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Family History Library Research Outlines (Hidden Gems)

Bob Dahlin

14 March 2020



What are they?

The Family History Library has published research outlines which instruct patrons in genealogical techniques and list the best records to use in family history research.



Where do I find
them?

**On the Family Search
Wiki, of course!**

<https://www.familysearch.org/wiki>

[Research Wiki](#)[Getting Started](#)[Wiki Home](#)[About the Wiki](#)[Online Genealogy Records](#)[Guided Research](#)[Research Resources](#)[Browse by Country](#)[Browse all Wiki Content](#)[Family History Library](#)[Family History Centers](#)[FS Affiliate Libraries](#)[Submit Wiki Content](#)[Report a Problem](#)[Contact Us](#)[Volunteer and Helper](#)[Personal Sandbox](#)[Upload File/Image](#)[Edit the Wiki](#)[Adopt a Page](#)[Manual of Style](#)[Guiding Principles](#)[Main page](#)[Talk](#)[To request editing rights on the](#)

FamilySearch Research Wiki

A free, online genealogy and family history guide that lists websites, provides research strategies, and offers advice on how to use the resources available over the world.

Current number of Wiki articles: **92,232**

Search by place or topic

(or click on the map)



Search Tips:

- Use keywords, not phrases

Example: Hispanic Resources

- Start with broad localities, then click through to smaller ones:

Example: England



Getting Started

[Wiki Home](#)
[About the Wiki](#)
[Online Genealogy Records](#)
[Guided Research](#)
[Research Resources](#)
[Browse by Country](#)
[Browse all Wiki Content](#)
[Family History Library](#)
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Tools

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To request editing rights on the Wiki, click [here](#).

Research Resources

Listed below are some helpful genealogy research resources.

[Contents](#) [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Beginning Genealogy](#)
- 2 [Videos and Online Classes About How to Use the Wiki](#)
- 3 [Research Tools](#)
- 4 [Find Records by Place](#)

Beginning Genealogy [\[edit source \]](#)

- [Start Your Family History](#)
- [Organize Your Genealogy](#)
- [Genealogy Research Process](#)
- [Select Computer Software](#)
- [Principles of Family History Research](#)
- [More Research Helps](#)
- [Poster: Identifying Your Ancestors, and Overcoming Hurdles](#) - a process summary of multiple best-practice FamilySearch Expanded Printable References

Videos and Online Classes About How to Use the Wiki [\[edit source \]](#)

- [Wiki Wizard Videos Wiki Page](#) - Five minute videos on how to use the Research Wiki and how to use it for genealogical research
- [FamilySearch Research Wiki:What it Can Do for You!](#) - 47 minute webinar about how to use the Wiki

Research Tools [\[edit source \]](#)

- [Research Outlines](#)
- [Research Forms](#)
- [Census Records](#)
- [Date Calculator](#)



Research Outlines

The popular printed FamilySearch Library Research Outlines (aka Research Guide or Guidelines) were taken out of print in 2009. Many in the genealogy community were saddened when the announcement was released.

However, you should be happy to know that **all of the information in these Outlines has been transferred to the corresponding locality pages in the Research Wiki**, and are being developed further by dedicated volunteers all over the world.

To find the "new" Research Outline for your locality of interest, enter the locality in the search box on the right.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Research Outlines on the Wiki](#)
- 2 [Copies of Original Research Outlines](#)
 - 2.1 [Africa](#)
 - 2.2 [Asia](#)
 - 2.3 [British Isles](#)
 - 2.4 [Canada](#)
 - 2.5 [Europe](#)
 - 2.6 [Latin America](#)
 - 2.7 [Non-locality Outlines](#)
 - 2.8 [Scandinavia](#)
 - 2.9 [Specialty U.S. Outlines](#)
 - 2.10 [United States](#)

Research Outlines on the Wiki [\[edit source \]](#)

For decades, the Family History Library has published research outlines which instruct patrons in genealogical techniques and list the best records to use in family history research. In 2009 we retired research outlines for several reasons outlined in the [Introduction to the FamilySearch Wiki](#). This article explains how to use [FamilySearch Wiki](#) to find more current versions of the types of information traditionally found in research outlines.

In 2008 we copied all the research outlines to the wiki and began updating them. We then split the long outlines into separate articles. A research outline on paper might have 40 pages covering many topics such as census, vital, and land records. In the wiki, each topic is covered in a separate article. So if you're used to referencing the Church Records section of the Pennsylvania Research Outline, on the wiki you would find the same information by doing a search on the terms *pennsylvania church* and selecting on the Search Results page, the article named "[Pennsylvania Church Records](#)."





What Outlines are available?

- All 50 US states plus a United States General Outline
- All Canadian Provinces
- Quite a few European and Scandinavian Countries
- Most Latin American Countries
- Only South Africa for African Countries
- Only the Philippines for Asian Countries
- Some Specialty Outlines



Specialty Outlines

- Native American
- U.S. Military Records
- Jewish Research
- Tracing Immigrant Origins
- Tracing LDS Families



What do I do
now?

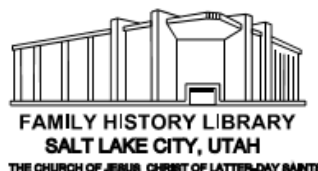
- You can read them on-line

OR

- You can download them in .pdf format



What is in Them?



RESEARCH OUTLINE

Norway

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INTRODUCTION

Using This Outline

The “Norwegian Search Strategies” section of this outline explains how to research your family history effectively. This section is particularly valuable if you are just beginning your research.

The Records Selection Table on page 6 helps you select records to search. Records at the Family History Library describe the library’s Norwegian collection. The Family History Library Catalog section explains how to use the catalog to find specific records in the library’s collection.

Beginning on page 8, the outline discusses the major records, arranged in alphabetical order, used for Norwegian research, such as census and church records. The names of these sections are the same as the subject headings used in the Family History Library Catalog.

Related records and concepts are grouped together under the same heading. For example, in the “Emigration and Immigration” section you will find information about:

- The history of emigration from Norway.
- Passenger lists.
- Records of Norwegian emigrants in the United States.

On page 32 you will also find a brief list of other

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Most Outlines Have:

- **Research Strategy** – How to find what you are looking for in a systematic way
- **Addresses** – Where to write to obtain records that are not digitized on the Web
- **Local History** – Remember Timelines
- **A Bibliography** – Lots of Books that may contain what you are looking for
- **Links** to where to find records at a Family History Center or Family History Library

RECORDS SELECTION TABLE

The table below can help you decide which records to search.


Column 3 lists those sections of this outline that may also be useful.

In column 1 find the goal you selected.

Records containing previous research (biography, genealogy, history, nobility, periodicals, and societies) could provide useful information. These have been listed repeatedly if they are especially helpful.

In column 2 find the types of records that are most likely to have the information you need. Then turn to that section of this outline. (The terms used in columns 2 and 3 are the same as the subject headings used in this outline and in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog.)

1. If You Need:	2. Look First In:	3. Then Search:
Age	Census	Church Records
Birth date	Church Records	Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Birthplace	Census (1865 and later)	Church Records
Death	Church Records	Probate Records, Court Records
Emigration information	Emigration and Immigration	Societies, Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Historical background	History	Social Life and Customs, Societies
Language helps	Language and Languages	Encyclopedias and Dictionaries
Living relatives	Genealogy	Societies, Directories (Bygdebok)
Marriage	Church Records	Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Naming customs	Names, Personal	Social Life and Customs
Noble families	Nobility	Biography, Periodicals
Occupation	Church Records	Census, Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Parents, children, and other family members	Church Records	Census, Probate Records, Court Records, Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Parish, district, and county boundaries	Maps	Gazetteers
Physical description	Military Records	Biography, Genealogy (Bygdebok)
Place-finding aids	Gazetteers	Maps, Encyclopedias and Dictionaries
Places of residence	Church Records	Census, Land and Property, Genealogy
Previous research (compiled genealogy)	Genealogy, Periodicals, Societies	History, Biography, Archives and Libraries



Extra... Extra...
Read all about
it!

Just about every outline has extra pages added at the end.

However, content varies.

The following are some examples:

Norwegian

English	Norwegian
banns	lysninger
birth	fødte, født
burial	begravelse, jordet
census	folketelling
child	barn
christening	døbte, døbt
clerical district	prestegjeld
confirmation	konfirmasjon, konfirmerede
death	døde, død
engagement	forlovelse, trolovelse
father	far
female	kvinnekjønn
husband	ektemann
index	register
male	mannkjønn
marriage	copulerte, egtevierte, gift, vielse
military	militær
mother	mor
moving in	innflytning
moving out	utflytning
name, given	fornavn
name, surname	etternavn
parents	foreldre
parish	sogn
probate	skifte
vaccination	vaccinerte, vaksinert
wife	hustru
year	år



LETTER-WRITING GUIDE

Polish

INTRODUCTION

This guide is for researchers who do not speak Polish but must write to Poland for genealogical records. It includes a list of sentences you would use in a letter about genealogical records and Polish translations of these sentences.

The best sources of genealogical information in Poland are records of births, marriages, and deaths kept by churches and civil registration offices. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of these records for many, but not all, localities. Use the Family History Library Catalog to determine what records are available through the library and the Family History Centers. If records are available from the library it is usually faster and more productive to search these records first. If the records you want are not available through the library, you can use this guide to help you write to Poland for information.

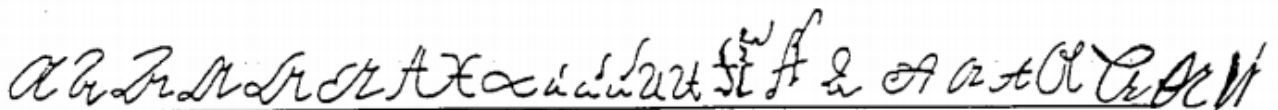
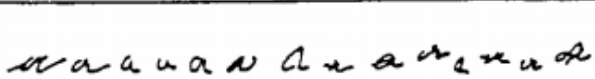
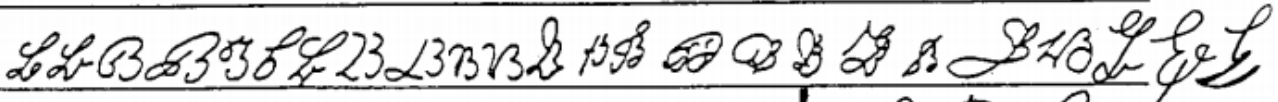
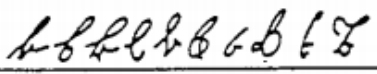
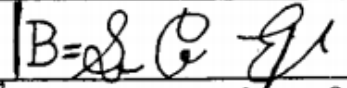
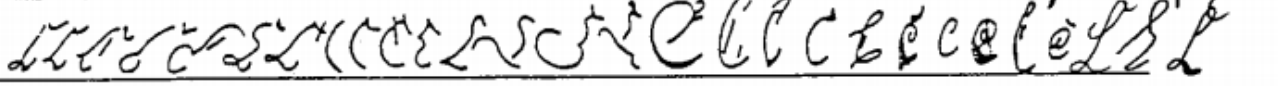
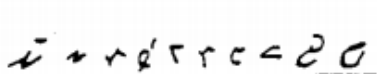
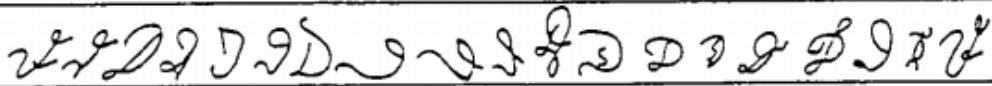
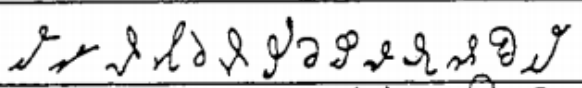
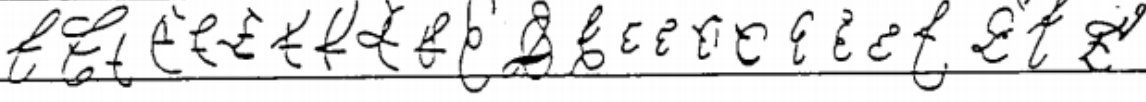
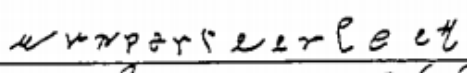
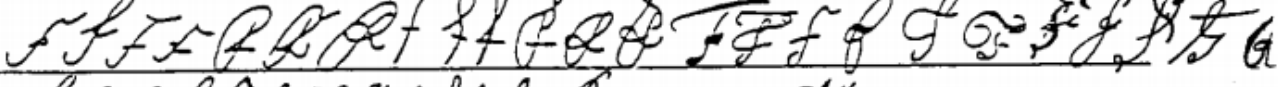
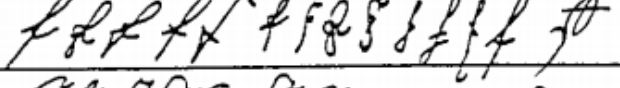
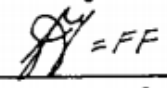
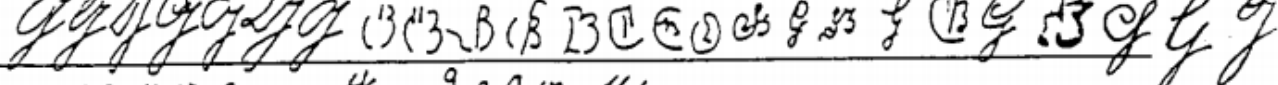
- **Determine where records from your ancestor's home parish are stored today.** When you have a locality name, use a gazetteer to determine which parish or civil jurisdiction served your ancestor's locality.

RESEARCH BY MAIL

Church records are obtained from parishes, and civil records are obtained from civil registration offices. Both kinds of records may be stored in archives. In 1874 civil registration became mandatory in Poland, yet it started at different times throughout the country. If the dates you need precede 1874, you will need to write for church records.

If you address your letter to a parish or local civil registration office, you must write the letter in Polish. Letters written in Polish have a greater chance of receiving a reply than those written in English. You may write in English to the Directorate of State Archives.

The Gothic Alphabet
(Variations)

A	
a	
B	
b	 
C	
c	
D	
d	
E	
e	
F	
f	 
G	

MASSACHUSETTS TOWNSHIPS

Barnstable County

Barnstable Township	Dennis Township	Mashpee Township	Truro Township
Bourne Township	Eastham Township	Orleans Township	Wellfleet Township
Brewster Township	Falmouth Township	Provincetown Township	Yarmouth Township
Chatham Township	Harwich Township	Sandwich Township	

Berkshire County

Adams Township	Great Barrington Township	New Ashford Township	Savoy Township
Alford Township	Hancock Township	New Marlborough Township	Sheffield Township
Becket Township	Hinsdale Township	North Adams Township	Stockbridge Township
Cheshire Township	Lanesborough Township	Otis Township	Tyringham Township
Clarksburg Township	Lee Township	Peru Township	Washington Township
Dalton Township	Lenox Township	Pittsfield Township	West Stockbridge Township
Edgemont Township	Monterey Township	Richmond Township	Williamstown Township
Florida Township	Mount Washington Township	Sandisfield Township	Windsor Township

Bristol County

Acushnet Township	Easton Township	New Bedford Township	Seekonk Township
Attleboro Township	Fairhaven Township	North Attleborough Township	Somerset Township

New York Historical Background

History

Effective family research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and the records about them. Learning about wars, governments, laws, migrations, and religious trends may help you understand political boundaries, family movements, and settlement patterns. These events may have led to the creation of records that your family was listed in, such as land and military documents.

The following important events in New York history affected political boundaries, recordkeeping, and family movements.

1609	Henry Hudson, sailing for the Dutch, established Holland's claim to the New York region.
1624–1626	The Dutch West India Company established the colony of New Netherland. Its chief settlements were at New Amsterdam, on the lower tip of Manhattan Island, and at Fort Orange, the present site of Albany.
1629	The Dutch introduced the patroonship (manorial) system, which established a landholding aristocracy in the Hudson Valley.
1664	New Netherland surrendered to the English, who separated it into the colonies of New York and New Jersey.
1673–1674	The Dutch briefly reconquered New York.
1683	The original counties were formed: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester.
1731	The boundary between New York and Connecticut was settled.
1769	After long conflicts, the present border with New Jersey was agreed upon. The line was surveyed and marked in 1774.
1773	The New York-Massachusetts boundary dispute was finally resolved.
1776	New York declared independence from Britain, and Vermont declared its independence from New York. After the Revolutionary War, in 1783 the British evacuated Loyalists to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the British West Indies.
1786	The Hartford Treaty gave Massachusetts the title to the land in western New York west of the "Pre-emption Line" (a line running north and south between Seneca and Keuka Lakes) but reserved political governance to New York.



Family History Library • 35 North West Temple Street • Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400 USA

New York Federal Census Population Schedules, 1790 to 1920

Guide

Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. New York residents are included in censuses from 1790 through 1920.

- The 1790 through 1840 censuses give the name of the head of each household. Other household members are mentioned only by age groupings of males and females.
- The 1850 census was the first federal census to give the names of all members of each household.

For more information about U.S. Federal Censuses, see Background.

What you are looking for

The information you find varies from record to record. These records may include:

- Names of family members.
- Ages of family members, which you can use to calculate birth or marriage years.
- The county and state where your ancestors lived.
- People living with (or gone from) the family.
- Relatives who may have lived nearby.

Colonial, State, and Local Censuses

Colonial, state, and local governments also took censuses. Nonfederal censuses generally contain information similar to and sometimes more than federal censuses of the same period. There are some colonial censuses for New York. Many are published in *Early New York State Census Records, 1663-1772*, and *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York Excerpted from the Documentary History of the State of New York by Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan* (with lists for 1657 to 1799).

New York became a state in 1788. State censuses were taken in 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, and 1925. (See the "Census" section of the *New York Research Outline* for more information.)

Colonial, state, and local censuses may be available on the Internet, at Family History Centers, at the Family History Library, and in state and local archives and libraries.



Specialty Outlines

- Native American
- U.S. Military Records
- Jewish Research
- Tracing Immigrant Origins
- Tracing LDS Families

The image features a large, dark blue, irregular shape that resembles a splatter or a watercolor blot. This shape is centered on a white background and has several smaller, lighter blue splatters around its edges. The text "Native Americans" is written in a white, sans-serif font across the middle of the dark blue shape.

Native Americans

Indians of the United States and Canada

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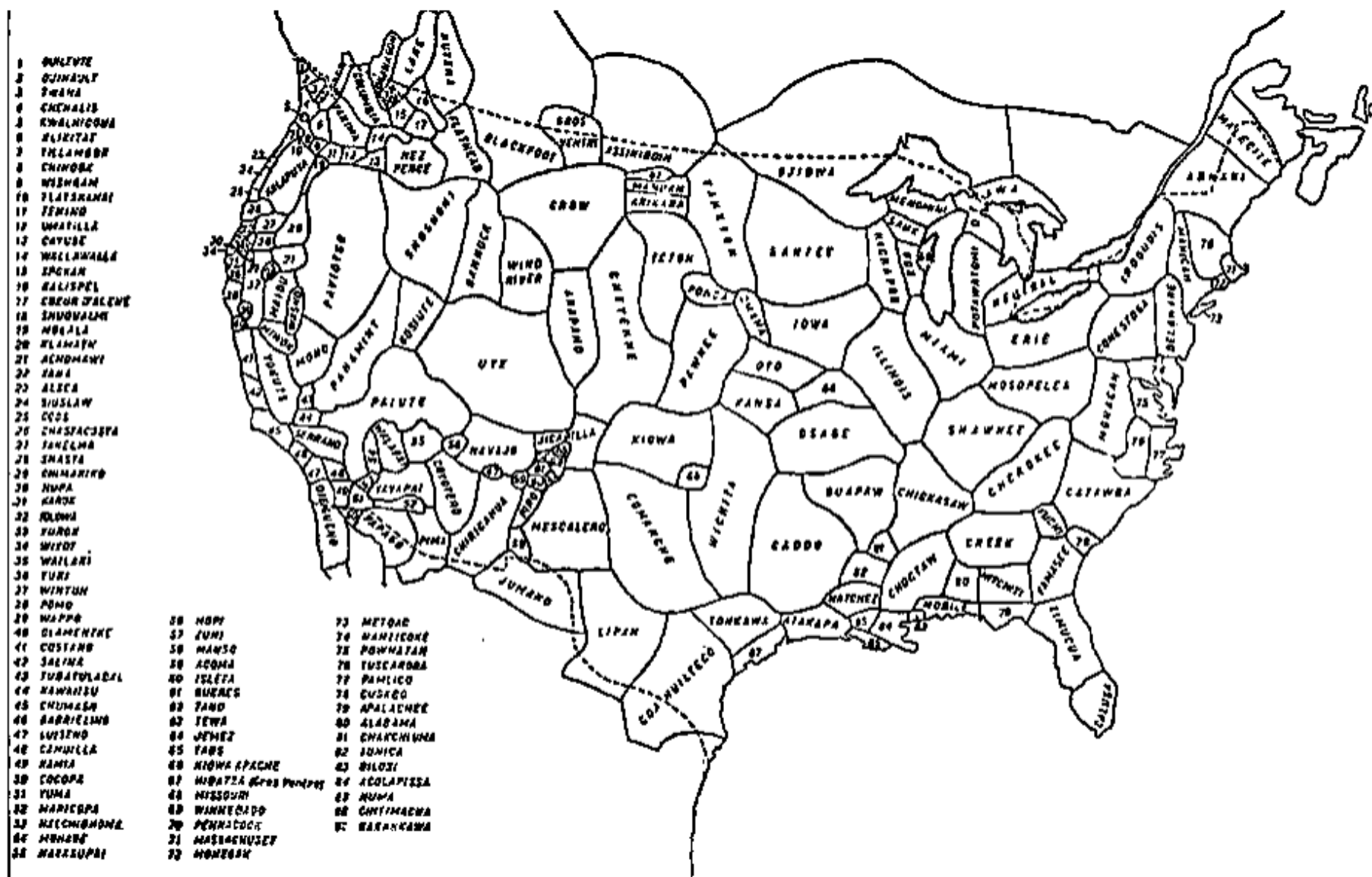
HELPS FOR USING THIS RESEARCH OUTLINE

This research outline has been organized to help you learn important strategies for beginning research in Native American records. It also will help as you become more proficient at Native American research and want to know more about possible sources. This outline will lead you from the beginning steps to more involved types of research.

The outline covers the records about Native Americans in both the United States and Canada. It covers various federal, state or province, and tribal resources. In addition to this outline, you will want to use the following research outlines:

1. United States (30972)
2. Canada (34545)
3. U. S. Military Records (34118)
4. Each U.S. State, especially:
 Alaska (31038)
 New York (31069)
 Oklahoma (31074)
5. Each Canadian Province

You will need some basic understanding of



Native American Censuses

Listed by Tribe or Agency

SANTEE

1869, 1874-1875, 1877-1878, 1880-1890	Census of the Santee Indians, 1869, 1874-1875, 1877-1878, 1880-1890.	Film 1015904
1880-1887, 1889-1900	Census of the Flandreau (Santee) Indians, 1891-1900.	Film 1015908
1891-1900	Census of the Santee Indians, 1891-1900.	Film 1015905
1901-1909	Census of the Santee Indians, 1901-1909.	Film 1015906
1918-1919	Census of the Santee and Ponca Indians, 1918-1919.	Film 1015906
1920	Census of the Santee and Ponca Indians, 1920.	Film 1015907
1910-1914, 1916-1920, 1922, 1923, 1928-1929	Census of the Santee Indians, 1910-1914, 1916-1920, 1922, 1923, 1928-1929.	Film 1015907

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U. S. Military Records

U.S. Military Records

Research Outline

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Draft Or Conscription Records

Unit Histories

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Cemetery Records

National Homes For Disabled Volunteer Soldiers

Veterans' And Lineage Society Records

Biographies

Awards And Decorations

Colonial Wars, 1607 To 1763

Revolutionary War, 1775 To 1783

Service Records

Pension Records And Bounty Land Warrants

Unit Histories

Census Records

Cemetery Records

Veterans' And Lineage Society Records

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War Of 1812, 1812 To 1815

Service Records

Pension Records

Bounty Land Warrants

Prisoner Of War Records

Cemetery Records

TO ORDER COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Before World War I: Request NATF Form 80

By writing to: Military Service Branch
Nat'l Archives Record Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Washington D.C. 20408

Or request them online at:

<http://www.nara.gov/research/ordering/ordrfrms.html>

WWI and WWII Veterans: Request Standard Form 180

By writing to: National Personnel Records Center
GSA
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132

Or download them online at:

<http://www.nara.gov/regional/mprsf180.html>



Jewish Research

Jewish Genealogy

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INTRODUCTION

This outline introduces records and strategies that can help you learn more about your Jewish ancestors. It teaches terminology and describes the content, use, and availability of major genealogical records.

Using This Outline

This outline will help you evaluate various records and decide which records to search as you trace your Jewish ancestors. Records that are uniquely Jewish are listed, as are other general sources, that may contain the information you are searching for. These record sources are often created by the government or other organizations and list details about all people.

This outline discusses in alphabetical order many major topics used for genealogical research, such as “Archives and Libraries,” “Civil Registration,” and “Military Records.” “Church Records” are discussed because many churches, which were state churches of various countries, recorded information for Jews in certain time periods. Furthermore, where there were few Jews, Jewish births, marriages, and deaths were recorded by the local churches.

At the end of this outline you will find a list of additional subject headings under “Other Records,” a short bibliography of sources under “Further Reading,” and a glossary.

The Pale of Jewish Settlement 1772-1917



Gray area shows the western area of the Russian Empire in which Jews were legally allowed to live. This ruling began with the first partition of Poland in 1772 and ended after World War 1.

Hebrew Numbers Simplified

Hebrew numbers

א	1		ל	30
ב	2		מ	40
ג	3		נ	50
ד	4		ס	60
ה	5		ע	70
ו	6		פ	80
ז	7		צ	90
ח	8		ק	100
ט	9		ר	200
י	10		ש	300
יא	11		ת	400
יב	12		תק	500
יג	13 ... and so forth to		תר	600 (dates 1840-1940)
יד	14		תש	700 (dates 1940-2040)
טו	15		תת	800
טז	16		תתק	900
יז	17		א'	1000
יח	18		ב'	2000 ... and so forth



Tracing Immigrant Origins

Tracing Immigrant Origins

Research Outline

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CHRONOLOGY OF NATIONALITY COLONIZATIONS AND MIGRATIONS

Year	Nationality	Place of Colonization	Religion	Where From	Remarks
1607	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	105 men & boys
1608	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	70 persons
1609	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	400 persons
1609	Dutch	Bergen, New Jersey		Holland	by 1655
1609	Norwegians	Bergen, New Jersey		Norway	1000 colonists
1612	Swedes	Delaware Valley, New Jersey		Sweden	
1620	English	Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts	Puritans	England & Holland	102 persons
1621	Dutch	Fort Orange (Albany), New York			
1623	Walloon	Fort Orange (Albany), New York	Protestants	Flanders, Holland	30 families
1626	Dutch	New Amsterdam (New York City)		Holland	
1630	English	Boston, Massachusetts	Puritans	England	In 10 years 24,000
1633	Swedes	Schoharie & Mohawk Valleys, N.Y.		Sweden	
1633	Dutch	Fort Good Hope (Hartford), Conn.			
1634	English	St. Mary's, Maryland	20 Catholics 200 Protestants		
1636	English	Connecticut & Rhode Island	Baptists	England Massachusetts	
1638	Swedes	Ft. Christina (Wilmington), DE		Sweden	
1638	English	New Hampshire	Puritans	Massachusetts	50 persons
1643	Swedes	Uplands (Chester), Pennsylvania		Sweden	
1644-1649	English	Anne Arundel Co., Maryland	Puritans	Virginia	1000 persons
1653	English	Chowan River, North Carolina		Virginia	by 1677 pop. 3000
1654	English	Cape Fear River, N.C.		Barbados Islands	1667 to Va. & Mass.
1664	Scotch-Irish	Eastern part of New Jersey	Presbyterians	Ireland	
1664	French	Western part of New Jersey			
1664	English	Newark, New Jersey	Puritans	Connecticut	
1664	English	Delaware River, New Jersey	Quakers	England	
1670	English	Albemarle Point, South Carolina		Eng. & Barbados Islands	Leader-Win. Sayle
1671	Dutch	Charleston, South Carolina		N.Y. & Holland	
1677	Germans	Germantown, Pennsylvania		Rhineland	
1678	English	South Carolina	Quakers	England	500 came in 1 mo.
1680	French	Charleston, South Carolina			by 1685 many came
1681	English	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Quakers	England	sent by Wm. Penn
1682	English	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		England	with Penn by 1683
1682-1684	English	Delaware River in New Jersey	Quakers	England	3000 Quakers in Pa.
1683	English	Charleston, South Carolina	Baptists	Somersetshire, Eng.	
1683	Scotch-Lowlanders	Eastern New Jersey	Presbyterians	Scotland	
1683	Scotch-Irish	Ashley River, South Carolina	Presbyterians	Ulster, Ireland	
1683	Scotch	Port Royal, South Carolina			
		Established Stewartstown	Presbyterians	Scotland	1686 survivors to
1685	French	Port Royal, South Carolina	Hugenots	France	Charleston, S.C.
1690	French	Bath, on Pamlico River, N.C.	Hugenots	Virginia	
1690	Welsh	Settled west of Philadelphia, Pa.	Quakers	Wales	

PORTS OF ENTRY

With the increase in size of ocean going vessels, suitable harbors declined. Following is a partial list of ports of entry and the date for which their records exist. Originals are available in the National Archives. Many will be found at the FHL. Check the locality section of the FHLC for call numbers.

Alexandria, VA	1820-1865
Annapolis, MD	1849
Bangor, ME	1848
Bath, Me	1825-1867
Beaufort, NC	1865
Belfast, ME	1820-1851
Bristol & Warren, RI	1820-1871
Charleston, SC	1820-1828
Darien, GA	1823-1825
Edgartown, MA	1820-1870
Fall River, MA	1837-1865
Galveston, TX	1846-1871
Gloucester, MA	1820-1870
Kennebunk, ME	1820-1842
Key West, FL	1837-1868
Marblehead, MA	1820-1849
Nantucket, MA	1820-1862
New Bedford, MA	1826-1852
New Berne, NC	1820-1865
New Haven, CT	1820-1873
New London CT	1820-1847
Newport, RI	1820-1857
Oswegatchie, NY	1821-1823
Perth Amboy, NJ	1820-1832
Plymouth, NC	1820-1840

INDENTURED SERVANTS

A new kind of immigration was born in Colonial America because of the expense of travel, need for laborers in America, and the condition in general of the lower classes in Great Britain. It is called "indentured servitude" - an actual selling of one's self to obtain the goal of a home and land in America.

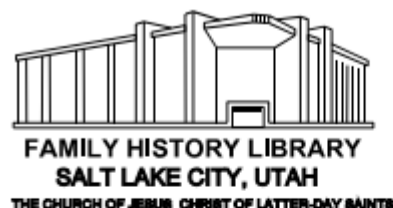
An indenture was a contract entered into by an emigrant and a colonial family, obligating the servant to work from four to seven years without pay (except board and room) in return for his/her passage across the ocean. When the term of service was completed, he/she was to receive a new suit of clothes and a small sum of money. He/She was then free to live and work wherever desired. It was a common practice to work additional years, with a salary, so land of one's own could be purchased.

Many immigrants had contracts before leaving Great Britain; others were brought over by ship's captains and various entrepreneurs who then held an auction at the ports of arrival, selling the services of their passengers for the passage money.

Over half of all colonial immigrants came as indentured servants, women as well as men. Indentured servitude continued until the 1820s.



Tracing LDS Families



RESEARCH OUTLINE

Tracing LDS Families

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INTRODUCTION

publications, see the *Family History Materials List* (34083). In this outline the distribution center item number is listed in parentheses that follow the titles of publications on the materials list.

Using This Outline

This section and the “Basic Search Strategies” and “Records Selection Table” sections of this outline describe the records at the library and suggest ways to do research effectively. This section briefly describes major collections of records available at the Family History Library and how to use FamilySearch™ and the Family History Library Catalog to find Latter-day Saint ancestors. The Records Selection Table helps you choose records to search based on the kind of information you want to find about an ancestor.

This outline also lists, in alphabetical order, the major record types that contain information about Latter-day Saints and their family history, such as emigration and immigration records, genealogies, membership records, and temple records. The names of the sections in this outline are usually the same as the locality topics used in the Family History Library Catalog. However, records about Church members have been cataloged many different ways, and you may have to search several places to find all the appropriate records.

the localities where a Latter-day Saint ancestor lived.

Events in Church history that affected Church members and their record keeping include these:

- 1830 Joseph Smith organized the Church in Fayette, New York. Samuel Smith was called as the first missionary.
- 1831 The first Church settlements were started in Kirtland, Ohio, and Jackson County, Missouri.
- 1836 The Kirtland Temple was dedicated.
- 1837 The first foreign mission was opened in the British Isles.
- 1838–1839 Most Church officers and members left Kirtland. Others were forced out of Missouri. Members settled Nauvoo, Illinois.
- 1840 The first proxy baptisms were performed in the Mississippi River. The first company of Saints sailed from Liverpool, England, bound for the United States.
- 1841 The first sealings to spouse were performed for living couples.
- 1842 The first endowments were performed for living people.
- 1844 Joseph Smith was martyred.

- 1852 Brigham Young encouraged the Saints in Iowa to migrate to Utah. The Perpetual Emigrating Fund was extended to help poor Saints emigrating from other countries. The first Scandinavian converts emigrated to Zion. The Church announced the doctrine of plural marriage.
- 1853 The first German converts emigrated to Zion.
- 1855–1889 The Endowment House opened in Salt Lake City. Living endowments and the sealings to spouses, proxy and living, were performed there.
- 1856–1857 Members were admonished to reform their lives and rededicate themselves to the Lord. Many members were rebaptized.
- 1857–1858 Thirty thousand members from northern Utah moved south into Utah County because of Johnston's advancing army. United States troops under Colonel Johnston arrived and established Camp Floyd. Many members moved back to their homes in northern Utah, but others made permanent homes in central Utah.
- 1869 The transcontinental railroad was completed. The railroad increased the migration of members to Utah and Church colonization throughout the west.
- 1877 The St. George Temple was dedicated, and the first proxy endowments were performed. Living sealings to parents were



Questions?