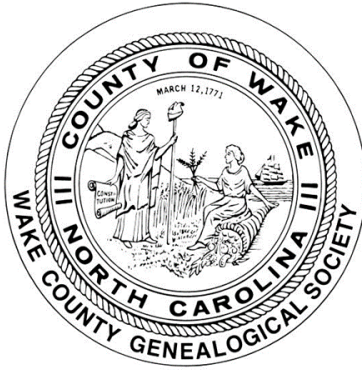




WAKE GENEALOGY WATCH

News from the Wake County Genealogical Society

Vol. 3, Issue 2

Winter 2020

Winter Schedule

Jan 28

Quaker Patriot Research:
Daniel Bills
Ann Myhre

Feb 25

Favorite Online Resources
Diane Richard

24 March

**In Search of Tri-Racial
Heritage**
George Thomas

[Full details at wakecogen.org](http://wakecogen.org)

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Winter Update

Our relocation to Cameron Village Regional Library (CVRL) has been quite successful. Despite the change in venue and some really wicked storms at meeting time on more than one occasion, we continue to fill the house at CVRL. We are thankful that folks have found us and we were thrilled with the quality content offered by our speakers this fall. The variety of topics presented - **Metes and Bounds: Land Records** (Barbara McGeachy), **Military Records** (Monika Fleming), and **Find a Grave/Cemetery Records** (Carol Stahl and MaryAnn Loss) - were just packed with content and a welcome change after a whole summer of DNA. We have another great group of speakers and content lined up for the Winter schedule as you can see in the left side bar.

We have tweaked our meeting schedule just a bit to accommodate our speakers. A portion of the social time starting at 6:45pm will be for used for announcements so the presentation can start promptly at 7pm.

We are looking forward to the new version of our Wake Treasures Journal coming in the spring. You will want to check out the Journal Team profiles starting on page 2. Donna and her team have some fresh ideas. We are very excited.

We are also pleased that the powers that be at CVRL have provided us with dedicated space for the coming year for our Transcription Sessions. We will gather 2nd Saturday of each month to support our Journal team. Details are on page 3.

The ongoing **Family History Webinar** series that has been a Monday staple at ORL, will continue on at CVRL, observing the same schedule as before. Join Sandra Cropps at 1pm each Monday to view and discuss a webinar from Legacy Family Tree. [Check website or call for details.](#)

Plans are in the works for CVRL to assume the Family History Center Affiliate Library status for the duration of ORL's renovation. There are still details to be worked out to finalize this. We are on the list to be notified as soon as it becomes official. Details will be posted on the Blog and Website.



Reminder!

Until Further Notice: WCGS will meet at
[Cameron Village Library](#), 1930 Clark Ave. 27605
6:30pm Social, 6:45pm Announcements,
7:00pm Presentation

Carla's Corner

Welcome to a new year!

There's no better time to dig deep into our family history than over the holidays and these long winter nights. From family gatherings providing rich opportunities to learn more and collect stories to perhaps a little downtime to transcribe that will or analyze that deed...I'm always super motivated this time to year to work on my genealogy projects.

Do you find the same is true for you?

If you have only a few minutes here and there, my recommended go to is always a quick read of recent

posts on the WCGS blog. And speaking of our blog mistress, be sure to give Cyndi Deal a big thumb's up for winning the NCGS Award for Excellence in Genealogy Publishing for this very newsletter...Wake Genealogy Watch. This is the second year in a row winning this prestigious award. So proud of Cyndi and Wake Genealogy Watch!

Happy new year and happy researching!

Carla Stancil, [WCGS President](#)

Meet Your New Wake Treasures Team

*The new year ushers in many changes for our **Wake Treasures Journal**. With the retirement of Diane Richard, Donna Shackle takes the helm as editor. Donna is the owner of Shackle Genealogy and has been working as a genealogist since 2014. She is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG) and the National Genealogical Society (NGS). She holds a certificate in Genealogical Research from Boston University. Look for the first issue of the "new" Journal to publish in early spring. In the meantime, lets get to know Donna and her team. Special thanks to all of them for playing along with my offbeat prompts!*
- CD



Donna Shackle
Editor

I'm Donna Shackle, an Alaskan mama of two great teens. I'm also a professional genealogist. Due to my husband's career, we moved to Wake County from England a few years ago. We love it here

and are happy to finally be able to put down roots. My own ancestry includes many in North Carolina, but none yet in Wake County, although I'm always hoping to discover a connection.

I have a passion for travel and my goal is to visit all seven continents. So far I have been to Africa, Europe, Asia, and North America, and I'm looking forward to seeing the rest! I've climbed jungle temples, ridden an elephant, explored Neolithic tombs, and hiked glaciers and volcanoes. A few

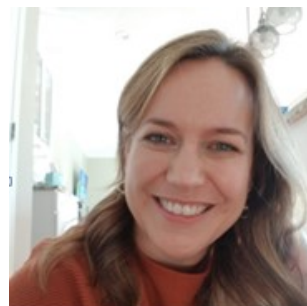
summers ago we drove a true cross county trip from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean (and back again!). Aside from travel and genealogy I am a voracious reader - usually navigating through three to five books at a time.

Genealogy became a hobby when I became a mother and realized one day my children will ask me questions for which I would like to have answers ready. My hobby became a passion, and then my passion became my profession in 2014. Helping others in their genealogical journeys has been very rewarding, and I love the feeling of breaking through those brick walls!

For the last two years I have been the assistant editor of Wake Treasures and am looking forward to my first edition as editor. You may notice some changes in the upcoming issues, and I hope you all will like what you see. To keep the journal rolling, please consider contributing – there are many volunteer opportunities for all skill levels.

Jessica Conklin
Content Curator

I'm a first generation American on my mother's side (she was born in Germany), so I grew up acutely aware of my family's roots in other places. When I was in 4th grade, I had an assignment that involved interviewing my



Meet Your New *Wake Treasures* Team - cont'd

grandparents and building a small family tree, and that's when my real interest in genealogy began. I started seriously researching my own family when I was in college, then after I got married I researched my in-laws, and as I got better and better at my hobby, branched out to helping friends find their ancestors too. Eventually I decided I'd like to help people research their ancestry on a professional level. I completed Boston University's Certificate in Genealogical Studies program, and I've lectured before genealogical societies and community groups in North Carolina, California, and New York.

If I could go back in time for a day, I'd love to meet my great-grandmother. She died about six months before I was born, and by all accounts, she was a real character. She came of age in the roaring '20s, was a single mother during a time when that wasn't entirely socially acceptable, and didn't have an extensive formal education, but was very well-traveled. I think hearing firsthand about some of her life experiences would be fascinating.

The most exciting find I've had in my own research was identifying my husband's biological father in 2016. It took a whole lot of luck (since DNA research really depends on who else out there has taken a test!), but it was by far the most significant discovery I've made to date, and since we've gotten to know him and his family, has been a wonderful change in all of our lives.

Lori Winklestein

Indexing Wizard!

My genealogical journey started back around 1980 when my grandmother told me that I was related to one of my school friends. I told my grandmother she would have to prove it (I am from Missouri, the

"show me" state). Gram (Addie Bell Stidham) Wayland (my father's mother) proceeded to go back five generations listing all of the family members (brothers/sisters and parents) and some of their descendants and then came back down five generations again listing all the family members to get to my 4th cousin and good friend Melissa Whitmarsh. Please note that Gram did this off the top of her head and Melissa is actually related through my grandfather's side of the family.

In my own research, I found that Gram was incredibly accurate only missing a couple of the family members and misspelling a few names. Later she did the same for her side of the family (even more accurately) and she was one of eight siblings! The pages of notes that I took during her recitation are my most treasured genealogical possessions and a great memory of my grandmother.

What is your genealogy super power? I had several relatives that were dedicated genealogists! I have only had to gather the source documents for the most part and so far all the documents are proving the information that I have received from others efforts to be correct.

What is the coolest/best/most exciting find you have made in your own research? Besides my grandmother's information, finding out that all four of my grandparents' families were very early immigrants to what would become the United States. One side arriving in the 1630's as part of the New Sweden Colony in the Wilmington, Delaware area. The other three lines arrived in the early 1700's.

Contributing: Donna Shackle, Jessica Conklin, Lori Winklestein



Transcription Time 2020 - Help the Journal Team. Leave a Wake Legacy. Work on your own project.

2nd Saturday of the Month @ Cameron Village Regional Library, Rm **202**, 10:30a - 12:30p

Dates: Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 14, Apr. 11, May 9, Jun. 13, Jul. 11, Aug. 8, Sep. 12, Oct. 10, Nov. 14, Dec. 12

Tips for Translating Your Treasures - by Ann Myhre

When you read the text that Google offered up for this foreign language translation project, you will totally understand why the working title of this piece became “Beating Google Translate into Submission.” We had a good laugh over it. Thank you, Ann, for some really good strategies to get the most out of our translation projects.
- CD

About 20 years ago, we inherited boxes of photos and documents about the Norwegian half of my husband's family. Unfortunately, I do not read Norwegian, any version of it. There are two official versions, Bokmal and Nynorsk, plus some dialects. And then there are Swedish and Danish words added during the times when one country or the other ruled Norway. Sometimes even the Norwegians have trouble reading documents about the early history of their homeland!

Recently, John M. Hoenig published an article, “Effective Ways to Translate Documents” in the October-November 2019 issue of *Internet Genealogy*. He suggests using [Google Translate](#) or [BabelFish.com](#) in very small increments to improve the accuracy of their translations. Don't copy and paste or transcribe more than a couple of sentences. For those who read other languages, he recommends trying it in another language as well. I should also note that he uses these tools to communicate with people, not just trying to read what has been published.

After two decades of research, I understand basic parish records, but books and articles have also been published about the farms and their histories, as well as information about schools (one ancestor taught in various schools) and various occupations. Most recently, I became curious about the spelling of the earliest farm we can document for my husband's Myhre family. I googled “Ulland or Ulleland?” and found a seven-page article, “Ulland (gnr 103)” from the *Fåberg og Lillehammer*

Historielag, a history and genealogy society for the area around Lillehammer, better known as the site of the Winter Olympics of 1994. We know Ulland as the farm where the earliest documented Myhre ancestors originated. “Gnr. 103” refers to the farm number, gårdnummer, in the list of farms in the district. Note: When I searched using only “Ulland,” the article was not listed in the search.

The word gårdnummer brings up another issue. Norwegian has three letters not found in English: Åå, Ææ, and Øø. If you need to transcribe text into Google Translate, you will need to know how to create the letters. In that case, you may transcribe them using Word or a genealogy program, such as Legacy, which also gives access to symbols. In the “old days,” I kept a note on my computer desktop with the Alt-number combinations for the letters (e.g., Alt-0192 for Å). Alt Code charts for various letters and symbols are available online.

Before going further in the translation, you may find a map of the farm interesting. Norway has an excellent map site, [Norgeskart](#).

The page opens to a large map of Norway with the fylke (county) divisions shown. When you enter the farm name into the search box, several options are listed. Select the farm with the address you want, and the map shows it. Google Maps shows the highways from a satellite, but it does not show the farm names, which makes it much less useful in this context. The street view does not seem to work in this part of Norway. Below to the left is the Norgeskart image, to the right is the image from Google Maps.



Tips for Translating Your Treasures - cont'd

Back to my original quest to understand the Norwegian: I scanned through the document looking for names I knew. Below is the paragraph that caught my attention:

År 1732 er Ulland nedre kalla "Ulleland nedre stuen i Faaberg", og det var da atter dødebuskifte der. Den døde var husmora Marit Iversdatr., og arvebuet utgjorde med jordegoset brutto 255 rd. og netto 111 rd. Arvingane ved skiftet var fortan enkemannen Christen Olsen dei 5 vaksne borne i ektaskapet. Dei var: a. Arne 32 år, b. Iver 27 år, c. Ole 25 år, d. Sidsil 34 år, e. Anne 29 år. Samtidig med skiftet fekk så eldste sonen, Arne Christensen, søskenskjøte på farsgården.

Google's translation:

In 1732 Ulland lower is called "Ulleland lower living room in Faaberg", and there was another dead bus change there. The dead man was housewife Marit Iversdatr., and the inheritance estate amounted to gross 255 rd. and net 111 rd. The heirs at the time of the change were the widowed widower Christen Olsen of the 5 grown children in the marriage. They were: a. Arne 32 years, b. Iver 27 years, c. Ole 25 years, d. Sidsil 34 years, e. Anne 29 years. At the same time, the oldest son, Arne Christensen, had a sibling in the father's yard.

My interpretation of Google's translation:

In 1732 Lower Ulland (below the road) is called "Ulleland lower farm in Faaberg (an alternative spelling for Fåberg), and there was another change caused by death there. The dead person was housewife Marit Iversdatter and the inheritance estate amounted to gross 255 rigsdaler (the currency) and net 111 rd. The heirs were the widower Christen Olsen and their five adult children, listed by sons first and followed by their daughters with their

ages (They were: a. Arne 32 years, b. Iver 27 years, c. Ole 25 years, d. Sidsil 34 years, e. Anne 29 years.). At the same time, the oldest son, Arne Christensen, inherited his father's farm.

My Norwegian friend says the last sentence is badly written, but this is what it means. Norway did have primogeniture - the eldest son inherited. The word stuen, according to the *Norwegian American Dictionary* by Einar Haugen means "cottage, hut, room," but I have seen it used for a farm.



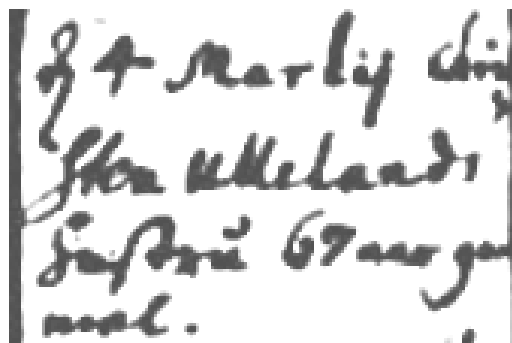
Nedre Ulland as seen from the Saksumdal Road. Note the barn to the right with a ramp going to the upper floor. Hay could be loaded directly to that floor and thrown down to the animals below. (*Husmanns-plasser i Fåberg*, vol. 1, Fåberg Historielag, 2005.)

It was worth the effort to struggle through the translation because Christen and Marit became more real to me; they became people, not just another generation on the tree. Christen was given the land by his father, and after Marit's death, Arne inherited. This article contains information that was not in the parish records. I am unsure of the source, but it fits with information that a Lillehammer native, Richard Fauskrud, gave me some years ago.

The list of children was useful because the Parish Records for Fåberg Parish are extant only from 1727. The Norwegian government mandated that parishes began keeping birth, confirmation, marriage and death records officially in 1688. However, early parish records may have been lost or burned. By 1812, two copies were required. The books were to be compared and corrected twice a year, and the books

Tips for Translating Your Treasures - cont'd

were never to spend the night in the same place. Below is the image from the Parish Records for Marit's burial; death dates were not included in the early days. Note that she was simply listed as Christien Ulland's wife (hustru). Translation: 4 March Christian Ulleland's wife 67 years old.



(Fåberg prestekontor, Parish register (official) no. 1, 1727-1775, p. 8).

To summarize, it takes multiple sources to develop a picture of the family from so many generations ago. Vital records, when they are available, but other compiled sources are also essential to complete the picture. Today, it is easier than ever with tools like Google Translate, BabelFish, and Facebook, to name a few. I have found members of various Norwegian Facebook groups are so willing to help me by copying pages of books with their cell phone and explaining what terms mean. Take advantage of all of them and put yourself back in time.

Popular Genealogy Topics from WCGS Facebook - 2019

Join us at the [WCGS Facebook page](#) for an almost daily supply of tips, technique, historical context and inspiration. Here are a few samples. Dates link to WCGS FB post, url takes you to the source content. - CD

[Jan 4](#)

Immigration - this is a fun visual. <http://metrocosm.com/animated-immigration-map>

[Jan 18](#)

If you ancestors came down the Great Wagon Road, you will want to follow this blog series. <https://piedmonttrailsblog.wordpress.com/.../a-detailed-route...>

[Feb 01](#)

Did you know you can download the Moseley Map. It is fascinating to study. <http://www.eastcarolinaroots.com/early-north-carolina-famil...>

[Feb 24](#)

Here is a very creative way to identify old photos that may be giving you trouble. <https://youtu.be/dXb0DmtSH4k>

[Mar 7](#)

Nice clear guide to using Ancestry's new Tree Tags. <https://thednageek.com/ancestrys-mytree-tags>

[Mar 14](#)

I find myself at FamilySearch research wiki all the time and I am

a sucker for old family history books for clues! <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/5-overlooked-things-familys.../>

[Apr 15](#)

Do you need access to New York Roman Catholic Records? <https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/.../new-york-roman-catho...>

[Apr 25](#)

This is a wonderful mix of photography, technology, and history. I hope this leads to more photo projects like this. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/.../computer-scientist-who-wan...>

[Apr 26](#)

Have you checked Poor House records? <https://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/ancestor-poor-house-farm>

[Aug 26](#)

I know you are familiar with many of these. Are you using all of them? <https://www.makeuseof.com/.../top-10-free-genealogy-websites.../>

[Nov 11](#)

War of 1812 Ancestors? <https://ancestornews.com/do-you-have-war-of-1812-ancestors/>

Sources, Information and Evidence - By Ted Bainbridge, Ph.D.

Creating believable genealogy requires a search for and analysis of all credible sources of information related to the question at hand. To judge a source you should consider its provenance, quality, and content.

Provenance

Provenance is the source's origin. Is the source original or derivative? An original record is "the real thing". A derivative record is a copy (whether made by xerography, digital scanning, or any other method), transcription, abstract, or index reference."

Original records are preferred for two reasons. First, any copy might lose detail and be less clear than the original. Second, transcriptions or abstracts or indexes are someone else's interpretations and so could include errors.

Quality

Quality is determined in part by proximity of the record to the event it describes. Is the source primary or secondary? A primary source is one that was created near the time of the event and contained information from a person present at the event. A secondary source is one that was created a significant time after the event or contained information from a person not present at the event, or both.

Primary sources are preferred because they preserve eyewitness testimony unchanged by lapses of memory or by interpretation.

Content

Content refers in part to the nature of the evidence in the source. Is the evidence direct or indirect or negative? Direct evidence directly answers the

question you are asking. Indirect evidence is circumstantial and requires analysis or additional evidence to answer your question. Negative evidence is an inference that can be drawn from the absence of information that should exist.

Direct evidence is preferred because it does not rely on an analysis which might be erroneous.

Examples

A birth certificate is an original document. It contains primary information such as the baby's name, birth date, and birth place. Those facts are direct evidence.

An ancestor wrote a letter to her mother, saying her baby had been born at home two days earlier. A digital image of that letter is a derivative source. The facts in the letter are primary. Evidence of the birth place is indirect. (That ancestor later said which town they were living in at the time, and the postmark on the letter bore the name of the same town. Census records show that family living in that town before and after that birth.)

A death certificate contains primary information about the person's date and place of death, but usually only secondary information about that person's date and place of birth. (If an infant dies a few days after birth, the birth information on the death certificate probably is primary.)

Summary

In an ideal world our genealogical conclusions are based only on original sources containing primary information that is direct to each fact we report. In the real world we do our best to hunt such sources, then settle for the best we can find.



Reminder!

WCGS is a Member of AmazonSmiles. You shop. Amazon gives.

Amazon donates 0.5% of the eligible purchase price to Wake County Genealogical Society, Inc. Please bookmark & use this code: <http://smile.amazon.com/ch/56-1392575>

Native American Ancestry Research - by Cyndi Deal

"But her name is Kizzie and it says she is Native American...", said the friend I am helping to build a DNA family tree. "Does that mean I am Native American? There were rumors about my father being Native American!" Such hope. Such excitement. This in regards to a person purported to be her great grandmother labeled as such in someone else's undocumented tree... - CD

I gingerly explained that though there may have been someone at some point in the distant past that was Native American (NA), there are *currently* no known records and no NA showing in her DNA ethnicity results to confirm that story. A sister also did not have NA register in her ethnicity.

I also pointed out that anyone claiming NA ancestry in the last three or four generation yet not living on or near a Reservation, was not likely to be full or even halfblooded NA unless they had family documented in the Federal Indian Rolls. Thinking back on the history of our country, the time period most likely for NA and nonNA intermarriage and admixing of DNA to occur was very early (especially true for the east coast and southern states), and most likely involved 4-7 great grandparents or further back. Any traces of NA ethnicity could have long since been whittled down to the level of noise. One per cent or less puts you back 6 generations or more.

Suppose it is not just noise...

Where do you go to research NA ancestry with records that could prove a connection exists?

I give you fair warning—

This is not going to be a project where you can ante up a few names and dates and locations, type them into a search engine, then **Bam!** There's your answer.

This will require some solid traditional records research with a side of historical context and a concurrent deep dive into the full spectrum of DNA and Genetic Genealogy as related to Native American ancestry. In other words, unless you have close kin living on a Reservation in the 1900s, this is going require a huge investment of time and effort.

I was midway through writing this article when I had the good fortune to hear Roberta Estes speak on this very subject at the NCGS 2019 conference. In her presentation, "Investigating Whether You Have Native American Ancestry," Roberta told us of her

ongoing Native American DNA research projects and her search for the NA in her own ethnicity. She provides a wealth of resources on line at her two blogs and even explains how to access your ethnicity segments at 23&Me and paint them to your chromosomes at DNA Painter.

You will want to check out Roberta's blogs and resources as a starting place in your DNA research.

[DNA Explained - Native American Resources Tab](#)

[Native Heritage Project](#)

[Native American & Minority Ancestors Identified Using DNAPainter Plus Ethnicity Segments](#)

Your first step - Prove the family line

Use records research and dna matches to prove parentage for all relations back to the suspected NA ancestor. Gather all records and written information you can find. Document your sources. Seek out as many DNA matches as you are able and look for possible future target testers.

Research Federal Indian Rolls

If, in your records research, you find links to NA Rolls at this point, you are lucky. You have landed on the doorstep of the proof you seek.

The NA Rolls are held at the The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and can be viewed with subscription on Fold3.com. If you do not have a subscription, check to see if your local library has one that you can access with your library card. You may be able to research from home or from your local library or state archives.

From NARA: "The BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) gathered, collected, and/or created numerous rolls involving American Indians to identify members of various tribes and bands, including Freedmen. These rolls were created as a result of allotments, legislation, removals, treaties, and other activities. The BIA then used these rolls to create additional documentation--often using the same rolls for multiple purposes. Since the purpose of the rolls vary; the information collected also varies.

They can contain names, enrollment numbers, ages, family relations, locations, and more. Below

Native American Ancestry Research - cont'd

is a sample of available rolls."

If you do not find your ancestor directly linked to the Rolls, you will still want to check the **Applications for the Rolls**. Many applied but were not accepted. Finding your ancestors rejected application gives you more information for your story. So still a win. Just not the one you expected.

The Rolls currently digitized and available thru Fold3 are:

[Baker Rolls](#), 1924-1929 Eastern Cherokee

[Indian Census Rolls](#), 1885-1940 Multiple Agencies and Tribes

[Roblin Roll](#), 1911-1919 Indians in Western Washington not enrolled or allotted to an Indian Agency

[Kern-Clifton Roll](#) of Cherokee Freedmen, 01/16/1897

Revised Copy of the [Wallace Roll](#), ca. 1890 - ca.1896

[Dawes Rolls](#), 1896-1914 Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma

[Guion Miller Rolls](#), 1906-1911 Eastern Cherokee

It is worth noting that when you are checking a particular Roll's detail page, it is useful to scroll down to the bottom of the page where there is a section detailing the earlier rolls used to compile the final Roll of interest.

Indian Rolls not yet digitized include:

Cherokee Emigration 1817-1838

1830 Armstrong Roll (Census concerning Choctaw Removal)

Muster Rolls Concerning Indian Removal 1832 - 1846
Eastern Cherokee Census Rolls Compilation 1836 - 1884

All of these records are held at National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The Osage Annuity Rolls 1870-1960 are held at National Archives in Fort Worth, Tx.

The Grazing Payment Rolls 1923 - 1928 are held at National Archives in Seattle, Wa.

[Consult the Bureau of Indian Affairs Records page at NARA for further details.](#)

While you are researching at Fold 3, take a look through the [Native American Records Collection](#). In addition to Rolls files, you will find an index to Indian Wars Pension Files 1892-1926, Indian Wars Service Records, War of 1812 Service Records for Chickasaw and Creek soldiers.

Will a Census help?

Answer - It depends on the time frame.

Decennial Federal Census

From NARA: "Prior to 1900, few Indians are included in the decennial federal census. Indians are not identified in the 1790-1840 censuses. In 1860, Indians living in the general population are identified for the first time. Nearly all of the 1890 census schedules were destroyed as a result of the fire at the Department of Commerce in 1921. *Beginning with the 1900 census, Indians are enumerated on reservations as well as in the general population.*"

Indian Census Rolls 1885 - 1940

There are also extant yearly reservation census rolls submitted by the agent or superintendent in charge to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs starting after 1884.

From NARA: "The data on the rolls vary, but usually given are the English and/or Indian name of the person, roll number, age or date of birth, sex, and relationship to head of family. Beginning in 1930, the rolls also include the degree of Indian blood, marital status, ward status, place of residence, and sometimes other information. For certain years--1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939--only supplemental rolls of additions and deletions were compiled. Most of the 1940 rolls have been retained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and are not included in this publication.

There is not a census for every reservation or group of American Indians for every year. Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe under federal supervision are listed on these census rolls."

[View the details and limitations of this record set here.](#)

Visit the [Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness site](#) for a very good summary about how NA persons were included in the decennial census records from 1850 going forward. It changed quite a bit over time.

Native American Ancestry Research - cont'd

Check School Records

Many boarding schools were set up in the 1800s to teach a skill and assimilate NA youth into the predominate culture. There are many record sets existing from these schools. The students were often given American names to replace their Native ones and then reverted back to their Native names once they returned home making them challenging to track but their records may be useful. [Cyndi's List](#) has a page dedicated to these school records.

Contact the tribe

Bear in mind that there are scores of small tribes that are recognized only at state level, like the Lumbee tribe of North Carolina. You should check for records at state level and if you know which tribe the ancestor is affiliated with, contact the tribe directly to see if there are any records that include your ancestor. The [National Congress of American Indians](#) maintains a website with a directory of Tribes and Associations. Many have websites.

DNA testing

DNA testing "may" indicate some Native American heritage but cannot prove it. As explained earlier, in most cases, the NA ancestor is so far back that all that remain to be inherited are trace amounts at best. Beyond that Y and Mitochondrial DNA can indicate a Native connection if your results turn up certain haplogroups, but not without full sequence testing according to Roberta Estes. She feels that the best strategy for Y and mt testing is to test as many lines on your DNA pedigree as possible. Autosomal can help connect you to possible NA cousin matches in your close pedigree, but is not reliable beyond six generations. An Autosomal test will give you an ethnicity estimate that may reference an NA percentage. Like the rest, it can give you clues but no proof. I refer you to Roberta Estes' blog post for further insight - [Proving Native American Ancestry Using DNA](#)

NA specific Facebook Groups

There are groups on Facebook that are dedicated specifically to research of Native ancestry. They offer a place to network, brainstorm, and collaborate with others to further the research. I especially recommend the [Native American Ancestor Explorer: DNA, Genetics, Genealogy & Anthropology group](#).

This is the best group that I have found that is trying to solve the problems using DNA in tandem with records research. There are many knowledgeable members here.

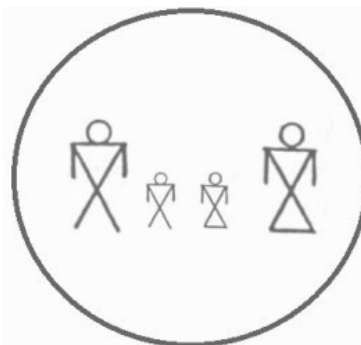
To find other Native American specific groups use the search bar at the top of your facebook page using "native American" or specific tribe as your keyword.

Casting about for other ideas

When all else fails, return to tried and true finding aids. In addition to previously mentioned [Cyndi's List](#), be sure to check [FamilySearch wiki - American Indian Genealogy](#), and Google. A Google search for "Native American Genealogy" turned up this page with a lot of promising links - [Tracing Native American Family Roots](#) offered by the National Indian Law Library.

Corralling the Data

As you progress with your research, be sure to keep good notes and record sources. As you begin to collect DNA matches to your potential ancestor, you may need ways to collate and review this data and incorporate it into your traditional research. I recommend the book, [Advanced Genetic Genealogy: Techniques and Case Studies, edited by Debbie Parker Wayne](#). Its breadth of coverage of DNA in tandem with Records research and the many case studies, description of workflow, visualization tools and charts can help you stay on a narrow path as you work through your discoveries, hypotheses and findings.



[A Native American symbol for family](#)

Winter 2020 Events Calendar

Ongoing Family History Webinar Series – **switching to Cameron Village Regional Library in January** Join Sandra Cropps each week to view and discuss a webinar from Legacy Family Tree. Featuring different topics each week. Mondays @ 1 p.m., CVRL. [Check website or call for details.](#)

Ongoing Workshops thru SeniorTechEd - Regular offerings throughout the year. Genealogy offerings start on Jan 6 and run through late March - various topics and multiple sessions. [See SeniorTechEd schedule for details and fees.](#)

Jan 8

WCGS Live Webinar - Speaker: Diane L. Richard. On The Road Again: Are Your Ancestors Hiding in Road Records? 7pm. Requires member log-in. [Details](#)

Jan 11

WCGS Transcription Session @Cameron Village Library, 1930 Clark Ave. 27605. 10:30am - 12:30pm. [Details](#) & [Contact](#)

Jan 28

WCGS Meeting: Quaker Patriot Research: Daniel Bills. Speaker: Ann Myhre. 6:30pm. Cameron Village Regional Library, Raleigh, NC. [Details](#)

Feb 7 - 9

WCGS Webinar - Speaker: Helen Leary. Missing Mothers and Antebellum NC Property Laws. On Demand viewing. Freely Available to the public with registration. [Details](#)

Feb 8

WCGS Transcription Session @Cameron Village Library, 1930 Clark Ave. 27605. 10:30am - 12:30pm. [Details](#) & [Contact](#)

Feb 25

WCGS Meeting: Favorite Online Resources. Speaker: Diane Richard. 6:30pm. Cameron Village Regional Library, Raleigh, NC. [Details](#)

Feb 26-29

RootsTech 2020 - Salt Lake City, UT. Streaming Content. Multiple Speakers, Multiple Tracks. [Details](#) & [Registration](#)

March 13-14

WCGS Virtual Conference - Multiple Speakers, Key note—Mark Lowe. 8 Lectures. [Registration and Details](#)

Mar 14

WCGS Transcription Session @Cameron Village Library, 1930 Clark Ave. 27605. 10:30am - 12:30pm. [Details](#) & [Contact](#)

Mar 24

WCGS Meeting: In Search of Tri-Racial Heritage. Speaker: George Thomas. 6:30pm. Cameron Village Regional Library, Raleigh, NC. [Details](#)

Apr 3 - 5

WCGS Webinar - Speaker: Victor Jones. Orphans & Scholars. On Demand viewing. [Details](#)

Online Learning Opportunities

Use this link to keep up with the great online webinar offerings in the list that Barbara McGeachy curated for us! [Online Webinars at WCGS Blog.](#)

Edgecombe Community College: Continuing Education Series/Historic Preservation Trades. Saturdays Full or Half days. Small group setting, discussion and 1 on 1 interaction. See Link for Spring Topics. [Details and Pricing](#)



Genealogical Societies in the surrounding area

Durham-Orange Genealogical Society: 1st Wednesday of Month, 7pm. [Details](#)

Granville County Genealogical Society: 1st Thursday of Month, 6:30pm. [Details](#)

Tar River Connections Genealogical Society: 3rd Tuesday of Month, 6:30pm. Details - TRCGS@Brasswell-Library.org

Johnston County Genealogical and History Society: 1st Saturday of February, May, August, and November, 10:30am. Details - PO Box 2373, Smithfield, NC 27577

Heritage Society of Franklin County: 3rd Thursday of Month. Details - heritagesocietync@gmail.com or PO Box 45, Louisburg, NC 27549.



Check our [webpage](#), detail links, and/or [Facebook page](#) for late additions, schedule changes and updates to the WCGS calendar between issues. This Calendar is accurate as of **January 7, 2020.**



One Last Thing

I so appreciate your interest and continued support. Without the enthusiasm of our readers, WGW would not be achieving the honors that we have so far. You make it all worthwhile.

Ideas? Questions? Feedback of any kind? We love to hear from you. [Drop us a line!](#)

Photo Note: When reading from a printed copy, please refer back to the [online edition](#) where you can enlarge the photos for better viewing.

Deadline for the submissions to the Spring 2020 issue is Feb, 24, 2019.

Submissions: newsletter@wakecogen.org

As always, thank you for reading this far.

Your humble editor -

[Cyndi Deal](#)

Contact WCGS

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Please send all other emails to
info@wakecogen.org

Postal mail:

Wake County Genealogy Society

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~Parting thought~

