

MCGS

New and Useful Websites for Genealogy Researchers

From John Klingel [jklingel@sbcglobal.net]:

Being new to the group, I don't know how many of these are new.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~genepool/cousins.htm> - For calculating relationships.

www.findagrave.com

<http://www.interment.net>

<http://newspaperarchive.com>

<http://pharostutors.com> - For genealogy courses on line

<http://www.apgen.org/> - Society of Professional Genealogists

<http://www.mun.ca/mha/> - Maritime History Archive

I have a lot of sites that deal with Irish and Scottish genealogy.

From Gene Pennington [genepenn1@comcast.net]:

www.FootNote.com

www.rootstelevision.com

www.wwiimemorial.com

www.behindthename.com

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>

PRA: A new website for research in "Old" England.

Go to --> <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

www.GenealogyBank.com

GenealogyBank, a division of NewsBank, inc., supplies individuals interested in family history research with over 300 years of U.S. newspapers, government documents and other historical records in all 50 states. GenealogyBank contains over 214 million family history records including obituaries, birth, marriage, death notices and much more. GenealogyBank can be found at: www.genealogybank.com.

<http://aad.archives.gov/aad/index.jsp>

NARA Makes Some Passenger Arrival Records Available Online

This week, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) announced that it has made available for the first time online more than 5.2 million records of some passengers who arrived during the last half of the 19th century at the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. The records can be accessed through NARA's online Access to Archival Databases (AAD).

The records were transcribed from original ship manifests into electronic databases by Temple University's Center for Immigration Research at The Balch Institute. The Center donated the digital records to the National Archives. The records are known as Data Files Relating to the Immigration of Germans to the United States, 1850-1897; Data Files Relating to the Immigration of Italians to the United States, 1855-1900; and Data Files Relating to the Immigration of Russians to the United States, 1834-1897.

This series consists of records of 527,394 passengers who arrived at the United States between 1834 through 1897 and identified their country of origin or nationality as Armenia, Finland, Galicia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Russian Poles, or Ukraine. There are records of passengers who were U.S. citizens or non-U.S. citizens planning to continue their travels, returning to the U.S., or staying in the U.S. There are records of passengers arriving at the following ports: Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia; the bulk of the records are for passengers arriving at the Port of New York. Each of the passenger records may include name, age, town of last residence, destination, and codes for passenger's sex, occupation, literacy, country of origin, transit and/or travel compartment, and the identification number for the ship manifest. Information on each ship is in the manifest header file and includes the ship manifest identification number, the name of the ship, the code for its port of departure, and date of arrival. The ship manifest identification number indicates the port of arrival.

The new databases may be found at <http://aad.archives.gov/aad/index.jsp>.

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/about/presentations.asp>

New Online Resource for African-American Genealogy

The Missouri State Archives, a division of the Secretary of State's office, has created a new online resource for anyone researching African-American ancestry in the state. While the focus is on Missouri, most of the information in this video applies to other states as well.

African-American Genealogy: Putting Together the Pieces of Your Past is a five-part video featuring Family History Research Consultant Traci Wilson-Kleekamp. Traci provides tips on accessing the best Web sites, which records are most beneficial, and how to get the most out of original records.

The video guides researchers through the process of identifying ancestors from the era of slavery through a variety of records and documents. Watching the video requires Windows Media Player. Therefore, it is not available to Macintosh or Linux users unless you use a Windows emulator, such as the ones I have described in previous articles. However, transcripts of the video are also available online.

African-American Genealogy: Putting Together the Pieces of Your Past is available online at <http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/about/presentations.asp>.

www.findmypast.com

Findmypast.com Adds Six More Counties to the 1871 Census

The following announcement was written by Findmypast.com:

Six new counties have now been added to the 1871 census of England and Wales on findmypast.com - these are Cardiganshire, Cumberland, Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Warwickshire and Westmorland. There are now 40 complete counties online at findmypast.com, equating to 93% of the population surveyed in this census. The remaining 14 counties will be added in early March as part of findmypast.com's mission to offer a full set of England and Wales censuses online by the end of 2008.

Taken on the night of 2 April 1871, the census gave the total population of England and Wales as 22,723,000. Among the new records just uploaded to findmypast.com is one showing Liberal Member of Parliament Joseph Arch. He is listed aged 44 under the county of Warwickshire along with his wife and four children. The census gives his occupation in 1871 as labourer and Methodist local preacher. Just one year after the census his political career began when he became President of the National Agricultural Labourers Union.

How to search the 1871 census:

Like all the censuses on findmypast.com, the new counties can be searched by name of person or you can choose to search by address, and also by a number of different fields, such as occupation or age. All the new records can be searched using our normal search tools. Images and transcripts can be viewed with pay-per-view units or a subscription.

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