

YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
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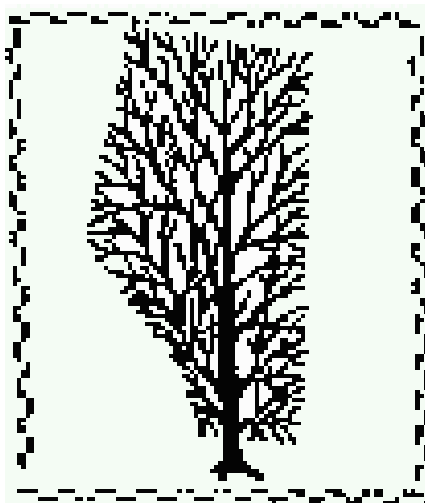


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Editor's Corner



If you want to submit articles, genealogy humor, interesting websites or have any queries you want us to print feel free to contact us. You can drop off your submissions to our library or phone (403) 328-9564 or send an e-mail to lethags@theboss.net.

Susan Haga, Newsletter Editor

Lethbridge A.G.S. Branch Hours

Library Hours: Tues., Wed. & Friday 1:30–4:30 p.m. Meetings are 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Sept. through June. Visitors Welcome! Our library will be closed July and August and December but can be open on request.

See our website at:

<http://lethbridgeags.theboss.net/Exec.htm>

Address: 1:28; 909 – 3rd Avenue North.

Phone: (403) 328-9564

Membership Dues

Regular individual or family membership (Includes 1 Branch)--\$50.00.) Seniors (65+) individual or family (Includes 1 Branch)--\$45.00

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	Nestor Martinez
Vice President	Susan Haga
Treasurer	Pat Barry
Secretary	Bev Tufts
Membership	Pat Barry

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Past Presidents	Doug McLeod, E. McMurchy, Pat Barry, Phyllis Burnett & Win Evans
Advisory Group	Barry, Phyllis Burnett & Win Evans

President's Message

One of the great experiences my wife Susan and I had in family history research came to us when we visited Oak Leaf, Ontario. Oak Leaf is a beautiful little valley in the County of Leeds and Grenville, at the centre of which is the Oak Leaf cemetery, adjacent to Holy Trinity Anglican church. When our family visited the area for the first time it seemed to us that every farm along the Upper Oak Leaf road was owned by someone named Webster. The drive down that road sent chills down our spines since we had come hoping to find the place where the Webster family had settled. Up until that moment we had not been sure that we were going to the right place.

The visit to the cemetery brought undeniable confirmation that we had come to the right place. One of the first grave-markers we found was that of Susan's second great-grandparents whose names we already knew. We spent hours photographing and recording the numerous Webster graves we found in the cemetery. After the visit to the cemetery we randomly stopped at one of the several Webster farms to inquire about the family and were told to come back the next day when grandfather would be around since he was "the keeper of the family records". The next day in our visit with Arthur Webster we learned about the family's sufferings during the Irish Rebellion of 1798, the death of the father during this fighting, the flight of the surviving family members to Liverpool, England, and their eventual emigration to Ontario. They were coming to Canada to get away from the violence in their native land. Unfortunately, the nine surviving Webster children arrived in Canada in 1812 and, in their own words: "*they were being shot at from both banks of the Saint Lawrence River*" as they made their way to what they had hoped would be a land of peace. It turned out to be a land of peace and the family expanded and prospered. This year we will be meeting in Oak Leaf to celebrate the 200th anniversary of their arrival and it is expected that hundreds or thousands of North American Webster's will gather to honour the nine sons and daughters that made the arduous trip across the ocean.

Family history research makes the great events in the history of the world more significant as it brings down to a personal level when we learn how they affected the lives of our ancestors.

----President, Nestor Martinez

Monthly Meetings

Our annual meeting was held Thursday, February 16th and no elections were held. Don Laqua gave a presentation on Publishing Online Books.

On Thursday, March 15th at 7:00 p.m. David Tyler will give a presentation on Researching in Wales. On Thursday, April 19th at 7:00 p.m. we will be meeting at the Sir Alexander Galt Museum and Andrew Chernevych, the new archivist, will give us an update to the resources in the Archives and a short presentation. On Thursday, May 17th

Celia Tyler will give her presentation on England, Beyond the Basics and our Garage Sale will be held June 9th at Pat and Carol Barry's home.

AGS/AFHS Find Your Tree in the Forest Conference—April 13 and 14, 2012

Location: Holiday Inn—6500 – 67th Street, Red Deer, Alberta

Registration and information available at www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/conference.html

Guest Speakers include: Dick Eastman, Thomas MacEntee (via Webinar), Gena Philibert Ortega

The Kelowna & District Genealogical Society

is hosting the September 28-30, 2012 "Harvest Your Family Tree" to be held in Kelowna. Pre-Registration is required. More information about early bird registration, conference schedule and presenters and printable registration go to their web site at <http://www.kdgs.ca/p/genealogy-conference-2012.html> or e-mail Conference committee Conference@kdgs.ca

Lethbridge Family History Center

Hours: Mon. 9-5 p.m., Tues-Thurs 9-9 p.m., Fridays closed and Saturday 9-1 p.m.

Classes: Thurs., March 8—1:30 -2:30 p.m. Part 1—Intro. to RootsMagic, Tues. March 13th 7 p.m. Part 2 Intro. to Ancestral Quest, Thurs. March 15—1:30-2:30 p.m.—Part 2—Introduction to RootsMagic, Tues., March 20—7 p.m. Researching Nova Scotia Planters. Pre-registration is required.

Acadian and Cajun Genealogy

http://genealogy.about.com/od/Canada/Canadian_Genealogy_Family_History_Research_in_Canada.htm

The Acadians were French settlers of eastern Canada who were exiled from their lands in the 1750's. Here you find information on the origins of the original Acadian settlers, histories and timelines, genealogical societies, mailing lists, online databases and records, surname lists, French/English translation assistance and more.

Click on the link above and it will take you to more links with information on Acadian and Cajun Genealogy.

Canadian Acadians

Many Acadians migrated to French Canada before and after the Exile. Some returned to the original land of Acadia, though they were not able to obtain their good farmlands. Acadian descendants, though scattered across Canada, are found in greatest numbers in the province of New Brunswick.

1786+

Many Acadians settled down in French Canada, just west of Acadia (now Nova Scotia), and were assimilated into the French-Canadian culture. When the war ended in 1763, some tried to return to their homeland, only to find that it had been given to someone else. Those Acadians who moved to larger towns, like Quebec and Montreal, merged into their surrounding culture. Some

Yesterday's Footprints

Acadian communities remained in New Brunswick and still exhibit the Acadian culture today. Areas settled by Acadians in those early days, that still bear links to the Acadian culture, can be found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia

There are several 'pockets' of Acadian descendants found in Nova Scotia today. In some cases, you may find Acadian names but not the culture. This occurs in urban areas (i.e. Halifax), in the former Beaubassin area (Minudie, Maccan, Nappan) and the communities of Pomquet, Tracadie, and Havre-Boucher. There are several areas that have maintained an Acadian identity:

Clare (Digby County) has perhaps the largest, most "Acadian" group on the French Shore.

Argyle (Yarmouth County) has a number of Acadian communities in the former Pobomcoup/Cap Sable area. Some of these towns are Pubnico, Quinan, Belleville, and Sainte-Anne-duRuisseau.

Cheticamp (Inverness County) and nearby villages, first settled by the Acadian "Fourteen Elders" in 1782.

Chezzecook (near Halifax) was probably first settled by Acadians who had been held at Halifax until the Treaty in 1763. They were later joined by Acadians from Isle Royale and Isle Madame.

Isle Madame (Richmond County) was repopulated with Acadians in the later 1700s (though there had been some settlement there before the Deportation). Antigonis County has several villages settled by Acadians after they were allowed to return to Acadia in the 1770s and 1780s. These include Pomquet, Tracadie and Havre Boucher.

Guysborough County has Acadian descendants that resettled there from Chassetcook.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick was the place that a number of Acadians sought refuge before, during, and after the exile. Acadian communities developed in several areas. Some resettled in the Beaubassin area, though they have lost their Acadian culture in many ways along the gulf shore you will find Acadians from Shediac and Cocagne up Caraquet and Bathurst. A few settled along the St. John River, with a number settling the Madawaska area of New Brunswick/Maine. (Information from About.com)

Rare List of P.E.I. Acadians Discovered

Researching Acadian ancestors can be frustrating at times. Now a new list of Acadians living in 1783 in Prince Edward Island has been discovered that may help solve many family mysteries. Acadian researchers at l'Universite de Moncton have discovered a list of 289 names of Acadians who were living on Prince Edward Island in 1763.

The purpose of the list is unknown. It might be a list of Acadians held prisoner by the British at Fort Amherst, now a historic site on the shores of

Charlottetown Harbour. Another possibility is that it is a list of those who signed a petition to the French king. Whatever the purpose the list is now valuable to many Acadian descendants.

You can read more about the research efforts of Stephen White and Regis Brun at l'Universite de Moncton in an article in CBC News at <http://goo.gl/FkyhP> (Eastman's Genealogy Online Newsletter)

Three Genealogy Powerhouses Join Forces to Publish the 1940 U.S. Census

Three leading genealogy organizations, Archives.com, Family Search and Findmypast.com announced they are joining forces to launch the 1940 US Census Community Project. The ambitious project aims to engage online volunteers to quickly publish a searchable, high quality name index to the 1940 US Census after it is released in April 2012 by the National Archives and Record Administration of the United States (NARA). The highly anticipated 1940 US Census is expected to be the most popular US record collection released to date. Its completion will allow anyone to search the record collection by name for free online. Learn more about this exciting initiative or how to volunteer at www.the1940census.com.

The 1940 US Census Community Project is also receiving additional support from leading societal organizations like the Federation of Genealogical Societies, National Genealogical Society, and Ohio Genealogical Society.

The population of the US in 1940 was approximately 130 million; NARA's census images will not have a searchable index. The goal of the 1940 US Census Community Project is to create a high quality index online linked to the complete set of census images as soon as possible. The index will allow the public to easily search every person found in the census and view digital images of the original census pages. The collection will be available online for free to the general public at Archives.com, FamilySearch.org, and findmypast.com, the sponsors of the community project. This new collection will open access to family history research like never before this.

"The 1940 Census is attractive to both new and experienced researchers because most people in the US can remember a relative that was living in 1940. It will do more to connect living memory with historical records and families than any other collection previously made available," said David Rencher, Chief Genealogical Officer for FamilySearch. (<http://www.familysearch.org>)

Genealogy Tidbits

1940 U.S. Census is due out April 2, 2012 and will be available at www.familysearch.org and www.ancestry.com.
http://www.1940census.net/1940census.net/1940_census_release_date.php

1921 Canadian Census is due out in 2013.

New Series Coming on PBS

Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

with the renowned cultural critic and Harvard scholar who also will be in attendance at the TCA/PBS Press Tour. Premiering Sunday, March 25 at 8:00 p.m., the 10-part series delves into the genealogy and genetics of famous Americans, combining history and science in a fascinating exploration of race, family, and identity in today's America. Professor Gates shakes loose captivating stories and surprises in the family trees of Kevin Bacon, Robert Downey, Jr., Branford Marsalis, John Legend, Martha Stewart, Barbara Walters and Rick Warren, among many others. (Submitted by Eleanor McMurchy)

Familysearch.org Updates

There are a lot of additions and updates with Familysearch.org. (Feb 20 & 28, 2012):

Canada, Lower Canada Census, 1842
Canada, Lower Canada Census, 1831
England, Dorset Parish Registers 1538-1910
Saskatchewan Provincial Records, 1879-1987
Saskatchewan Judicial District Court Records, 1891-1954
Hungary Reformed Church Christenings, 1624-1960
Hungary, Civil Registration, 1895-1980
United States, World War II Draft Reg. Cards, 1942
Texas Birth Index, 1903-1997
North Carolina, Estate Files 1663-1964
Italy, Catania, Catania, Civil Registration (Comune), 1820-1905
Italy, Catania, Caltagirone, Civil Registration (Tribunale), 1861-1941
Italy, Bologna, Bologna, Civil Registration (Tribunale), 1866-1941
Italy, Cuneo, Alba, Civil Registration (Tribunale), 1866-1910
Germany, Brandenburg and Posen, Church Book Duplicates, 1794-1874
New Zealand, Probate Records, 1878-1954
Wales, Probate Abstracts 1544-1858
(<http://www.familysearch.org>)

Upper Canada Land Petitions (1763-1865) Online

Library and Archives Canada recently announced a major update to its online database "Upper Canada Land Petitions (1763-1865)." This online resource is valuable for genealogists.

Before the arrival of the Loyalists and British military settlers, the present-day Province of Ontario was an extension of the Province of Quebec. Following the Constitutional Act of 1791, the colony of Quebec was divided to create Upper Canada (today Ontario) and Lower Canada (today Quebec). There were many early settlers, both military and civilian, submitted petitions to the Governor to obtain Crown land. Sons and daughters of Loyalists were also entitled to free lands.

The Upper Canada Land Petitions contain petitions for grants or leases of land and other administrative records. The new online database

provides access to more than 82,000 references to individuals who lived in present-day Ontario between 1783-1865.

While the database has been online for a while, the new update contains two major additions: More than 5,000 references to land petitions occurring in the Upper Canada Sundries have been added to the database.

All suggestions for corrections received from users since the original launch in September 2010 have been integrated into the database.

In short, if you already looked earlier at this database and didn't find what you want, you might want to check again to see if the records you seek have been added in the new updates.

The database is found at

www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/upper-canada-land/index-e.html

Furthermore, Library and Archives Canada is pleased to announce the addition of the digitized images of the Upper Canada land petitions from 326 microfilm reels, representing 357,831 new images to its website. Through the "microform digitization" research tool, users can browse the microfilm reels page by page. (Russ McGillivray—Dick Eastman Genealogy Online Newsletter)

British and Parish History

If you want to know about how your ancestors lived, rather than just having a list of names and dates, then you need to find out about the area where they lived. If they came over from England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, then there's a lot of background information that's been published—which will sometimes even mention your ancestors.

English County Histories

For England, various county histories have been published, in particular, the Victoria County History of England (VCH), which covers the majority of English counties and includes the history of each parish (the area served by a church). In addition to those of the counties, there are often histories of much smaller areas.

Transcriptions of most of the already published VCH volumes are available free of charge at the British History Online (BHO) website, www.british-history.ac.uk, set up by the University of London and the History of Parliament Trust.

The volumes of the online VCH that contain histories of parishes cover the pre-1974 English counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, County Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire and Yorkshire.

The counties of Cumberland, Derbyshire, Dorset, Kent, Lincolnshire, London, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire and Suffolk are so far covered by only a single volume on the medieval religious houses (monasteries, nunneries, etc.) of that

particular county. For each parish, the volumes of the VCH cover manors and other estates, economic history, local government, churches, religious nonconformity, education and charities. You can search each volume for your ancestral surnames.

The VCH began in 1899, but doesn't yet cover all the counties of England, nor are most counties complete. See www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk, you can find a map and list of the pre-1974 English counties. Clicking on a county brings up a page showing what has already been published, projects currently being worked on, news and events, and links to other online resources (including family and local history societies, museums and archives). You can also read the draft text of parish entries for as-yet unpublished VCH volumes. The website also lets you search for a specific parish.

Other county histories available at BHO are Francis Blomefield's History of Norfolk, Edward Hasted's History of Kent, Daniel Lyson's Environs of London, Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford's Old and New London, Daniel and Samuel Lyson's Magna Britannia (four volumes covering Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire and Devon), Robert Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, Robert Surtees' History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, Eneas Mackenzie's Descriptive and Historical Account of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and part of Alfred Suckling's History and Antiquities of the County of Suffolk.

You can also find digitized copies of county histories at the Internet Archive, www.archive.org, and Google Books, <http://books.google.com>. By searching the Internet Archive for "history Northumberland", for example, you'll find John Hodgson's History of Northumberland (a county not covered by the VCH) and a later continuation, as well as several other histories of the county.

For local histories, you find that Googling the parish name plus "history" will lead you to a useful website, such as those for Walsham-le-Willows in Suffolk, www.walsham-le-willows.org and; the Broseley (Shropshire) Local History Society, www.broseley.org.uk; or to a Wikipedia entry, such as those for Birstall in West Yorkshire, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birstall>, West Yorkshire and Lyme Regis, Dorset, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyme_Regis.

Statistical Accounts of Scotland

Scotland has no county history series that covers individual parishes, but in 1790, Sir John Sinclair, the MP (Member of Parliament) for Caithness, had persuaded the 938 ministers of the Church of Scotland to write what he termed 'statistical accounts' of their parishes.

Sir John's original intention had been simply to compile a general report about Scotland, without descriptions of the individual parishes. "But I found such merit and ability, and so many useful facts and important observations in the answers that were sent to me," he wrote later, "that I could not think of depriving the clergy of the credit."

These are not financial accounts, but descriptions of the landscape, the crops, and the fish in the rivers and the sea. The accounts also cover the price of food and clothing, how many people lived in the parish, their superstitions and whether they spoke Gaelic (a Celtic language quite unlike English) or broad Scots (more or less a dialect of English).

About 40 to 50 years later, a New Statistical Account was published, with contributions from local doctors, teachers and landowners. Publication of a Third Statistical Account began in 1951, but its final volumes didn't appear until 40 years later. A Fourth Statistical Account of East Lothian (whose Third Account was published in 1953), was published between 2003 and 2009.

It is worth trying to find your ancestors in the accounts, although (as in the VCH) relatively few individuals are named. You may be lucky though, particularly if your ancestor was a landowner.

Digitized copies of both the Old and New Statistical Accounts are available online, free of charge, at <http://edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot>. There's also a subscription service, which allows you to search the accounts, cut-and-paste from transcriptions, and view some other resources, including maps of the counties showing the parishes (mostly in color), three manuscript accounts and the 1801 census of Stow, Midlothian. There are also many digitized copies of the Old and New published accounts at the Internet Archive and some at Google Books. You can order Third Statistical Account volumes from online booksellers, such as Amazon.www.amazon.com, as well as print-on-demand copies of the earlier accounts. The website, www.el4.org.uk/wb has information on the Fourth Statistical Account of East Lothian.

Parish-Based Accounts of Ireland

Inspired by Sir John Sinclair, William Shaw Mason edited a similar Statistical Account of Ireland, in which parish accounts were again written by local clergymen. Three volumes (covering a total of 79 out of nearly 1,200 parishes in Ireland) appeared between 1814 and 1819 but unfortunately, no more were published after that. You can find digitized copies of the three volumes on the Internet Archive and Google Books.

In the 1830s the Ordnance Survey, which publishes maps and plans, compiled Irish parish-based accounts, known as Memoirs, to accompany them. Only the northern counties of Ireland were covered before the scheme was dropped and only one parish survey was published at the time. It was not until 1993 that the rest of the Ordnance Survey Memoirs was published by the Queen's University of Belfast, with Counties Antrim and Derry/Londonderry having the best coverage. You can buy the Memoirs at Amazon.

Gazetteers and Directories

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales also

have gazetteers that describe localities, sometimes in great detail, particularly in the case of large towns and cities. The BHO website has a transcription of Samuel Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England, published in 1848, as well as those for Scotland (1846) and Wales (1849), while that for Ireland (1837) is online at the free Library Ireland site, www.libraryireland.com/topog. In addition, a transcription of Francis Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland (1885) is available online at the Gazetteer of Scotland site, www.scottish-places.info.

Also good for parish descriptions and histories are directories, which list private citizens' (landowners, etc.) and tradesmen. You can find a large number of digitized directories for England and Wales from 1750-1919 at the University of Leicester's free Historical Directories site, www.historicaldirectories.org/hd.

In collaboration with the Internet Archive, the National Library of Scotland (NLS) has put online nearly 700 Post Office Directories of Scottish towns and counties from 1773-1911 at www.nls.uk/family-history/directories/post-office. Transcriptions of many Irish directories are online at Library Ireland. You can also search many 19th century directories covering what has since become Northern Ireland at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland website, www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/street_directories.htm

You'll also find many searchable digitized directories at Ancestry, www.ancestry.com/ca. Many other digitized copies of directories are available at the Internet Archive and Google Books.

Maps

BHO has 19th century Ordnance Survey maps of Britain see website at www.british-history.ac.uk/place.aspx?gid+64®ion=8. For Scotland, the NLS has made available county maps and town plans at <http://maps.nls.uk>.

You can view historic 19th century Irish Ordnance Survey maps showing the boundaries of parishes and town lands (parish sub-divisions at <http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer>. (Alan Stewart--Internet Genealogy--Oct/Nov 2011)

Military Burials: What You Need To Know!

There are many American Military Records available online and the lists grow at a steady pace. The National Archives, www.archives.gov, has records online for the Vietnam Conflict; Korean War; World War II; World War I; Spanish-American War; Civil War and American Revolutionary War. Using the Access to Archival Databases (AAD) System, you can access records such as Enlistment Records, Casualty Reports and Prisoner of War Data to name a few. There are sites that charge a fee and have some military records, but not all records are available on these sites, either. It is important to note that different types of military records are housed on different government websites. The

burial records for US Veterans can be found under the National Gravesite Locator (NGL) at the Veterans Affairs website,

http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/j2ee/servlet/NGL_v1.

The National Gravesite Locator has been online since April 2004, with constant improvements such as the ability to access the database using “smart phone” devices. The database continues to grow and the last number reported was in 2009 with 6.7 million Veterans in the database.

Searching for a US veteran buried in a “National Cemetery”, state veterans cemeteries, and other military and private cemeteries is a simple process. The NGL contains information collected for the purpose of providing Government-furnished headstones and markers for Veterans and family members buried in national or state veterans’ cemeteries. For Veterans buried in private cemeteries, headstone and marker records date back to January 1997.

The Nationwide Gravesite Locator includes burial records from many sources and the website clearly states that if erroneous information is found, to contact the cemetery, not the Veterans Affairs office.

Users enter a name to search and click “Go” to find where the loved one is buried. You can narrow the search by including the specific cemetery, if known, and/or the date of birth and date of death, also if known. If you are not sure of the correct spelling of the name, you have the option of “begins with”. The resulting information will include branch of service, rank, date of birth and date of death and buried location within the cemetery and a map. Information about the cemetery, address and phone number is also included.

Do You Have a Veteran Buried in a Non-government Cemetery with a Government Marker/headstone?

If buried before January 1997, their name will not automatically appear in this database. But the good news is you can request the information be added to the database. Upon receipt of a request marker and if approved, the marker will automatically be part of the growing database (you can learn more about this at

www.cem.va.gov/cem/hm/hmelig.asp).

To request a Veteran be added, the next of kin must submit VA Form 40-1330, Application for Standard Government Headstone or Marker, and include a photograph of the existing Government marker. VA Form 40-1330 is available at

www.cem.va.gov/hm_hm.asp.

Special instructions for using VA Form 40-1330 for this purpose:

Note on the application in the “Remarks” section (Block 27) “To add to NGL Record – Veteran Already Has Government Marker”.

Leave block 19 (delivery address) blank.

No need to obtain signatures in blocks 22 and 24.

This form can be filled in using your computer and

printed out. Be sure to save a copy for your records as you cannot save the completed computer file. You can also print out the blank form and complete it by hand.

The completed application and the photograph should be mailed to:

Memorial Programs Service Department of
Veterans Affairs Attn: Kimberley Bernard
220 Athens Way, Suite 102
Nashville, TN 37228

Is Your Veteran Buried Overseas?

There is also a link on the NGL site for service members buried in overseas cemeteries. The American Battle Monuments Commission, www.abmc.gov/search/index.php, is responsible for these records. The searchable databases are based on World War I; World War II; Korean War; and Other Burial Listings. These databases are by no means complete; however, they are a good source of information to assist you with your research.

The World War I Listing has 33,717 records, even though there were 116,516 American casualties in World War I. This page includes links to sites with additional information from a specific Unit or by State and Cemetery. There is also a link to search by the country the person entered the service from.

According to the Department of Defense 54,246 American service men and women lost their lives during the Korean War worldwide. Due to a fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, many of the records were destroyed. To date, the database included the names of 39,000 who died during the period June 27, 1950 to July 27, 1954.

Because there was a peace treaty signed, Americans who lost their lives in the Demilitarized Zone in Korea are included in this database. Also included are the 8,196 Americans who were Missing in Action or lost/buried at sea.

There are additional links that allow searches from a specific Unit or State or by Country from which the person joined the service. Such as the Korean War Honor Roll. This would include information such as photograph, place of enrollment, birth and death dates, rank and branch of service, service number, and information about the battles fought in, as well as medals awarded.

The Other Burial Listing pages include records from the Mexican War, Civil War; Spanish American War; World War I; World War II; Korean War; Corozal American Cemetery; and Vietnam War Missing. These pages include a variety of information and some include the previously mentioned databases, while others have different information, all worth exploring if you have a family member that served in the military. The Vietnam War Missing includes a searchable database, while the Spanish-American War Veterans are actually listed below the photo of the Corozal Cemetery.

Some records, such as the World War II Draft Registration Cards and Civil War Widows Pension

files are available on sites that charge for use of the databases. These free sources of information regarding military service men and women burials is a great way to save your genealogy dollars for other expenses. (Sharon A. Wilson—Internet Genealogy—August/September 2011.)

Irish American Newspapers Online

Often overlooked American newspapers focused on the Irish population can be a fun resource to explore that might provide information you've been seeking on your Irish ancestors.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, and even well into the 20th century, immigrant populations clustered together in America, bringing their own religion, music, and culture along with them. If your ancestors were Irish, you're probably already familiar with groups such as the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. There were many others and they functioned to aid new immigrants and keep alive their culture and religion. Many groups even printed their own newspapers, usually weekly. The purpose was sometimes political, especially during the Great Famine when the English government was blamed for the mistreatment of the Irish people and during times of political strife. But the papers also reached out to this ethnic group in a way that more general publications didn't or couldn't completely.

Because poverty often compelled these people to leave their homeland, they were not prepared with the resources to find family members once they got to America. No one coming from abroad could have realized the vastness of the major port cities of New York and Boston. To save money, children were often sent ahead of their parents and sometimes the less expensive passage to Canada was chosen.

Afterwards, family members were separated and unable to find each other. This prompted many of them to take out ads in papers like the Boston Pilot and the Irish American.

Boston College has a searchable database available online of missing person ads in the Boston Pilot from 1831 to 1921 at <http://infowanted.bc.edu/>. If you are a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society (NEHGS), you can also search the Boston Pilot missing person ads online at www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/MissingFriends_VOLI-8.asp. This database contains the actual ads, as opposed to the Boston College database which contains selected information. The NEHGS database may also be available through libraries.

The Boston Pilot was first published by a Jesuit priest named Bishop Benedict J. Fenwick. Fenwick's congregants were mostly Irish and French immigrants. In 1838, Patrick Donohue became editor. In the 1840's and 1850's, the time of mass Irish immigration, the paper grew in circulation and was available nationally. You can search the Boston College database by names, date, gender, location, and arrival port—but you only

need to fill one category to get results. Clicking “advanced search” will give you many more options, such as the name of the person seeking the missing person, the name of the county, parish, barony, town land, poor law and more. So, with whatever information you might have you should be able to call up some results.

The Irish American, published weekly from 1849 to 1915, also carried missing person ads called “Information Wanted”. The archives are available at

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyirish/Index%20of%20American%20Irish%20Newspaper.html> and also through the New York State Library.

Two books have compiled these kinds of ads: *Voices of the Irish American Immigrant: Information Want Ads in the Truth Teller, New York City, 1825-1844* by Diane Haberstroh and Laura DeGrazia, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, is a transcription of the ads from New York's first Catholic newspaper. An index to place names in the U.S., Ireland, and other countries is included, which may be helpful because relatives often settled in the same areas.

The Search For Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot by Ruth-Ann M. Harris and Donald M. Jacobs, Editors, New England Historical Society.

Many more Irish American newspapers were printed than are given here, but below is a list of a few of the larger ones:

The Boston Irish Reporter, still in publication www.bostonirish.com

The Boston Pilot, published from 1831 to 1921, <http://infowanted.bc.edu/>

The Irish Echo still published in New York City. <http://irishecho.com>

Irish-American Advocate, published from 1893-1911, available at the New York State Library.

The Irish News, published 1856-61, available at the New York State Library and the New York Public Library.

The Irish World/Irish World & American Industrial Liberator, New York. Published from 1870-1951. This paper includes Irish-American deaths and some “Information Wanted” ads Available at the New York Public Library.

The Irish Nation, New York. Published 1881-83 and includes “Arrivals from Ireland”, which includes passenger names, ship date of arrival, port of embarkation and destination. These are available at the New York Public Library.

The Advocate, New York, published from 1893 to 1988. The New York Public Library has microfilm beginning in 1904.

The Gaelic American, published from 1903-51, available at the New York Public Library.

Where to Look

Besides libraries, there are several archives that you can access from your computer. Google News Archive, <http://news.google.com/archivesearch> is a good place to start. Some of the results will link

to pay-per-view articles, but some, including the New York Times, will be accessible.

The New England Historical Genealogical Society has some online newspaper databases, www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/5012.asp.

There are some subscription newspaper archives that might be helpful. If you don't want to subscribe, check with your library where you might find free access. Sometimes, you can even access these databases at home through your library's web site with just your library card number. If you have access to an academic library, you might find archives there that are helpful.

Look for:

Ancestry.com

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=149>

Newspaperarchive.com

www.newspaperarchive.com

ProQuest Historical newspapers

[www.proquest.com/en-](http://www.proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/pq-hist-news-shtml)

[US/catalogs/databases/detail/pq-hist-news-shtml](http://www.proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/pq-hist-news-shtml)

Chronicling America from the Library of Congress

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/newspapers/>

America's Historical Newspapers

www.newsbank.com/readex/?content=96

Gale's 19th Century US Newspapers (available at libraries). (Cindy Thomson—Internet Genealogy—Dec/Jan 2011)

The Clans of the Scottish Highlands

Origins of the Clans

In the Highlands and western islands, the many tribes broke up into smaller family groupings or 'clans' (from the Gaelic word for children), and many of the clan surnames were prefixed with 'Mac' or 'Mc' (son of). What makes a family a clan is that it has a chief and clan territory, in cases such as the Brodies, www.clanbrodie.us, dating back to Pictish times. The various books on clans and tartans (and Burke's Landed Gentry) will tell you the descent of the clan chiefs. There are, however, many cases of families changing their surname to that of a chief whose protection they wanted. George F. Black writes that many people living in Argyll took on the name Campbell, those in the Western Isles and Kintyre the name MacDonald, in the northwest MacKenzie, and in Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, the surname Gordon. Dr. Black also mentions the 'Frasers of the boll of meal', who were originally Bissetts, and the 'Cumins of the hentrough', where they had been baptized' with their new name.

In other cases the protected family kept its own name, but was considered a 'sept' (associated family) of the clan. The MacCrimmons for example, were a sept of (and hereditary pipers to) the MacLeods of Harris. Most septs, however, were families descended from a clan chief, but who used a different surname. The Hendersons, Jamesons, Johnson, Mansons, Robsons, Swansons and Wilsons in Caithness were descendant of Henry,

James, John, Magnus, Robert, Sweyn and William Gunn. The Gunns, www.clanguinn.us/main.htm, claim to be descended from the Norse Earls of Orkney and the High Stewards of Caithness.

After the defeat of the 1745-46 Jacobite rebellion, a law was passed by the British Government forbidding the wearing of tartan. The law was not repealed until 1782, and the clan tartans in use today were almost all created after that date. By that time, people seem to have forgotten which tartan belonged to which clan, and kilt-makers simply invented the connection. A Scottish Register of Tartans, www.tartanregister.gov.uk has recently been set up as a repository of tartan designs.

Clans and Royal Connections

If you are descended from a Scottish clan, you may have royal ancestors. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney writes, 'Hardly is there a Scot today who cannot in some line of ancestry connect himself with the royal line of Fergus Mor McEarc.' Fergus, King of the Irish Scots, was the ancestor of most Kings and Queens of Scotland and the present British Royal Family.

The genealogical and heraldic writer Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk pointed out in his introduction to Debrett's Family Historian that there was a strong likelihood of any MacKay clansman in Strathnaver in northwest Sutherland descending from the first Steward king, Robert II, who ruled in the 14th century. (Robert II was the grandson of King Robert the Bruce (1274-1329), who in turn descended from King Alfred the Great of England (849-899).

This was because of the marriage of Robert II's daughter Margaret to John MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, and the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth to the chief of the MacKays, followed by hundreds of years of local intermarriage down through the various levels of the clan. In the same way, wrote Sir Iain, any given Robertson in Atholl in Perthshire was also likely to descend from Robert II, as a result of the marriage of one of his descendants to the chief of the Robertsons in the following century.

In his book on the west Highland parish of Gairloch, published in 1886, John H. Dixon writes of the surname MacKenzie that "many people now living in humble circumstances could, if they pleased, trace their ancestry a thousand years in an unbroken line through the original Kenneth, the progenitor of the family. The blood of kings and nobles flows in their veins..."

General Sir David Stewart of Garth noted in 1822 that there were then living in Atholl in north Perthshire more than 4,000 people (including "1,937 persons of the name of Stewart") who were illegitimate descendants of Robert II's wild son Alexander, known as the 'Wolf of Badenoch'.

Beginning in the early 18th century, clan societies began to be formed and in 1822, the novelist Sir Walter Scott brought clans and tartans back into favor by organizing a clan gathering

attended by King George IV. The greatest ever international gathering of the clans was recently held in Edinburgh in July 2009, attended by Prince Charles.

The Scottish Clans DNA Project, www.scottishdna.net, was set up in 2001 to study the interrelationship of the clans, and has created a database of over 2,200 yDNA and more than 700 MtDNA test results. The largest Highland clans and their websites:

Cameron www.clan-america.org/n-america

It is said to have taken its name from the cam shron ('crooked nose') of an early chief or cam brun ('crooked hill').

Campbell <http://ccsna.org>

The Gaelic name Clann Cuihne is derived from the O'Cuihne tribe. The first recorded Cambel (the original spelling) owned land near Stirling in 1293.

Clan Chattan www.clanchattan.org.uk

2009 was the 400th anniversary of the 'Band of Union', a contract of friendship signed by the leaders of the Mackintoshes, MacPhersons, MacQueens, MacBeans, MacLeans of the North MacGillivray and Shaws of Strathnairn.

Ferguson www.cfsna.net

Probably descended from several different men named Fergus, one being King of the Scots in Argyll in the sixth century, and another Prince of Galloway in the 12th Century.

Fraser www.cfsna.net

Fraser comes from the French place-name Fresel or Fresau in Anjou. The Frasers were in Scotland by around 1160.

Gordon www.houseofgordonusa.org

Gordon is probably descended from Adam de Gordon who settled in Berwickshire in the 12th century. In the 14th century the family was given lands in Aberdeenshire.

Graham www.clan-graham-society.org

The earliest recorded chief is William de Grahame in the 12th century. The clan's origins may be Scots, Norman, Flemish or Danish.

Grant www.clangrant-us.org

Recent DNA evidence indicates a Norse origin for the clan, which arrived in Scotland in 12th century.

MacDonald

www.clan-donald-usa.org/cdcm/index.php

Descended (together with the MacDougalls, MacAlisters and MacRories) from Somerled, Lord of Argyll (who died in 1164), and taking its name from his grandson Donald.

MacGregor <http://american-clan-gregor-society.us>

MacGregor claims descent from Gregor, son of King Alpin in the ninth century. Use of the name was banned in the 17th and 18th centuries.

MacKay www.clanmackayusa.org

('Son of Aodh') said to descend from the old Royal House of Moray.

MacKenzie www.clanmackenzie.com

Descended from Coinneach or Kenneth in the 14th century, who may have been a descendant of Colin Fitzgerald from Ireland, or of Gillean of the Aird in Ross & Cromarty.

McLean www.macleand.org

Descended from 'Gillean of the Battle Axe' in the 13th century. The two branches of the clan are the MacLeans of Duart and the MacLaines of Lochbuie.

MacLeod www.clanmacleodusa.org

Descended from Leod in the 13th century, who is said to have a descendant of the Norse Kings of the Isle of Man. The two branches are the MacLeods of MacLeod (Harris and Dunvegan) and MacLeods of the Lewes (Lewis and Raasay).

McMillan www.clanmacmillan.org

The MacMillans, like the MacKinnons, MacQuarries and MacPhees, are descended from a prince of the Royal House of Moray, who may have been the great-grandson of King MacBeth.

Morrison www.clanmorrison.net

The Morrisons of Lewis and Harris are said to descend from an illegitimate son of the Norse King of the Isle of Man.

Munro www.clanmunrousa.org

The early clan is said to have consisted of 11th-century Irish mercenaries, who fought the Norsemen for the Scottish king, and were rewarded with lands in Ross.

Murray <http://clanmurray.org>

Descended from a Flemish knight named Freskin in the 12th century, the Murrays intermarried with the Royal House of Moray. In the 17th century, they became Earls (later Dukes) of Atholl.

Robertson www.donnachaidh.com

The Gaelic name Clann Donnachaidh is derived from 'Stout Duncan' the first chief, a descendant of the Royal House of Atholl, who led the clan at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The name Robertson comes from Duncan's grandson.

Ross www.greatclanross.org

In 1225, Ferquhard mac an t'sagairt ('son of the priest') was created Earl of Ross (from the Gaelic ros, 'headland').

Sinclair www.clansinclairusa.org

The clan took its name from Saint Clair sur Epte, where the King of France granted Norse invaders the land that became Normandy.

Stewart www.clansstewart.org/history.html
Originating in Brittany, the family became hereditary Lord High Stewards of Scotland in the 12th century. Walter, the third High Steward, took the surname Stewart in the following century, and the senior branch of the name became the royal family of Scotland in 1371. Stewart of Appin is the main Highland branch.

Sutherland www.clansutherland.org
From Suorland (Norse for the land to the south of Caithness), whose chiefs are descended from Freskin (see the Murrays above). Freskin's great-grandson William took the surname Sutherland.

More Websites

Electric Scotland
www.electricscotland.com/webclans
Includes downloadable clan maps, links to clan societies and clan histories in PDF format;
ScotlandsPeople
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
Official site with digitized images of Scottish civil registration records, census returns, P.R.'s and wills.

Books On The Clans

The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, Frank Adam. First published in 1908
The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney. First published in 1938.
Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia, George Way of Plean and Romilly Squire. Updated edition 1998.
The Highland Clans, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk. First published in 1967. (Alan Stewart—Internet Genealogy—Feb/March 2011)

Cloud Computing and Your Genealogy!

Cloud this, cloud that, download this, and download that! Anymore it seems that researching our family histories requires a computer science degree to be able to keep up with all the changes! Instead of notebooks, pens, and paper, we've changed to mobile phones, tablets and laptops to stay on top of our research. However, one of the biggest changes in just the last few years has been the movement of genealogy resources, databases, and even our own notes to something called the "cloud". In this article, we'll take a look at this change, giving you information on what the cloud is and how it works. We'll also share with you some cloud-based online genealogy sites and software tools that you can use and incorporate into your own research. Let's get started!

How It All Works

While most of us think of clouds as the nice puffy objects that can make a sunset worth remembering, the Internet-based "cloud" is something completely different.

This term, instead, represents the thousands of computers, servers, telecommunications gear, and other types of hardware and networking

software that interconnects our modern world through the Internet.

Located in huge datacenters with banks and rows of servers and related software, this infrastructure is not the only component. Data providers, commercial companies, and online startups, such as Evernote, Groupme, Google, Zoho, MyHeritage and Ancestry.com, utilize software in conjunction with this infrastructure to enable us to upload our research notes, browse databases, and even work on our family trees, no matter where we might be located. Since the data itself lives at these centers and not our computers as it used to be, no longer are we stuck at our desktops or transcribing our written notes to our computers by hand.

In fact, you have probably already utilized this "cloud" without having realized it. Have you ever been on Facebook? How about Google+? If you've used almost any sort of social network over the last year or so, then you've used the "cloud" in some form or another. These technological advances have enabled us to keep ever more in touch with those we love or just want to communicate with.

Benefits!

First and foremost, one of the biggest advantages and benefits in using cloud resources for our research is access to information and the mobility of our data. Instead of a database locked up on our desktop computer, these cloud resources enable us to access our information anywhere, on almost any type of device, be it a tablet, laptop, desktop, or mobile phone. But it's also more than just mobility; it's also a measure of safety. If you've ever experienced any sort of data loss, then you will understand the importance of having your data backed up. With the cloud approach, your data is often maintained in multiple locations and places, encrypted and spread out amongst multiple pieces of hardware. If one does fail, then your data can quickly be brought back online through other means.

Yet another benefit you may find in moving your research to this cloud is the ability to quickly share with others what you have found, or just meeting together with family members online to talk about relatives, trips to historical societies, or whatever. A great example of this is the relatively new Google+ online service offering online "hang-outs," where groups can get together and discuss and share almost any type of data or information.

Drawbacks?

Even with all the advantages that the cloud approach can bring to your family research, nothing is perfect, and as such, it's worth investigating several things before you jump in. In particular, this includes security of your data, the long-term viability of these online companies, and access to your information. Let's look at each one.

Data security is a big deal, as it should be! You are uploading your family's history, a piece of

yourself and you should have complete assurance that your data, no matter where it resides, will be safe and secure. This includes encryption, multiple levels of login procedures and the ability to quickly extract your family data if needed. A great example of this would be Google, which recently started offering a two-factor authentication for their online services. Not just one login, but two, separate and independent methods of accessing your information online.

Before entrusting your data with just any online company, it pays to spend some time finding out as much information as you can about the business. This might include talking with friends and family, or your genealogical contacts. See if they have used the company you are thinking about entrusting your research with. All of this combined together can help paint an accurate picture of the company and its long-term prospects. This will help you to make an informed decision.

Getting Started

Perhaps the best way to start is to plan out just what you want to accomplish. Do you want to put everything in the cloud or just part of your research? What about travel—do you need to access your research anywhere at anytime? Once you've made these basic decisions, then you can feel confident going forward on your plan of action. Use the bits of information that I've outlined below to find out what would work best for you and your approach.

Cloud-Based Genealogy Sites

Unlike traditional methods of using genealogy software, such as a CD-based installation or application download to your device of choice, the following web-based sites help you to accomplish most of the same tasks via your everyday web browser.

Geni www.geni.com

Offering an online family tree, uploads of images, videos and more, Geni might be the "cloud-based" site you've been looking for. Consisting of both free and paid levels of membership, this service is extensive and updated often. Some controversy does exist, however, over GEDCOM support.

My Heritage www.myheritage.com

Next to Ancestry.com MyHeritage is one of the biggest online genealogy destinations available today. In addition to their free and easy to use Family Tree Builder software, www.myheritage.com/family-tree builder, MyHeritage offers cloud-based uploads, storage, and services such as collaboration, GEDCOM import and more.

Family Research Software

In this approach to cloud-based genealogy, the software is installed in a traditional manner, either on your desktop, laptop, or device of your choice, but the program updates, uploads, and communicates with cloud-based providers to Yesterday's Footprints

upload your information, sharing it with others if you so decide, or just searching available online databases. This is a mixed sort of approach that offers many benefits of traditional cloud-based services, but provides a local computer as the access point. Not as flexible as the cloud-only approach, this method might be the one that works best for you. The leaders in this type of software include many of the companies we've mentioned above, however this doesn't take away from their usefulness.

MyHeritage www.myheritage.com

Software: Family Tree Builder 5.1

Mentioned previously in our cloud-based genealogy sites, MyHeritage also offers integration with their site via their Family Tree Builder software. Easy to use and easy to learn, this software can bridge the gap between the desktop and the cloud.

RootsMagic (Software)

www.rootsmagic.com/RootsMagic/Features.aspx

Well known by experienced genealogists and family researchers of all types, Rootsmagic also offers cloud integration and includes direct links to FamilySearch.org.

Ancestry.com

Software: Family Tree Maker 2012

www.familytreemaker.com/Products/Current

Building on a long history of previous editions, the newest release of Family Tree Maker includes TreeSync. With this specific component, it's now possible to view, sync, and share your family tree information with others, as well as a wide range of devices, including iPads and other mobile devices.

Collaborative Tools

Effectively working with and exploring our family histories involves a lot more than just genealogy software, particularly if we want to learn from other's research or share what we've been able to find on our own. In this light, what follows are some software tools, that while not specifically related to genealogy, can be very effective in helping you be more efficient and share what you've found with others.

Evernote www.evernote.com

Evernote is a great companion tool to your family research. Make a note from your desktop computer and access this same information on-site, wherever you may be. Or, make a note on-site and instantly have your desktop computer in sync. With many mobile applications, this software is invaluable!

GroupMe www.groupme.com

Unlike some of the collaborative software we've discussed so far, GroupMe is a unique method of bringing people together via text messages. While not practical for notes or other traditional methods of collaboration, for group work or ad-hoc meetings, this would be a great method of staying in touch! (Tony Bandy—Internet Genealogy—Dec/Jan 2012)