of Liberty. Here are brought all immigrants who come into American through the port of New York. In order to understand the workings of the government machinery about the port, imagine yourself an immigrant on board a large in-coming ship. The vessel first puts into its pier where American citizens and others whose landing is not to be questioned get off. All immigrants are kept onboard, you among them. A ferry pulls alongside the ship and you are taken aboard it. This boat takes you to Ellis Island. Perhaps it is your ferry that you see drawn alongside the Ellis Island pier. You will note the immigrants stepping, for the first time, on American soil. Before you are free to go to your friends, you must undergo a government inspection. With many others you pass into narrow aisles formed by iron railings. At the end of each of these aisles, in a booth, stands a government inspector. When you finally reach him, you undergo a careful examination. You give your name, your age, your occupation, tell who your friends are, where they live, and what you expect to do. You must have a certain amount of money on your person in order that the Government may be assured that it will not have to support you when you land. You are also given an examination by special doctors. If you fail to satisfy the authorities on any of these items, you will not be admitted. More immigrants come through the port of New York than any other port in America. In 1914 there were received at Ellis Island, 1,218,480 immigrants, 33,041 of whom were debarred. [William John Cummings]

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION - 2*

Edward Lippincott Tilton and William A. Boring won the 1897 competition to design the first phase, including the Main Building (1897–1900), Kitchen and Laundry Building (1900–01), Main Powerhouse (1900–01), and the Main Hospital Building (1900–01).

The present main structure was designed in French Renaissance Revival style and built of red brick with limestone trim. When it opened on December 17, 1900, officials estimated 5,000 immigrants per day would be processed. However, the facilities proved to be able to barely handle the flood of immigrants that arrived in the years just before World War I. The facility was so large that the dining room could seat 1,000 people.

After its opening, Ellis Island was expanded with landfill and additional structures were built. By the time it closed on November 12, 1954, twelve million immigrants had been processed by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration. It is estimated that 10.5 million immigrants departed for points across the United States from the Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal, located just across a narrow strait. Others would have used one of the other terminals along the North River (Hudson River) at that time.

The peak year for immigration at Ellis Island was 1907, with 1,004,756 immigrants processed. The all-time daily high occurred on April 17, 1907, when 11,747 immigrants arrived. After the Immigration Act of 1924 was passed, which greatly restricted immigration and allowed processing at overseas embassies, the only immigrants to pass through the station were displaced persons or war refugees. Today, over 100 million Americans – one third of the population – can trace their ancestry to the immigrants who first arrived in America at Ellis Island before dispersing to points all over the country.

Generally, those immigrants who were approved spent from two to five hours at Ellis Island. Arrivals were asked 29 questions including name, occupation, and the amount of money carried. It was important to the American government that the new arrivals could support themselves and have money to get started. The average the government wanted the immigrants to have was between 18 and 25 dollars. Those with visible health problems or diseases were sent home or held in the island's hospital facilities for long periods of time. More than three thousand would-be immigrants died on Ellis Island while being held in the hospital facilities.

# ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION



This Keystone View Company stereoview, dating about 1926, is titled "Immigrants from Europe at Ellis Island, New York City." The back of the card reads: Ellis Island is a small island belonging to the United States government. It is located in New York Harbor not far from the Statue of Liberty. All immigrants who enter this country through the port of New York are first taken to Ellis Island. Imagine that you are an immigrant on board a steamer just entering New York Harbor. A ferryboat takes you from your ship to Ellis Island where you land. How good it feels to be on shore! How glad you are to be in the "land of the free"! Yet it doesn't seem so "free" for you are guarded by officers who escort you to a building where you are examined to make sure you are "fit." However, if this country should admit criminals, paupers, and people having contagious diseases, it would not long remain the kind of a country in which you, or anyone, would wish to live! So you see this examination safeguards you as well as protects the people who have already lived in the United States many years and who have helped make it a good country. – In the examination rooms you must tell the officers your name, age, occupation, who your friends are, where they live, and what you expect to do. You must have a certain amount of money. Doctors examine you. At last you are told that you have been accepted. How happy you are! A government vessel now takes you to the southern end of the city of New York. You land there and re free to begin life in this great land offering "liberty and justice to all." [William John Cummings]

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION - 3*

Some unskilled workers were rejected because they were considered “likely to become a public charge”. About 2 percent were denied admission to the U.S. and sent back to their countries of origin for reasons such as having a chronic contagious disease, criminal background or insanity. Ellis Island was sometimes known as “The Island of Tears” or “Heartbreak Island” because of those 2% who were not admitted after the long transatlantic voyage. The Kissing Post is a wooden column outside the Registry Room, where new arrivals were greeted by their relatives and friends, typically with tears, hugs and kisses.

During World War I, the German sabotage of the Black Tom Wharf ammunition depot damaged buildings on Ellis Island. The repairs included the current barrel-vaulted ceiling of the Main Hall.

After 1924, Ellis Island became primarily a detention and deportation processing station.

During and immediately following World War II Ellis Island was used to intern German merchant mariners and enemy aliens – American civilians or immigrants detained for fear of spying, sabotage, etc.

Some 7,000 Germans, Italians and Japanese would be detained at Ellis Island. It was also a processing center for returning sick or wounded U.S. soldiers, and a Coast Guard training base. Ellis Island still managed to process tens of thousands of immigrants a year during this time, but many fewer than the hundreds of thousands a year who arrived before the war. After the war immigration rapidly returned to earlier levels. Noted entertainers who performed for detained aliens and for U.S. and allied servicemen at the island included Rudy Vallee, Jimmy Durante, Bob Hope and Lionel Hampton and orchestra.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 barred members of communist or fascist organizations from immigrating to the United States. Ellis Island saw detention peak at 1,500, but by 1952, after changes to immigration law and policies, only 30 detainees remained.

One of the last detainees was the Aceh separatist Hasan di Tiro who, while a student in New York in 1953, declared himself the “foreign minister” of the rebellious Darul Islam movement. Due to this action, he was immediately stripped of his Indonesian citizenship, causing him to be imprisoned for a few months on Ellis Island as “an illegal alien”.

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION - 4*

## **Records**

A myth persists that government officials on Ellis Island compelled immigrants to take new names against their wishes. In fact, no historical records bear this out. Federal immigration inspectors were under strict supervision and were more interested in preventing inadmissible aliens from entering the country (for which they were held accountable) than in assisting them in trivial personal matters such as altering their names.

The inspectors used the passenger lists given to them by the steamship companies to process each foreigner. These were the sole immigration records for entering the country and were prepared not by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration but by steamship companies such as the Cunard Line, White Star Line, North German Lloyd Line, Hamburg-Amerika Line, Italian Steam Navigation Company, Red Star Line, Holland America Line and Austro-American Line.

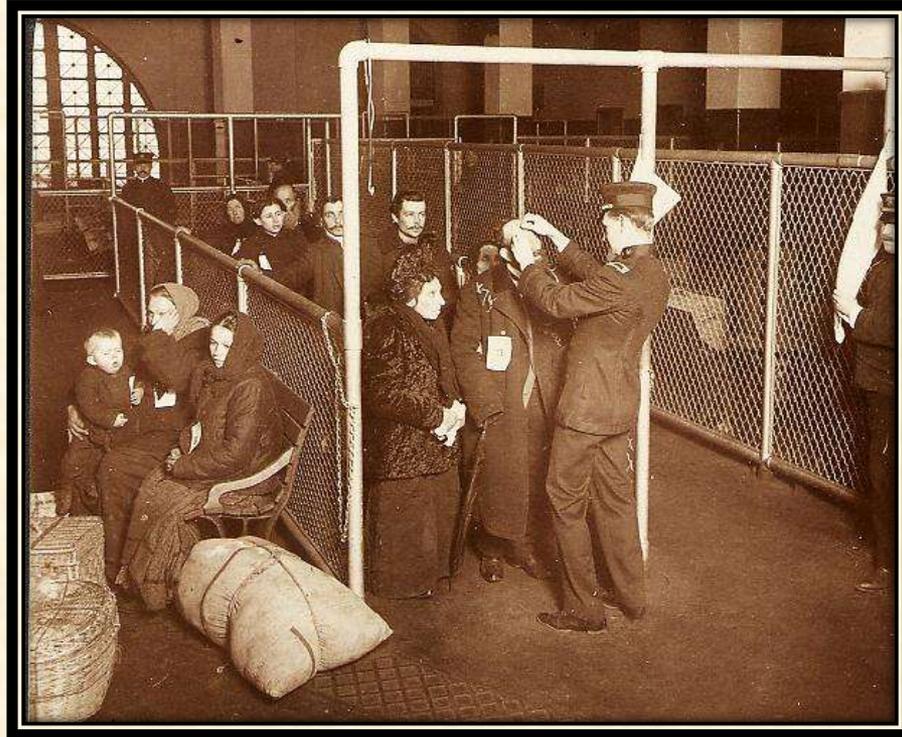
The Americanization of many immigrant families' surnames was for the most part adopted by the family after the immigration process, or by the second or third generation of the family after some assimilation into American culture.

However, many last names were altered slightly due to the disparity between English and other languages in the pronunciation of certain letters of the alphabet.

## **Medical Inspections**

To support the activities of the United States Bureau of Immigration, the United States Public Health Service operated an extensive medical service at the immigrant station, called U.S. Marine Hospital Number 43, more widely known as the Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital. It was the largest marine hospital in the nation. The medical division, which was active both in the hospital and the Great Hall, was staffed by uniformed military surgeons. They are best known for the role they played during the line inspection, in which they employed unusual techniques such as the use of the buttonhook to examine aliens for signs of eye diseases (particularly, trachoma) and the use of a chalk mark code. Symbols were chalked on the clothing of potentially sick immigrants following the six-second medical examination. The doctors would look at the immigrants as they climbed the stairs from the baggage area to the Great Hall.

# ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION



This Underwood & Underwood stereoview, dating from the early 1900's, is titled "U.S. Inspectors examining eyes of immigrants, Ellis Island, New York Harbor." The following copy is printed on the reverse: We are in the medical inspection room of Ellis Island in New York harbor, southwest of the city. The average number of immigrants landed at Ellis Island for the last ten years was eight hundred thousand each year. Of these, eighty per cent pass through and leave the island inside of three hours of the time of arrival. If a ship brings a good class of immigrants, usually from northern Europe, less than five per cent. may be detained for more than three hours. The law requires everybody not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" to be held for special inquiry. Under a correct execution of the class of immigrants, to detain as many as twenty-five per cent. This detention is largely due to the failure of the steamship companies to sift such immigrants carefully on the other side. Here we see some immigrants just after they have landed undergoing examination by the medical force of the harbor. Next they will be sent upstairs to be questioned and passed, or held for special inquiry before a board appointed to that duty. They will in that event either be allowed to pass or they will be deported – the decision of this board is final. *[William John Cummings]*

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION - 5*

Immigrants' behavior would be studied for difficulties in getting up the staircase. Some immigrants entered the country only by surreptitiously wiping the chalk marks off, or by turning their clothes inside out.

The symbols used were:

- **B** – Back
- **C** - Conjunctivitis
- **CT** – Trachoma
- **E** – Eyes
- **F** – Face
- **FT** – Feet
- **G** – Goiter
- **H** – Heart
- **K** – Hernia
- **L** – Lameness
- **N** – Neck
- **P** – Physical and Lungs
- **PG** – Pregnancy
- **S** – Senility
- **SC** – Scalp (Favus)
- **SI** – Special Inquiry
- **X** – Suspected Mental defect
- **⊗** – Definite signs of Mental defect

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION MUSEUM*



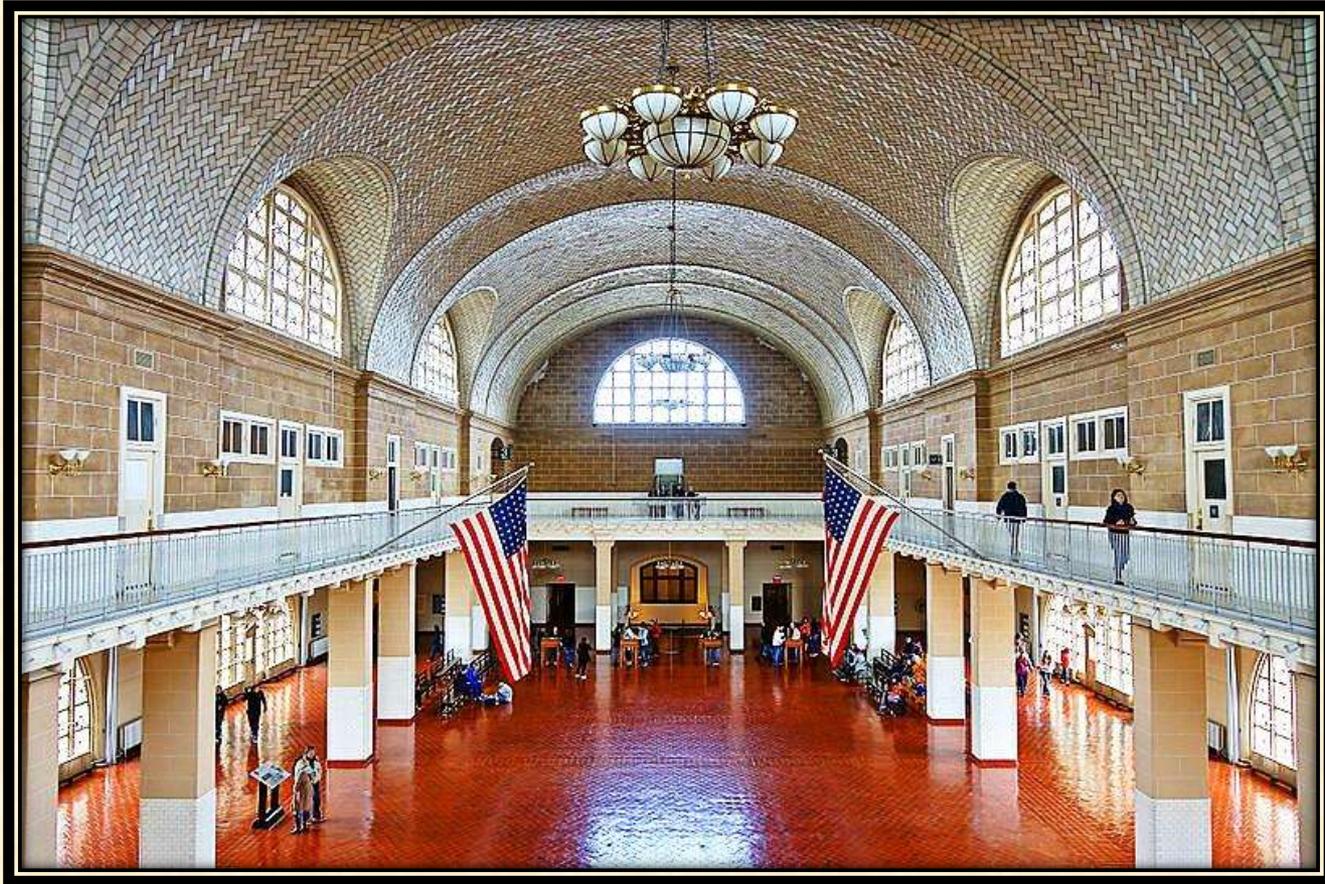
The wooden structure built in 1892 to house the immigration station burned down after five years. The station's new Main Building, which now houses the Immigration Museum, was opened in 1900. Architects Edward Lippincott Tilton and William Alciphron Boring received a gold medal at the 1900 Paris Exposition for the building's design. After the immigration station closed in November 1954, the buildings fell into disrepair and were all but abandoned. Attempts at redeveloping the site were unsuccessful until its landmark status was established. On October 15, 1965, Ellis Island was proclaimed a part of Statue of Liberty National Monument. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966.

# ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION MUSEUM



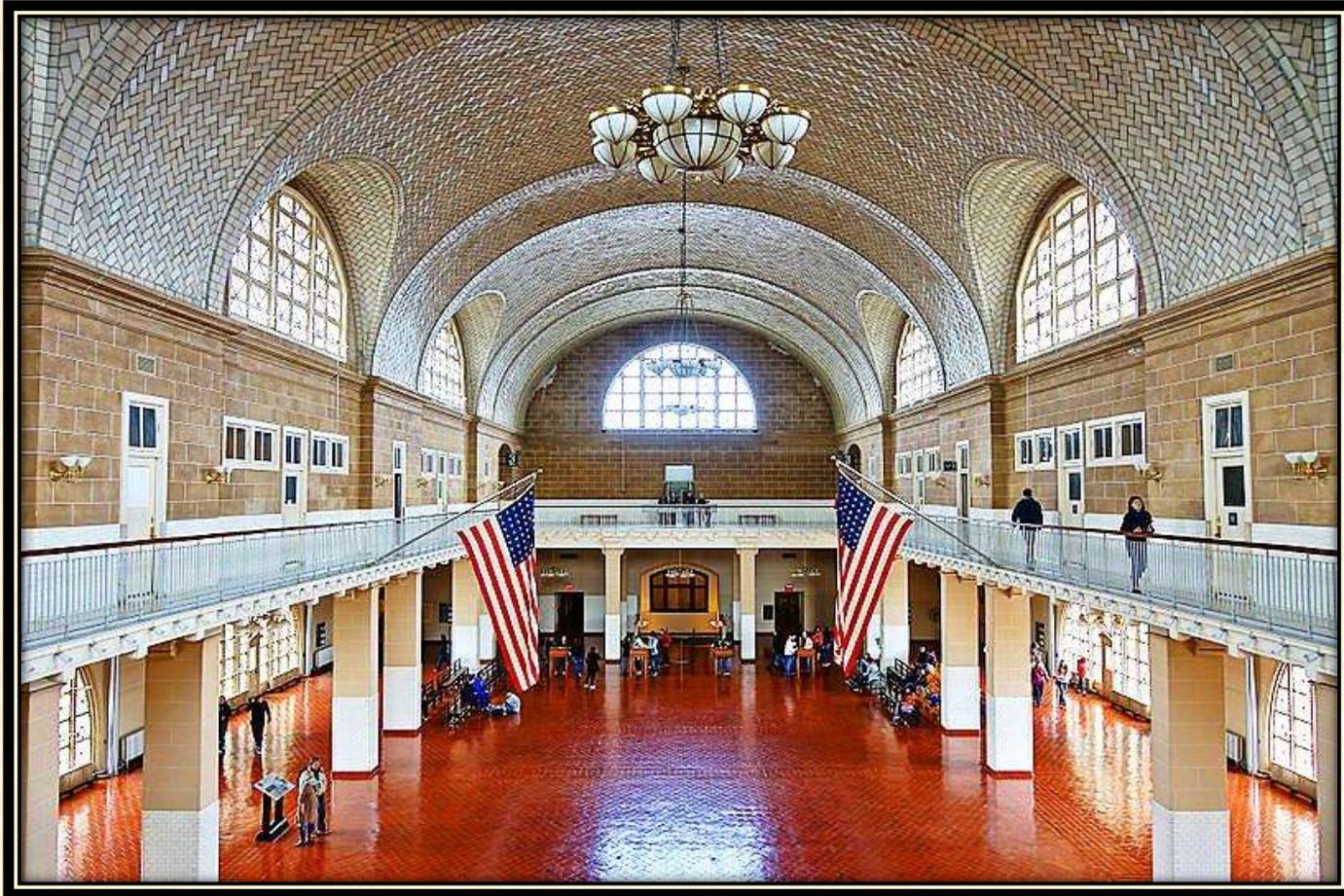
Boston based architecture firm Finegold Alexander + Associates Inc., together with the New York architectural firm Beyer Blinder Belle, designed the restoration and adaptive use of the Beaux-Arts Main Building, one of the most symbolically important structures in American history. A construction budget of \$150 million was required for this significant restoration. This money was raised by a campaign organized by the political fundraiser Wyatt A. Stewart. The building reopened on September 10, 1990. Exhibits include *Hearing Room*, *Peak Immigration Years*, the *Peopling of America*, *Restoring a Landmark*, *Silent Voices*, *Treasures from Home* and *Ellis Island Chronicles*. There are also three theaters used for film and live performances.

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION MUSEUM*



This is the restored Great Hall, where immigrants were processed. It is difficult to imagine this room as it once was – lined with rows of chairs filled with immigrants waiting for inspections. Processing on Ellis Island could take 3 to 7 hours, depending on the crowds and circumstances. Sometimes immigrants were required to stay on Ellis Island overnight if medical or legal matters needed resolution. The 48-star flags hanging in the Great Hall reflect the size of the country at the time the immigration center was last in use. The "Wall of Honor" outside of the main building contains a partial list of immigrants processed on the island. Inclusion on the list is made possible by a donation to support the facility. In 2008, the museum's library was officially named the Bob Hope Memorial Library in honor of one of the station's most famous immigrants.

# *ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION MUSEUM*



## **Ellis Island Immigrant Records Search Engine**

**[Ellis Island U.S. Immigration Records](#)** The Ellis Island database contains names and data for over 22.5 million immigrants who arrived by ship in the Port of New York between 1892 and 1924. You will find both ship passengers and the ship crew members included in the Ellis Island free genealogy surname search engine.

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS? – 1**

- **Naturalization is the process of granting citizenship privileges and responsibilities to people who were born in other countries. Because settlers were welcomed in the American colonies, naturalization only consisted of oaths of allegiance for people coming from non-British lands. When a man was naturalized before 1920, his wife and minor children also became citizens. Naturalization records are held in the court of record where they were processed – that could be a federal, state, county or municipal court.**
- **When the United States was formed, Congress began to pass laws regulating naturalization. Since 1795, emigrants have been subject to a five-year process for becoming citizens. Later immigrants filed a declaration of intent. Five or more years after emigrating, immigrants petitioned for naturalization.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

## **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS? – 2**

- **Of those whom applied, many did not complete the requirements for citizenship. Evidence that an immigrant completed citizenship requirements can be found in censuses, court minutes, homestead records, passports, voting registers and military papers. Even if an immigrant ancestor did not complete the process and become a citizen, he may have filed an application. These application records still exist and can be helpful.**
- **Older naturalization and citizenship records tell the country from which your ancestor emigrated, his foreign and Americanized names, residence and date of arrival.**
- **In 1906, these records were more detailed and included the birth dates and birthplaces and the immigration information about the members of his family.**

*Genealogy for the First Time: Research Your Family History* by Laura Best

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS? – 3**

- **After 1920 these records included birth dates and origins for the emigrant and other family members, port of arrival, vessel name and date of arrival.**

# **PART 3: HOW CAN I USE NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS? – 3**

**USE THE FOLLOWING SIX STEPS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS.**

- 1. Identify the name and approximate age of your immigrant ancestors and the date when they arrived in the United States.**
- 2. Locate the naturalization or citizenship record.**
- 3. Add information to your forms.**
- 4. Cite your sources.**
- 5. Copy and file the information**
- 6. Evaluate data to see if the goal was met.**

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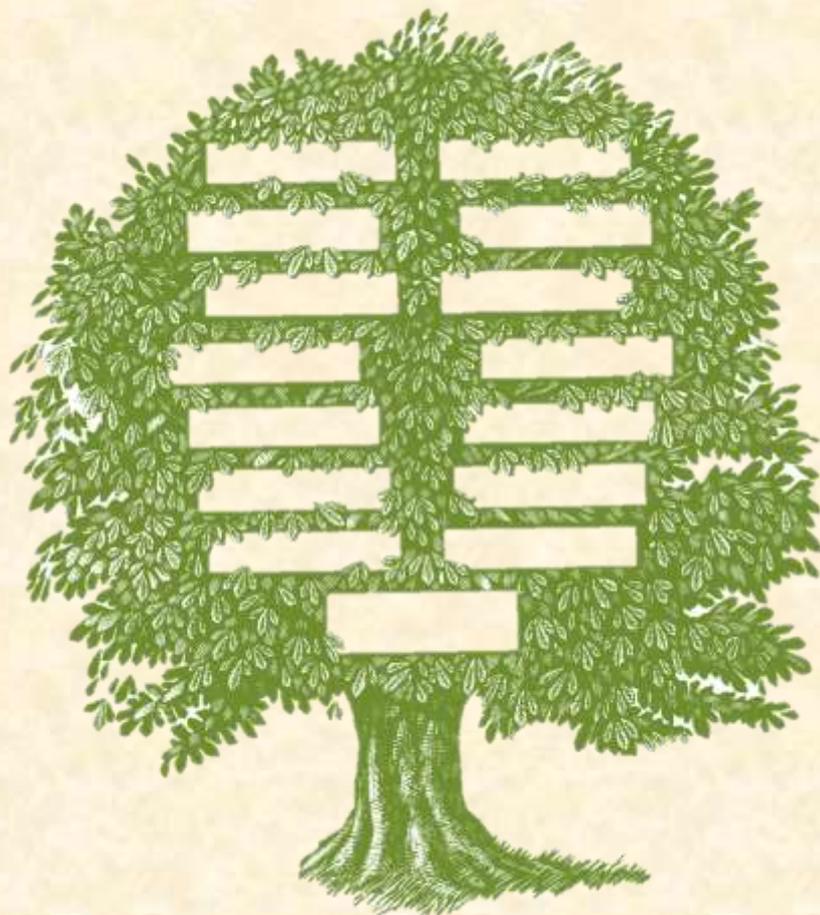
# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 4:

### UNIQUE USES OF GENEALOGICAL FINDINGS – 1

- **Genograms**
- **Family photography**
- **Heritage scrapbooking**



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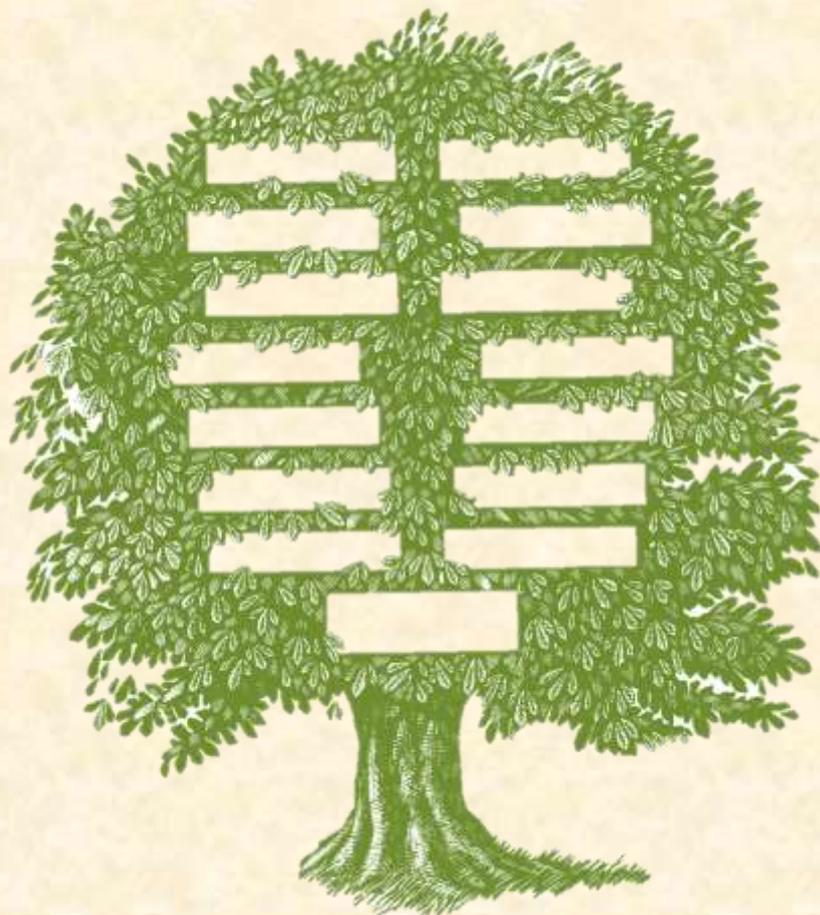
# RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY TREE

## A Beginner's Guide to Finding Your Roots

### PART 4:

### UNIQUE USES OF GENEALOGICAL FINDINGS – 2

- **Historic homes**
- **Bibliography**
- **Internet Resources**



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# PART 4: INTERNET RESOURCES – 1

THERE ARE MYRIAD WEB SITES RELATING TO GENEALOGY. SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR ARE:

- [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) – links to a number of sites, including the Social Security Death Index
- [www.archives.ca/](http://www.archives.ca/) - links to the National Archives of Canada
- [www.Cyndislist.com](http://www.Cyndislist.com) – links to more than 59,000 sites
- [www.FamilySearch.org](http://www.FamilySearch.org) – links to ancestral file, international genealogical index and the card catalog for the Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah
- [www.gendex.com/gendex](http://www.gendex.com/gendex) – searches more than 1,800 on-line genealogical databases
- [www.genealogy.com](http://www.genealogy.com) – links to other historical sites

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# PART 4: INTERNET RESOURCES – 2

THERE ARE MYRIAD WEB SITES RELATING TO GENEALOGY. SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR ARE:

- [www.genealogysitefinder.com](http://www.genealogysitefinder.com) – identifies over 76,000 on-line genealogical sites
- [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov) – links to the Library of Congress
- [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov) – links to the National Archives and Records Administration site
- [www.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro.gov.uk) – links to the Public Record Office for the United Kingdom
- [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) – is the oldest genealogy site and surname list

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# PART 4: INTERNET RESOURCES – 3

THERE ARE MYRIAD WEB SITES RELATING TO GENEALOGY. SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR ARE:

- [www.stylscript.com](http://www.stylscript.com) – links to calligraphy works of Susan Nelson
- [www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com) – links to counties and states
- [www.USGenWeb.org](http://www.USGenWeb.org) – provides leads for historical and genealogical data on counties
- [www.worldgenweb.org](http://www.worldgenweb.org) – links to other countries

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