



The Bulletin

Newsletter of the Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

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Northern Arizona Genealogical Society's *The Bulletin* newsletter is published quarterly.

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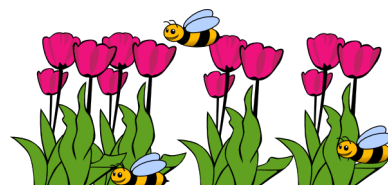
INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Local Gen Society News	2-3
Election of Officers.....	4
Basic Mexican Research	5
Genealogy Fiction	6
WWI Transportation	7-8
Writing A Family History	9-10
Together Virtually	11

Family Search Has a New Look...

The FamilySearch Community was recently updated with a new look, additional functionality, and navigation enhancements. The community is now better than ever! Here is a short list of what is new:

1. Site navigation is now more visible and located on the left sidebar of the page.
2. Searching the community is easier because of the prominent search bar on the home page.
3. The Community Hub section announces changes and updates. A questions and answers section can be found in the navigation. Each question is sorted into a category (like how the Help Center categorizes content) so you can find answers to your questions about specific topics.
4. A new Events section allows you to see upcoming events, send an RSVP, and even view recordings of some past events!
5. Notification settings have been added. You control the notifications you want to receive. Do you want an email when someone answers your question? You get to choose!
6. The update includes an improved mobile experience for easier navigation and greater usability. The community has breadcrumbs to show you where you are on the site and help you navigate quickly.



Board of Directors Committee Chairs

President: Lee Campbell
Vice President: Sue Williams
Secretary: Debbie Zdanowicz
Treasurer: Raylene Hiatt
Member-At-Large: Dick Hiatt

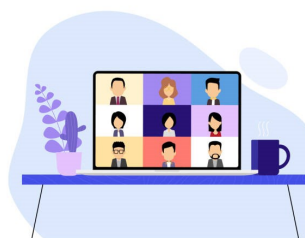
AzGAB: Sue Kissel
Community Outreach: Bill Wolf
Death & Dispositions: Sue Kissel
Historian: Virginia Grundvig
Hospitality: Nancy Nelson
Membership: Martha Welch
Newsletter: Rita Kraus
Program: Barbara Wich
Publicity: Evelyn Zimmerman
Special Projects: Sharon Atkins
Tech Support : Steve Stierwalt

NAGS Membership Meetings

Membership meetings during this Covid-19 period are held virtually via ZOOM. They are held on the 4th Saturday of each month.

Members will receive an email invitation with instructions and a password. Membership meetings will start at 1 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Please plan to login 10 to 15 minutes prior to the start of the meeting.

Please join us for an informative and enjoyable hour.



WE ARE
WHO
WE ARE
BECAUSE
THEY WERE
WHO THEY
WERE.

NAGS FAMILY LINKS

Have you entered your most prominent names to our Surnames Connection database? Have you looked to see if your family names are there?

Make a family connections with our Surname Connection project.

To be included in our next Surnames Connection list or if you would like to make some additions or corrections, now is the time. Email me at azkraus@yahoo.com. **Happy Hunting!**

facebook 

Follow us on Facebook at
<https://www.facebook.com/nags.org/>
or search
"Northern Arizona Genealogical Society."

The Bulletin Newsletter

The Northern Arizona Genealogical Society provides the information in our newsletters in good faith, for general information and personal research purposes.

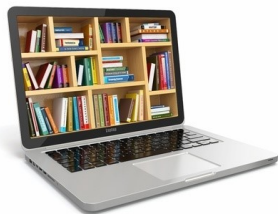
- We do not make any warranties about its completeness, reliability and accuracy.
- We do not assume liability of statements of fact or opinions made by contributors.
- We review all submitted material and it is our intention to comply with all copyright laws.



Our New Members

- *Nanette Armstrong
- *Laura Mogk
- *Jerry Scholand

Prescott Public Library



The Prescott Public Library is moving to the "Libby" app to look at eBooks, audio books, and magazines.

Sue Kissel entered a search for Family Tree to make sure we would still be able to have access to items like rbDigital magazines. She discovered Libby is a more powerful user friendly app that offers other books and magazines for us to use. Sue did a search on "genealogy" and got this match:

Everything matching
"genealogy"

Listing 40 books, 2 audiobooks, and 2 magazines. Includes:
Reference (25), History (15), Family & Relationships (12), and
more.

Be sure to visit the PPL website and explore the Libby app to see what you can discover!

On another note — Ancestry through our library systems has been extend to June 30, 2021

Tracing Your Ancestors, A Genealogist's Guide to Newspaper Research

by Gena Philibert-Ortega

Submitted by Raylene Hiatt

Here is a new magazine book by Moorshead Magazines, Ltd. This new publication tells you how to go about doing newspaper research and where to find newspapers online, also what to do if there are no newspapers online.

It includes articles on newspaper finding Aids, types of newspaper articles, 5 steps to better research, what to do if it's not online and beyond city newspapers. There are articles explaining African American newspapers, using newspaper with FamilySearch, Chronicling America, Google News, Gene-

alogy Bank, Newspapers.com, FindmyPast, and MyHeritage.

It also includes chapters on newspapers in Canadian and British newspaper archives.

I especially like the chapter that lists "Free US Websites State-by-State for over 40 U.S. States. This publication can be purchased for \$9.95 plus \$3.00 shipping by calling 1-888-326-2476 or visiting 1-888-326-2476.



NAGS Board of Directors Election of Officers 2021-22



A nominating committee has been formed to nominate new officers for the ensuing year. Committee members are Dick Hiatt, Barbara Wich, and Sue Kissel.

This year Lee Campbell will be stepping down as president and Sue Williams was nominated for the president's position, Norm Scherer has been nominated for Vice President. Deb and Raylene are running for their same positions as Secretary and Treasurer.

Per our By-laws, the Member-at-Large will be the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee. The chairperson will appoint two additional members. The committee will nominate an active member for each elected office to be filled, obtain consent of the nominees, and present these nominees at the regular March 27th membership meeting. Members may submit additional names for consideration to the committee, provided the names are received at least two weeks before the April 24th member-

ship meeting. Nominations from the floor, with prior consent of the nominees, shall be accepted at the election, which is to be held at the regular May 22nd membership meeting. The election shall be by voice vote or by show of hands.

The committee chairperson positions will be filled by consenting candidates identified, nominated, and recommended to the Board of Directors by the Vice President with advice from the committee. The Board will accept or reject each nomination by a vote until all vacant positions are filled. The term of office for committee chairs shall not be defined by a set number of years. The term of office for each chairperson shall be at the discretion of the BOD and/or the desire of each chairperson to serve the Society.

The June Board of Directors meeting is a transitional meeting between the old and the new BOD members. At that time all BOD members shall deliver promptly (and in good order) to their successors all records and property of the Society held in their custody.

Please mark your calendars for these important meeting dates to attend the Zoom Membership Meetings.



**Money doesn't grow on trees...
But ancestors do!!!**

Basic Mexican Genealogy Research

by Allison DePrey Singleton from Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
No. 202, December 31, 2020



Beginning Mexican genealogy research can be daunting for some Americans. It requires knowing where to find resources in another country and sometimes knowing how to read Spanish. Many descendants learn Spanish as children but are educated in English in the United States. They do not always learn how to read and write the language. Let us look at several resources for researching family history in Mexico that anyone can use if they have access to them.

The first resource is FamilySearch.org and, more specifically, the Mexico Research Wiki: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Mexico_Genealogy. Once there, beginners can read about what records might be available in Mexico for family history research. There are guides for different topics like Civil Registration and Church Records. Each gives details on the type of information available in the record and where the records might be located either digitally or physically. Half the battle in genealogy is finding out where the records are located.

The FamilySearch Mexico Research Wiki supplies different links to online records. These include links to freely accessible records in FamilySearch and records on other websites. FamilySearch will typically note when a record is on a paid database by putting a dollar sign next to the entry. Many of these external databases are through Ancestry World Explorer or Ancestry Mexico. These are great collections but can cost additional money unless you are at a library that provides free access.

Another place to look on FamilySearch is in the Catalog: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/results?count=20&placeld=315&query=%2Bplace%3AMexico>. It is recommended that you narrow

down to the states or municipalities to get even more results. This is an excellent way to find information that has not been indexed but has been digitized by FamilySearch. A basic grasp of Spanish or having a translation tool open will greatly assist in researching using these records.

As with most countries, there is a national archive that should be explored. The Archivo General de la Nacion has an active website on the government page: <https://www.gob.mx/agn>. Once there, explore the options available. One option is to look at the Memoria, the digital repository of the archive. This is an effort to collect the images, materials, and stories of people across Mexico.

From their website:

"The files are spaces that protect part of our identity. From family members to nationals or internationals, each one offers us the record of what we have been. They have a voice that speaks to us since yesterday and that can be heard from dozens, hundreds, or millions of testimonies. Archives, documents, and other cultural expressions form the heritage of Mexicans. Without these, the projection of the future would be incomplete because we would lose our past."

It is recommended to use Google Chrome to look at these websites, since it will automatically translate text to English. If the words you are seeking to translate are part of an original document or image, it will need to be manually translated. Google Chrome is a researcher's best friend when researching in languages beyond their native tongue.

These are a few basic places to get started with your online Mexican genealogy research. As the research progresses, make sure to reach out to others who can assist. There are genealogy groups on Facebook dedicated to Mexican genealogy research and some more specifically to the states their family were from. Libraries and archives can provide assistance or guidance on where to turn for help next. Take a deep breath and jump in. Before long, it becomes addictive.



Dick Eastman's Online Newsletter

Reprint with permission—
July 1, 2020

Genealogy Fiction

Have you heard this claim... I Have My Family Tree Back to Adam and Eve."

This is another bit of fiction that needs to be wiped out. I have often heard people (I won't call them "genealogists") at various times make the claim they have traced their family tree back to Adam and Eve. Of course, the "documentation" is always sketchy.

Robert C. Gunderson was a Senior Royalty Research Specialist, of the Church Genealogical Department, at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons). He was an expert in medieval genealogy and started the Royalty Identification Unit in 1972. He passed away in 2003. However, before his

death, Gunderson once was asked if such research was possible.

He replied: "The simplest answer is No. Let me explain. In thirty-five years of genealogical research, I have yet to see a pedigree back to Adam that can be documented. By assignment, I have reviewed hundreds of pedigrees over the years. I have not found one where each connection on the pedigree can be justified by evidence from contemporary documents. In my opinion it is not even possible to verify historically a connected European pedigree earlier than the time of the Merovingian Kings (c. a.d. 450–a.d. 752)."

François Weil, a former director of studies and professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en sciences sociales (EHESS) in Paris and currently a State Councilor, is another expert in medieval pedigrees who agrees. Weil provides authoritative answers to these questions in his book *Family Trees: A History of Genealogy in America* (2013) published by Harvard University Press.

"Every book is a quotation; every house is a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors."

~Ralph Waldo Emerson

10 Things To Know About Passenger Lists

Here is a website that explains in detail about what is found in each item on 1892 and later passenger lists.

Check out this website for some very insightful information into your ancestor's past. You may be in for some interesting surprises (I did!).

www.ancestrycdn.com/aaa-institution/1125/researchAids/10-things-to-know-about-passengerlists.pdf



Also, don't neglect to check train lists from Canada for *U.S. Records of Aliens Pre-Examined in Canada between 1904 and 1954*.

You may find these records at Ancestry.com or The National Archives at Washington, D.C.

World War I Transportation

by Melissa C. Tennant
Reprinted with Permission from *News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne*, No. 203, January 31, 2020



Many genealogists researching World War I have heard that the 1973 fire at the Military Personnel Records Service makes it difficult to locate details or records concerning those who served during this era. If one broadens the search, however, one can discover key details about those involved in the war effort by using transportation records, such as the “U.S., Army Transport Service Arriving and Departing Passenger Lists, 1910-1939” collection available on Ancestry.com <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

Individuals documented within the U.S. Army Transport Service (ATS) records include Army personnel, nurses, medical personnel, non-military support staff, and family members. The history of the logistics involved during World War I, such as coordinating the movement of the soldiers, support personnel, weapons, and supplies, using transportation modes such as ships, trains, trucks, and wagons, can be found in “Spearhead of Logistics: A History of the United States Transportation Corps” (973.001 K58S) by Benjamin King. The activities and decisions involved in getting the American forces from the United States to the Western Front were simple in comparison to the logistical issues, expectations, and perceived standards involving the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in France.

Within the Ancestry collection, the passenger lists name the ship, departure date and port. Other documents located at the beginning and the end of the manifests can provide more details on port of arrival, railroad assignments, final destinations, troop movements, and more. The individuals listed on the

passenger list are noted by the unit or organization, their numerical designation and rank, as well as the name, relationship, and address of their emergency contact. Parents, siblings, spouses, and more can be found recorded in these manifests.

Based on notes for the Armagh passenger list, members of the 113th Field Artillery were heading for duty as AEF France, while the 55th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and 105th Signal Battalion were assigned to the British region. They departed Brooklyn, NY, on 27 May 1918, and arrived in Liverpool, England, on 8 June 1918. The detailed train schedules for the units and their destinations of Dover, Stanley, and Winchester are documented. Within the manifest is a list of Deaths and Burials at Sea, which documents the name of the person, their rank and organization, emergency contact, cause of death, and whether the body was buried at sea or given to the Burial Officer.

These ships also transported spouses and children of officers, members of the YMCA, YWCA, and Congress, and nurses, medical personnel, and those injured. For example, the USS Santa Theresa departed St. Nazaire, France, on 6 March 1919 and arrived in Newport News, VA, on 18 March 1919. On board were 363 sick and wounded passengers with ailments ranging from hemorrhoids, hernias, psychosis, and influenza. Their injuries were labeled and the location on the body identified for those suffering from gunshot wounds and amputations.

Typically, people were recorded when they traveled to Europe and when returning at the end of their service, so both documents should be searched. An example is Private Radcliffe Exline Lanius of Battery C, 113th Field Artillery, 30th Division, whose father is documented with his initials on the Armagh list, but with his full name on the USS Santa Theresa manifest.

Knowing the soldier’s unit means locating historical accounts, which can be searched using the unit name in the Genealogy Center catalog at [website](http://www.genealogycenter.org)

(Continued on page 8)

<https://genealogycenter.org>.

Titles such as “The Thirtieth Division in the World War” (940.410 AA1MU) by Elmer Murphy explain the formation of the units within the division, including the regions within North Carolina and Tennessee that the men originated. Details concerning the soldiers’ time in camp before heading to the Western Front, transportation overseas, operations, battles, citations, a listing of those who died in service, and photographs of the various organizations under this command can all be found in this volume.

Another title is “Borrowed Soldiers: Americans Under British Command, 1918” (940.410 AA1YO) by Mitchell Yockelson. It tells the story of the 27th and 30th Division as they fought in Belgium and France. The book takes the reader through the activities of the AEF units working with the British. It is based on source materials from U.S. and British National Archives as well as personal papers, diaries, and correspondence.

If one is researching someone who served in World War I, take the time to seek out unexpected resources, such as the “U.S., Army Transport Service Arriving and Departing Passenger Lists, 1910-1939” collection and follow the trail to some fascinating discoveries that can be found in regimental and unit histories.

The screenshot shows a search interface for the "U.S., Army Transport Service, Passenger Lists, 1910-1939" collection. At the top, it says "Search > Military". Below the title, there is a "SEARCH" button and a checkbox for "Match all terms exactly". The search fields include "First & Middle Name(s)", "Last Name", "Lived In" (with sub-fields for Day, Month, Year), "Arrival", "Departure", "Any Event", and "Location" (with a dropdown for "City, County, State, Coun"). There is also a "Keyword" field with an example "e.g. pilot or 'Flying Tigers'". On the right, there is a "Browse this collection" section with a "List Type" dropdown (set to "Choose...") and a "Date Range" section. The interface is provided in association with the National Archives and Records Administration.



How many generations are there in 100 Years?

Generally, three or four generations span one hundred years, but in rare instances only two, in others five. The average span between one generation and the next is about 25 to 30 years. So, over 350 years, the researcher can estimate that there will be about 12 generations.

Genealogy vs Ancestry

I have heard people say that genealogy and ancestry have the same meaning. In a way, yes. If you say “I am working on my Genealogy” or “I am working on my Ancestry”, people are going to know what you mean. However, by definition they are a little different.

The definition of genealogy is the study and research of lines of descent in your family tree while ancestry’s definition is one’s family or line of descent from their ancestors. So basically, genealogy is the work or research while ancestry is the people you are researching, the people in your family tree.

Writing A Family History Narrative

A few thoughts from personal experience



Writing a narrative about your family history can be a fun project and it takes your search to the next level. It's a much better alternative than presenting your family history in the

form of a chart that may not be easy to understand or not interesting to other family members. I know this from personal experience. My brothers-in-law don't know much about their great grandparents and are always asking questions. They wanted to know where they came from and who were their ancestors. When presented with the charts, facts, and other documentation, they just glanced it, not provoking any conversation... but give them a narrative, it's a completely different reaction. Facts get recorded. Stories get remembered.

A genealogy narrative report will enable you to leave a family legacy behind. This is not only important for your present family members but also important for those who follow. A genealogy report is a powerful investigative tool. As you research, it becomes easy to track and share vital information about your ancestors. Multiple reports can be written on your family as individuals or as couples. Once I wrote one narrative, I wanted to continue with others. I was fun to choose a person who interested me or lived in an interesting time. Once a style was chosen it was easy to adapt it to others and make changes to enhance their story.

There are different styles of family history reports.

- Narrative Report – This report considers all parts of a family history. It is more expressive and biographical in nature and may not necessarily detail the research procedures that underscore it. These narratives may include the story teller's interpretations of events.
- Formal Report – Just like the title suggests, the formal report is written in a consciously-developed and professional manner. It repre-

sents expertise and reputation. A tone of familiarity or chattiness does not have any place here.

- Software Program Report – This report contains a summary of relevant information in several data fields. This report contains excellent supplements such as charts and graphs that further elaborates the information generally available from genealogical software companies. Here are some steps to get you started.

Choose a style for your family history.

See the styles listed above. I chose a narrative style format and used that style for individual and couples' stories.

Define the scope of your family history.

Decide whether you want information about a particular relative or everyone who is part of your family tree. You may include everyone who comes from the same descendant line or write about all your general descendants. I choose to write about parents and grandparents as information and family member insight was readily available. Naturally, you do not have that kind of information on ancestors from years ago, but it is possible to build a likely scenario based on research and the use of the social, political and economics perspective of the times in which they lived. Don't focus on grammar, punctuation, or sentence structure. Tell their story and you have the time to polish your writing after you have finished the story.

Organize your research.

Start by creating an outline or even a table of contents. Make it part of your report, it can make it easy to spot any mistakes or omissions. Include several photos or records. Add maps, newspaper clippings, pictures of homes and pets, you get the idea. Be aware of copyright laws when searching websites for images.

Choose where to begin.

You may choose to begin your report from an interesting part of your



(Continued on page 10)

ancestor's story. You do not have to start writing about them from their birth, you can choose any place in their lives building and weaving their story together. You may elect to start their story in which they escaped war or an era when an interesting invention was developed. It's fun to include interesting historical facts along with happenings in their lifetime. My father's narrative begins with his underage employment adventures and one of my grandfather's narrative begins with him as an eighteen-year-old soldier and prisoner of war during the Civil War.

Focus on background research.

Focus on what you know. In family gatherings I have spent time listening and engaging members to reminisce and expand on family stories. This helps to ensure an eye-witness perspective and enhances the perspective of those from older generations. Using these family stories makes for an engaging history bringing people alive with sometimes funny stories. Don't use anything you haven't found in your research unless you use a disclaimer. Your family wants to know the real person.



Include an index, source, and citations.

You can use footnotes or endnotes to document the sources of your information. Notes located at the end of the chapter is less distracting than notes located at the bottom of a page. Chapter end notes are easier since you can add extra end notes without disrupting page layout and format. An easy alternative is to include short parenthetical notes in the text with a "Works Cited" section at the end of your work.

Edit

Be clear, focused, and concise. Polish your writing: correct grammar and spelling. Read, Reread, and Reread. Have someone else read it for understanding and for grammar and conciseness.

Your Cover Page

Add a cover page to your narrative. Have fun with it. The title page on my father's narrative is titled "Tie a Knot and Hang On." It elicits memories of a favorite saying of his and provokes interest. Another is "Journey Across Time," an ancestor's life in the settling of America.



What you gain.

Speaking for myself, I learned more about history by looking at their lives and times gathering personal insight and how the events they lived through influenced them as how and where they lived. I discovered gaps in my research where I needed to go back and take a better look at my findings. Most importantly I feel I know them as a person not just a name and dates on a chart.

Remember to save your work as you go along and create a backup of the finished product. It is easy to add and make changes to the narrative as more information and recollections develop. I am always adding and refining my work.

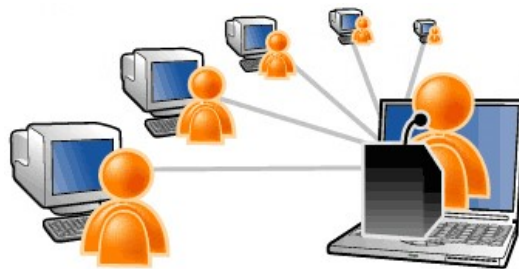
Most of all... Have fun!

Be sure to check out some websites for more comprehensive articles on writing your family history. Also, there are courses in family history writing at community colleges and online workshops available to hone your writing skills. Our Sharon Atkins teaches a great genealogy writing course at Yavapai College. Or you may want to just put those fingers on the computer keyboard and just write. You may be surprised how easily your research and family history knowledge will start to flow into the narrative that you can share and leave for generations to come.

If you don't do it, who will?



TOGETHER VIRTUALLY 2021



DATE	TIME/REGISTER	ORGANIZATION	PROGRAM/SPEAKER
April 24 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Peggy Ash - "Power Searches for Family Search & Ancestry." with a puzzling homework to use these sites more effectively.
May 19-22	www.ngsgenealogy.org	National Genealogical Society	Family History Conference
May 22 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Peggy Ash - Review of the Homework from April 24th meeting.
June 4—5	https://next.scgsgenealogy.com/?backurl=%2Fregjam%2F	Two Online Virtual Conferences	Southern California Jamboree 2021
June 11-12	https://genealogyjamboree.com	Southern California Genealogy Jamboree	Virtual Conference.
June 26 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Thomas MacEntee - "How Do I Know What I Don't Know."
July 24 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Work in Progress—To be Announced

- * Remember to check with our sister society The Southern Arizona Genealogy Society (SAGS) for information and registration to join their virtual meetings.
- * Check for the most complete collection of Genealogy events online at www.conferencekeeper.org. Check our website for updated information.
- * The Prescott Public Library is offering a Genealogy Virtual Mentor program beginning in April. Check the library's website for scheduling.