

YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
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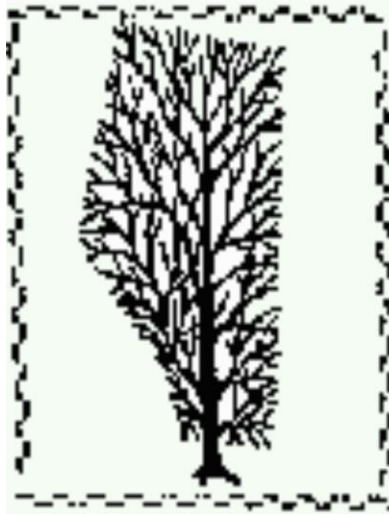


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If you want to submit articles, genealogy humor, interesting web sites or have any queries you want us to print feel free to contact us. You can send your submissions to our library email at lethags@theboss.net or phone (403) 328-9564 for some research help--Susan Haga, Newsletter Editor.

Lethbridge A.G.S. Branch Hours

Library Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday & Thurs 1:30–4:30 p.m. Meetings are in person and virtual for those unable to attend (3rd Thur of the month at 7:00 p.m.) Our library will be closed July and August and December but can be open on request. See

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

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

Phone: (403) 328-9564

Membership Dues

Individual or Family Membership (Includes 1 Branch)-\$50.00, Seniors (65+) Individual or Family (Includes 1 Branch)-\$45.00. If you receive RS digitally your membership is \$10.00 off except for Youth membership \$5.00—Young Adult membership is \$25.00 (includes RS).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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President’s Message

It seemed that the summer was very short. Passing by way too quickly. Time is speeding up it seems. I thought just the other day that it was September. Where did the time go. Here it is almost Christmas and time to do a message for the November newsletter. I’ve been trying to put this off for over a week now or is it just a busy time volunteering with AGS and with the Lions Club. I started on the year end report and have to fill in the blanks then submit it for the Annual General Meeting.

In September we worked at a fundraiser casino. Thank you all who volunteered their time to put this on. Thank you, Doug McLeod for organizing this event.

In September also saw us man a display table at the Family History Fair, helping Lethbridge Family History Center celebrate their new premises. They are now at the Lethbridge Stake Centre by the Visit Lethbridge Arena, the old Enmax Center. We had 8 people volunteer their time to man our display table. We offered a year membership in the draw. I am still trying to get in contact with the winner. Thank you to everyone who helped with this.

Some requests have been coming from the AGS membership chair requesting information and the grant-chair person, so I have been logging lots of time. From all this information that I have gathered on our membership there has been lots of hours put in for volunteering that kept our branch running.

We received more books for our library as Camrose does not have space to display and store them. This is keeping our librarian and helpers busy sorting through what seems like over 100 new Heritage books.

At our monthly meeting in September, we had David Tyler give a presentation on “Why history is such a vital tool for Genealogy Research.”

In September I attended the biannual Retreat in Edmonton. We had very successful workshop to

start and bring us out of the lack of communication that happened at the last Annual General Meeting. We worked on communication in the organization, and we welcomed the new AGS President, Lianne Krueger.

We are again offering a chance at winning a year membership, if we renew by November 28th. Last I've heard we have reached 168 renewals already. We have 3 new members to welcome into the fold. One was a former member and has had time to work on his genealogy. He did see our advertisement in the Herald community section and came back a couple of weeks ago.

In October we had a successful "International Potluck Dinner" at the Park Bridge Hall. We had 31 people in attendance. Thank you Win and Laureen for organizing this. The food was delicious, thank you all. Velda did a great presentation. "How the story got started—the makings of a family story."

Presently we are starting to bring in "Google Workspace". We have a training session on the 16th of November. We are doing this to improve communication and lessen the emails going out to our members and retain previous emails for the executives, which is lost when the executive is changed. The load of emails has increased dramatically. The amount of information now is almost untraceable. This Google Workspace should allow all members to check what has been happening with our branches. (This probably will not happen until after the training is completed.)

This also will allow you to see some minor changes in email addresses. These email addresses will be role specific, one for each of our executive.

Our branch has just received a request for the budget for the next two years. We are looking at updating our website. Purchase a simpler scanner, maybe replace a computer. More work for all.

I am wishing you all "Season Greetings" and have a joyful time over Christmas and New Years. --President Barry Simmonds

Monthly Meetings

At our Thursday, September 19th monthly meeting David Tyler gave his presentation on "Why History is a Vital Tool for Genealogy." For our October monthly meeting Velda gave a slide presentation on "The Makings of a Family Story, How, It All Started." Then for, our November 21st presentation Andrew Chernevych, Archivist at the Galt Museum & Archives who is originally from the Ukraine is speaking on "Enemy Aliens: Ukrainians and WWI Internment in Alberta.

Lethbridge Family History Centre Hours

Lethbridge Family History Centre is open Wednesday mornings from 9:30 – 12:00 p.m. It is now located at the Lethbridge Stake Center located at 2410 28 Street S. You can call for an appointment at 403 327-6797.

Genealogy A to Z: A Trivia Adventure

Thomas MacEntee, of Genealogy Bargains
<https://genealogybargains.com>,
hidefgen@gmail.com)

Genealogy Trivia Alphabetically

Here are genealogy and family history related terms and concepts you may or may not know!

A is for ...Archives

What is the best ONLINE resource to locate archives with primary source materials in the United States, Canada, and Australia?

ArchiveGrid

<https://researchworks.oclc.org/archivegrid/>

B is for ...Birth Records

What is a delayed birth certificate, and can it be used to secure a US passport?

US State Department Citizenship Evidence

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/passports/how-apply/citizenship-evidence.html>

C is for ...Census

When was the 1950 US Census released? And was there a searchable name index available when it was released?

FamilySearch: 1950 US Census—Release Date and Research Help <https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/1950-us-census-release-date/>

D is for ...Disasters

What is the most common disaster in the United States impacting access to records for genealogy research?

FamilySearch Burned Counties Research. https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Burned_Counties_Research

E is for ...Evidence

What is “evidence evaluation” or “evidence analysis” and why is it an important part of GPS (Genealogical Proof Standard?)

Evidence Explained Quick Lesson17: The Evidence Analysis Process Map
[/wiki/en/https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-17-evidence-analysis-process-map](https://www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-17-evidence-analysis-process-map)

F is for ...Female

What is one of the best resources (book, website, record set) for locating female ancestors in the US?

The Hidden Half of the Family by Christina Schaefer <https://www.amazon.com/Hidden-Half-Family-Sourcebook-Generalogy/dp/08063115822FamilySearch>: Julian and Gregorian Calendars

G is for ...GPS

What does GPS stand for in genealogy and what organization maintains the standards for GPS?

Board for the Certification of Genealogists: Genealogical Proof Standard
<https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards/>

H is for ...Handwriting

What is the best source for deciphering handwritten records used for genealogy research?

FamilySearch: Handwriting Helps
<https://www.familysearch.org/indexing/help/handwriting>

I is for ...Intellectual Property

How do you determine whether a record - a vital record, a high school yearbook - is

protected by copyright AND if you can still use the record for genealogy research?

American Library Association Copyright Tools <https://www.ala.org/advocacy/copyright-tools>

J is for ... Julian Calendar

What is the “Julian Calendar” or “Old Calendar” and how does it impact genealogy.

FamilySearch: Julian and Gregorian Calendars https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Julian_and_Gregorian_Calendars

K is for ...Kinship and Cousins

What does “kith and kin” mean and are they blood relatives to your ancestors in terms of genealogy research?

FamilySearch: Research a Family in Community Context
https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Research_a_Family_in_Community_Context

L is for Lost and Found

What method did Irish immigrants to the US use to connect with families and relatives who had arrived earlier?

Ancestry: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in “The Boston Pilot,” 1831-1920
<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/5060/>

M is for Mortality Schedule

What is a “mortality schedule” in certain US Census records?

United States Census Bureau: Mortality Schedules https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/other_resources/mortality_schedules.html

N is for ...Naturalization

In the United States what is the “naturalization process” and records useful for genealogy are produced?

National Archives & Records Administration: Naturalization Records <https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/naturalization>

O is for ...Occupation

How do you find a description for an occupation, especially one from the 18th or 19th century?

Family Researcher: Dictionary of Old Occupations: A-Z index. <https://www.familyresearcher.co.uk/glossary/Dictionary-of-Old-Occupations-Index.html>

P is for ...Plat Map or Plat Book

How is a plat map or a plat book useful for genealogical research in the United States.

Rockford Map: The History of the Plat Books:

<https://rockfordmap.com/blog/2018/03/06/the-history-of-plat-books-their-past-present-andfuture/>

Q is for ...Query

What is a genealogy “query” and in what form can you find a genealogy query?

Cyndi’s List: Queries & Message Boards

<https://www.cyndislist.com/queries/>

R Is for ...Return

What is a marriage return and is it the same as a marriage certificate?

Evidence Explained: A Marriage Record Is a Marriage Record Is a Marriage Record—Not!

<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/quick-tips/marriage-record-marriage-record-marriage-record%E2%80%94not>

S is for ...Social Security Death Index

What is the Social Security Death Index (SSDI), how can it be accessed, and are the records reliable for use in genealogy?

FamilySearch: United States Social Security Administration Records

https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United_States_Social_Security_Administration_Records

T is for ...Timelines

How can a timeline help you with your genealogy research?

Thought.co: Using Genealogy Timelines as Research Tools

<https://www.thoughtco.com/genealogy-research-timelines-1422730>

U if for ...Unclaimed Mail Notice

How can you use data from an Unclaimed Mail Notice for genealogy research? Does this notice have another name?

Genealogy Bank: History of American Mail: Letters of our Ancestors & the News

<https://blog.genealogybank.com/history-of-american-mail-letters--of-our-ancestors-the-news.html>

V is for ...Vertical Files

What type of repositories hold “vertical files”, what information do they hold and how did they get their name?

MyHeritage: Loose Records: A Treasure Trove for Genealogists

<https://education.myheritage.com/article/loose-records-a-treasure-trove-for-genealogists/>

W is for ...WorldCat

What is WorldCat and how can it be used for genealogy research?

WorldCat <https://www.worldcat.org>

X is for...X Marks the Spot

What does it mean when the (US_re is an “X” in place of a signature?

Paleography: Interpreting Handwriting in Genealogical Research

<https://guides.loc.gov/paleography/signatures>

Y is for ...Yearbooks

Are high school or college yearbooks useful for genealogy research? Are there other types of yearbooks?

Family Tree Magazine (US): How to Find Code Introduced Old Yearbooks and School Records Online

<https://familytreemagazine.com/records/other/find-yearbooks-school-records/>

Z is for ...Zip Code

What does the term ZIP in ZIP code stand for? When and why were they created? Are they used in genealogy research?

Library Of Congress: ZIP Code Introduced

<https://guides.loc.gov/this-month-in-business-history/july/zip-code-introduced>

(© Thomas Macentee)

Free Genealogy Websites

Access Genealogy

Access hundreds of links to genealogical data by state and by topic. A very helpful and handy website.

Roots Web

Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana Special Collections include Native American Gateway, military records; and a surname database contributed by researchers. One of the largest genealogical libraries in the U.S.

Conferecekeeper.org

The most complete calendar and collection of genealogy-related events and educational opportunities on the net.

Cyndi's List

Offers links organized by topics/categories. A cross-referenced index contains extensive lists of online genealogy resources. Don't know where to look for specific records? Check Cyndi's up-to-date list of suggested sources.

Legacy.com

The global leader on online obituaries, partners with more than 1,500 newspapers 3,500 funeral homes across the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Europe.

Library of Congress (LOC)

One of the largest collections in the world of printed and recorded materials; outstanding source for free images: resource for all copyrighted materials in America and beyond. LOC maintains collections of nearly all city directories and county histories in the U.S.; houses a comprehensive directory of all known copyright newspapers by timeframe and where they can be located today, in the important U.S Newspaper Directory and Chronicling America; and offers comprehensive historical materials of all kinds.

National Archives & Records Administration (NARA)

Maintained by the U.S. Federal government, NARA houses millions of microfilmed, printed and manuscript records. Excellent for census records; governmental and military history records; military pension files, product patents, also passenger lists, early naturalization records, and much more.

New York Public Library (NYPL)

This library collections, is second only to LOC in the size and scope of its historical and genealogical collections. The NYPL Map Division has one of the best collections in the U.S.; the Milstein Division has extensive local history and genealogical materials related to all fifty states including one of the largest American collections of city directories on microfilm; other notable divisions are the Schomburg Center for research in Dorot Jewish Division, Manuscripts and Archives plus many accessible online digital collections and image galleries; and use of Intra Library loan thru ILL.

Research Guides for Ships Passengers Lists and Immigration Records

Focuses on providing guidance and links to records for passenger lists from about 1820 to the early 1950s. It includes suggestions for finding records for ports of arrival and immigration records.

Roots Web

One of the first genealogical resources on the internet; it still offers excellent help source with mailing lists; Ancestry Wiki; obituaries; connected to USGenWeb; Family Trees; queries and more.

Society of American Archivists--Laura Schmidt – "Using Archives: A Guide to Effective Research" provides an excellent tutorial on archives: what are archives, the types, requesting materials, visiting and guidelines, copyright and more.

U.S. Census Bureau

Discover explanations on all federal census years and access copies of original forms and questions. Also see Census Online for links to state censuses; tools for research; and calculators to convert year of birth.

U.S. GenWeb Project

Free county/state historical and genealogical resources; research resources and content projects driven by volunteers of local and state genealogical societies throughout the United States. Also see WorldGenWeb Project for records beyond the U.S. (Compiled By Susan Haga)

Military Records

Canadian Records

Ancestry.com

Canada, Soldiers of the First World War

Canada, WWI CEF Personal Files, 1914-1918

Canada, War Graves Registers (Circumstances of Casualty), 1914-1948

Canada, CEF Commonwealth War Graves Registers, 1914-1919

Canada, Imperial War Service Gratuities, 1919-1921

Canada, Military Honors and Awarded Citation Cards 1900-1961

Canada, Ledgers of CEF Officers Transferring to Royal Flying Corps, 1915-1919 British Army WWI Service Records 1914-1920

British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920

British Army WWI Pension Records 1914-1920

UK, Silver War Badge Records, 1914-1920

Ireland Casualties of World War I 1914-1922

U.S. Residents Serving in Canadian Expeditionary Forces 1917-1918

Automated Genealogy

Soldiers of the First World War

Canadian V and Archives Memorial Linking, 1914-1918

Library and Archives (LAC)

First World War: All records are open and digitized, including personnel records.

Second World War: Records of those who died in service between 1939 and 1947 are open for a soldier, only a small digitized.

National Military Archives

The National Archives holds Federal Military Service Records from the Revolutionary War to 1912 in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Military Service Records from World War I – present are held in the National Military Personnel Records Center (NPRC), in St Louis, Missouri.

The National Archives (UK)

British Army Soldiers of the WWII War

The ranks covered include Private, Lance Corporal, Corporal, Sergeant, and Warrant Officer but not commissioned officer ranks.

Most British Army Service records from the Second World War have only recently been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to the National Archives as part of the Ministry of Defence Service Records Project. The scale of this transfer means that not all the millions of records, transferred are yet searchable in our catalogue or viewable in our reading room.

There are three types of records which should exist for most soldiers, and it usually makes sense to begin by searching for these first.

Service Records

Usually, the most detailed record of a soldier's time in the army.

Medal and Honors Records

Most soldiers were issued with campaign medals awarded for service during conflict; some soldiers were also awarded medals for acts of gallantry and meritorious service.

Unit War Diaries

You will need to know which unit, often a battalion, that a soldier served with to effectively search, these records; in most diaries only the officers are mentioned by name.

Whether other records survive or ever existed for a soldier depends, upon a number, of variable factors. If, for example, a soldier was wounded or imprisoned as a POW or received an army pension, there may be records for these.

Of all the possible records that may exist for a soldier, only a small proportion are viewable online:

Campaign Medals (See Medal and Honors Section.)

Recommendations for Military Honors and Awards, 1935-1990 (See Medal and Honors Section.)

Announcements of the Award of Gallantry Medals and Honors (See Medal and Honors Section.)

British Army Casualty Lists, 1939-1945

(See Other records section.)

(<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>)

(Compiled By Susan Haga)

Why Are Our Ancestors Never Where We Expect Them to Be?

How then do we ever find our ancestors if they are never where we expect them to be? The most important thing is to learn as much as you can about them and where they came from. Remember that successful genealogy research depends upon three factors: correct name, correct time-period and correct locality.

Study Their History

First familiarize yourself with where they lived by studying their history learn where they came from and about their geography. Basically, you need to get to know them, discover what they did in their lives and who they spent their time with; for example, did they live in an urban or rural community. Consult gazetteers, maps, and directories and whatever records you can access in their parent country before they emigrated to North America. An important thing to consider was

did the family change their surname before coming to America to protect themselves in times of war, or in political or in times of religious persecution. Remember always to think outside the box, be willing to be open minded with the information you are finding and be willing to always ask questions about your findings.

Analyze Your Findings

Start by looking at your findings, ask yourself does your research make sense, could a woman born in 1825 give birth to a child born in 1835 so remember to evaluate the information that you are finding. Notice the names in your family line especially those that are a little unusual that help you know if you have the right person or not. This may give you a clue to what your individual family names may have been for example, parents or grand parents. A friend of mine found out after researching her grand mother and her family line for over 15 years that she had been researching the wrong grandmother! They both had the same full name and lived in the same village in England. So, make sure to look for information in their line that will distinguish them from someone else with a similar name for example a sibling's name, and correct vital information.

Verify Dates and Places

Make sure to verify dates and places. Always remembering to check your sources and dates making sure that their marriage date is after their birth date and not before. Check their birth, marriage and death records. Birth records include the names of both parents whereas marriage records include only the father's name. Birth and marriage records are considered primary records, whereas death records can only be primary if the informant was close to the family otherwise, they are considered secondary sources. Always use more than one source as this will ensure if a person really belongs to your family. You need to verify the information that you are finding and remember that half of genealogy is thinking about what you have found before moving on. Most importantly check every source that you can get your hands on and leave no stone unturned.

Remember to search out their occupations as trades were often passed down from father to son. Usually, farmers sons often inherited their

parents land and became farmers as well in the same area and Baker's sons often became Bakers, not doctors or lawyers etc. There are also trade union lists available to search especially in the UK.

How to Get Unwilling Relatives to Share

Next how can we get unwilling relatives to share their genealogy with us? The first step is to be willing to share what you have found on their family line first and then perhaps to see if they would be willing to share, with you, their information. Through sharing we can straighten out some of our discrepancies. Remember to be sensitive to their feelings. Sometimes people are concerned about what you plan on doing with their information. Be willing to accept whatever they are willing to share with you it maybe nothing at first. Perhaps later they will consider sharing some of their information with you.

When the Availability of Records is Limited or Seems Unavailable

What can we do when the availability of records is limited or seems unavailable? Sometimes it's harder to find, records, in some parts of the world than in others. So, we need to become creative so remember to check other resources that you haven't checked before besides ancestry.com or familysearch.org. There are many online resources around that we can check some are free and some have paid subscriptions. But they may offer free access at different times. Also check local libraries—university libraries and provincial and national archives online resources. Also seek out genealogical and historical societies by their website or you can try phoning them where your ancestor may have lived. Sometimes when visiting a parish, you may offer a donation up front before being allowed to view their records. I once contacted a genealogical society in the U.S by phone years ago and they went and did a lookup for me which was a great benefit to my research and in turn I sent them a small donation to thank them.

Destroyed or Lost Records

Some records have been destroyed as we all may have experienced from time to time

which may make it difficult in pursuing our research particularly in countries like Ireland. In Ireland some of their records were destroyed by fire in 1922. Initially launched as “Beyond 2022 – Ireland’s Virtual Record Treasury” launched on the anniversary of the Four Courts fire in July 2022. This helped to create records that were lost in the 1922 fire. Some records were shredded during the Second World War because of the shortage of paper. A lot of church records were destroyed, and census records as was the case with the 1891 census records in the US. So, our next plan is to search for town and county records, court records, tax records and voting records. Court records include any type of dealings between varying parties, even poor people were listed in Court records (guardianship records and legal disputes). Newspapers were often great gossip columns making them a gold mine to genealogists. They also provided births, christenings and marriages and burial and funeral notes. With tax records there were many types of tax records especially in England. The earliest national taxes were called “lay subsidies”. Other taxes followed such as the poll tax between 1660 and 1668 and of course the hearth and window tax.

Ancestors Who Moved from Place to Place

So how do I find my ancestors who moved from one place to another? Make a historical timeline of the areas where your family may have lived. What was going on there politically or religiously at the time they lived there and particularly at the time they chose to leave. Comparing our family's personal timelines (for example where they were born, married and died) and by using historical timelines it can add important insights and add interest to our family's history. Local, national and world events may have had an impact on their lives. Encouraging them to move on such as with the Irish Potato Famine in 1845-1847.

Keep a history reference binder on places where your ancestor lived to help you know where to search for available records. Check into what was in the area where they lived such as churches, schools, cemeteries and when did they cease to exist. Names of streets and towns changed as well as county borders moved. Check in gazetteers to help with this. There are many gazetteers found online and can be found at public libraries,

archives, genealogical societies, and family history centers.

Our ancestors may have come to Canada or to the U.S. because they were following a family member who came first like my ancestors from Sweden did. My great grandfather arrived here in 1892, and his younger brother arrived here just before 1901 as he appeared on the 1901 census.

Local History Books

Try to locate local history books which can tell you a lot about your ancestor's community once they emigrated to Canada or to the U.S. Local history books contain biographies and family histories of all the residents of the community. See if the communities kept records of the move-ins and the move-outs as the Scandinavians did in their parish records.

Remember that some parishes require a certificate before people relocated or the minister just kept track of where his flock went.

Be aware of what their nationality was as sometimes people would return to their homeland briefly, and then sometimes they would return to their new home in North America years later possibly with other family members. Remember to check immigration and naturalization records on Collections Canada. Remember also that people seldom traveled alone so check passenger lists for other family members.

Nationalities

Different nationalities moved to areas in Canada and the U.S. that resembled what their homeland looked like and often would move to communities already established where people of their same nationality lived. There are many historical maps showing where different immigrants congregated to.

Family Stories and Traditions

When you hear family stories and traditions, how do you know if they are true or just hearsay? Let your family traditions serve as a guide to searches but not be accepted as 100% truth. (Rule of thumb it is called the

80/20 rule—80% stories have 20% truth in them.) Seek proof not word of mouth. Also be careful of ancestral trees on Ancestry.com and on MyHeritage.com unless they are backed up by sources.

Females in our Pedigree

The females in our family lines are the most challenging part of our genealogical research and the hardest to find. There were long periods of time where women were simply not recorded (even in the Bible!) Women's lives were not as prominent as the men in their lives. Therefore, you will have to look at the records of the men in the family first to find them and with any luck you may find a mention of them.

Places to Look to Find Maiden Names

Christening/Birth records –will often provide at least the women's first name. (In some countries, the women never took married names on so you may find their full names there.)

Married Records—both the mother's marriage and sometimes her children's marriage will show the mother's maiden name.

Wills and Probate—if the woman outlives her husband, she most likely will be mentioned in the will along with the other relatives. Some of the other female relatives may have their maiden names as well. Several years ago, I found my great grandmother's will listing all her children including their spouse's names and where they were living at the time of her death.

Death Records—Sometimes women were buried using their maiden name as well as their married name. When civil registration began more information was provided, including her parent's names.

Obituaries of course are loaded with oodles of genealogical information besides where the deceased died and was buried and immediate family. You can learn who all the children were, who they married and where they were living at the time of the death. Some obituaries contain very long biographical histories naming other relatives and where they came from and who they may have married. (Written by Susan Haga)

Best Home Sources

When you are struggling to find more information about your family and want new ideas of where to look next try searching through some of these home sources that may be located right in your own home.

Personal Records

Journal
Diary
Biography
Family Histories
Letters
Address Book
Photographs
Autograph Albums
Wedding Album
Baby Book
Scrapbooks
Funeral
Memorial Book
Guest Registrar

Certificates

Birth, Marriage and Death
Divorce/Separation Papers
Adoption Documents
Graduation
Christening/Blessing
Baptism/Confirmation
Ordination
Memberships
Apprenticeships
Achievement Awards

Family Records

Family Bibles
Book of Remembrances
Pedigree Charts
Family Group Sheets
Genealogies
Family and Local Histories
Family Traditions
Manuscript Histories

Announcements

Wedding, Birth and Death
Funeral/Burial
Divorce
Anniversary
Memorial Cards

New Home
New Job/Promotion
Birthday Celebration
Engagement

Legal Papers

Wills
Deeds
Land Grants
Mortgages
Leases
Water Rights
Bonds
Loans
Contracts
Summons
Subpoenas
Report for Jury Duty Letter
Tax Notices
Guardian Papers
Abstract of Title
Adoption Papers

Military Records

Military Service
Pension
Disability
Discharge
National Guard
Selective Service
Bounty Awards
Service Medals
Ribbons
Swords
Firearms
Uniform
Citation
Separation Papers
War registers
Memorials

Membership Records

Member ID Cards
Publications
Programs
Awards

Health Records

X-rays
Insurance Reports
Hospital Records/Medical Records
Immunization Records

School Records

Diplomas/Transcripts
Report Cards
Awards/Honor Rolls
Yearbook
Publications
Alumni Lists
Frats/Sororities

Citizenship Papers

Naturalization documentation
Denegation/Denials
Alien Registration (Green Cards)
Deportment
Passport
Visa
Vaccination

Newspaper Clippings

Announcements
Obituaries
Special Events
Vital Statistics
Home-Town Newspapers
Professional
Trade
Humane Interest

Licenses

Business
Occupation
Professional
Hunting
Firearms
Drivers License
Insurance Papers
Motor Vehicle Registration

Employment Records

Apprenticeships
Graduation
Awards
Citations
Severance Papers
Social Insurance
Social Security
Retirement Papers
Pension/Union
Professional Associations
Income Tax

Financial Records

Accounts/Receipts
Bills
Check Stubs
Estate Records
Wills
Letters of Administration

Household Items

Silverware
Needlework
Sampler
Tapestries
Dishes
Quilts
Quilt—Family History
Coat of Arms
Insignias
Souvenirs
Clothing
Tools
Plaques
Engraved Jewelry

Books

Atlases
Yearbooks
Test books
Reading Books (may have notations)
Cookbooks
Recipe Card Indexes
Address Books
Old Calendars
Prizes
Treasured Volumes
Vocational
Foreign Languages
Inscriptions
Bibles (family)
Journals
Diaries
Baby Books
Wedding Albums
Travel Photo Albums
Travel Journals
Graduation Albums

Other

Computers/Laptops/iPad
Cell Phones
(Compiled By Susan Haga)