



Jacksonville Genealogical Society

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Mission Statement: To promote the sharing of genealogical knowledge; to provide assistance to members and the public; to foster preservation of historical records; and to champion and sustain ethical genealogical standards.

Find us on the web at <http://jaxgen.org>

Join Us!

The Jacksonville Genealogical Society meets on the third (3rd) Saturday of each month, except December, at 1:30 pm at the Webb-Wesconnett Library, 6887 103rd Street, in Jacksonville, Florida. Members are strongly encouraged to attend, and visitors are always welcome. Mark your calendars and plan to join us.

Membership Meeting -- January 2019

Date: 19 January 2019

Speaker: Ann Staley, CG®, CGLSM

Topic: *Using Military Records in Your Research*

Brief Description: Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking state in Chapter 11 of *The Source* that "From King Phillip's War in 1675-76 to the Gulf Wars of the twenty-first century, every generation of our ancestors who have lived in this country have been involved in or affected by conflict." We will be looking at four (4) historical periods of military actions: the Colonial Wars (Before 1775), the Early U.S. Period (1775-1860), the Middle U.S. Period (1861-1899) and the Modern U.S. Period (1900 to present).

Speaker Bio: Ann is an educator, consultant, and co-leader of Ann-Mar Genealogy Trips. She is the Education Chair for the Jacksonville Genealogical Society, Inc.; the Vice President of the Genealogical Speakers Guild; on the faculty of The National Institute for Genealogical Studies; and a Director of the Florida State Genealogical Society. Her specialties are Methodology, Research Sources, Computer Resources, Conference Planning, and Assisted Research Trips to the Family History Library and the Allen County Public Library. She is the compiler of the *Jacksonville Genealogical Society, Inc. Quarterly Full Name*

Index, Volumes 1 through 4, 1973 through 1976, the author of several articles for the NGS Magazine, and the co-author of the NGS Research in the States Series-Florida

Membership Meeting -- February 2019 Meeting Location Changed

Date: 16 February 2019

Location: Please note meeting location change.

For this meeting we will meet at the West Branch Library, 1425 Chaffee Rd South, Jacksonville, FL

Speaker: Connie Bradshaw

Topic: *Unlocking the Mystery of Autosomal DNA Testing*

Brief Description: Lecture will cover Autosomal DNA testing and how it can enhance genealogical research. The pros and cons of different DNA test labs will be explored, as well as, which labs provide what information and interruptive tools. How the recombination of inherited DNA affects test results will be discussed in addition to ethnicity estimates.

Speaker Bio: Connie Bradshaw, owner of *I Dig Your Roots*, a genetic genealogy research firm, combines the science of DNA testing with traditional genealogical research methodology. A 26 year U.S. Navy Veteran, she is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists, the International Society of Genetic Genealogists, the National Genealogical Society, as well as, numerous state and local genealogical societies. She volunteers as a project administrator for four autosomal DNA projects at Family Tree DNA and is the volunteer genetic genealogist for the Historic Carson House, located in Marion, North Carolina. While coordinating an all-inclusive Carson family reunions, she utilizes DNA testing to move beyond conventional research and family honored oral traditions to explain intertwining kinships. In 2012

she completed Boston University's Certificate Program in Genealogical Research. She provides educational lectures on genetic genealogy for local heritage and genealogy societies, and facilitates a Jacksonville, Florida based DNA Interest Group.

<https://nfgenealogyconference.org/library/brick-wall-help/>

2019 Dues

North Florida Genealogy Conference

[NOTE: this conference replaces the regular March meeting of JGS]

JGS is proud to be one of the sponsoring organizations of the North Florida Genealogy Conference. Teaming up with the Southern Genealogists Exchange Society, the Amelia Island Genealogical Society, the St. Augustine Genealogical Society, and the North Florida Family History Centers, we have put together a series of conferences which have received very positive feedback and attendance through the years of 200-300 participants. The 2019 Conference promises to be as good as the predecessors. Here are a few highlights of the conference.

Date: Saturday, March 9, 2019. Doors open at 8:00 am.

Registration: Online registration and payment is now available online. Registration after March 1, 2019 is \$30.00 and lunch is not guaranteed.

Where: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 461 Blanding Blvd. (2.7 miles So. of I-295 Blanding exit, on the left), Orange Park, Florida, 32073. This is South of the Orange Park Mall and immediately adjacent to Orange Park High School.

The website (<https://nfgenealogyconference.org/>) contains registration and much more information about the conference and the schedule of the lectures and presenters. Our keynote speaker, Donna Moughty, will have 4 lectures on Irish research and will provide information for the beginner through advanced. This year there are 20 lectures by 10 knowledgeable presenters with lectures on Timelines, Evaluating Sources, British Genealogy, Using Google, FamilySearch, Mind Mapping, Archive research, and much more.

Throughout the day, the library will be staffed by Family History Consultants for "one-on-one" questions – providing help navigating around FamilySearch.org, Ancestry, and minor help on working with a data base. The Amelia Island Genealogical Society will also be offering a pre-scheduled "brick-wall" Help Desk. See

If you have not remitted your payment of dues for 2019, we urge you to do so, promptly. Our calendar year is January through December; therefore, dues for 2019 are due.

Please complete the enclosed Membership Application so that we will have your current information in our membership database.

Gift of Membership

We invite you to give the gift of Society memberships to your friends. We also have a way for you to remember a loved one - a Memorial Gift. A year's membership could not be spent wiser. The enclosed Membership Application has a check box for your convenience.

Combined Newsletter

Well, the newsletter proofer goofed! – and I can say that since I, the proofer, am writing this notice. Between cataract surgery and the fun and joys of the holiday season, I just totally forgot about the newsletter. So, it was decided to combine the two issues – and here it is. All of us hope that you enjoy it – albeit a little late and a little eclectic; we have a little bit of everything in this issue.

Volunteers Needed

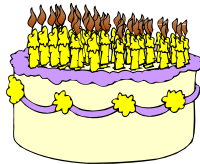
As many of you know some of the committee members have only taken on a position in the last year or so, but others have served quite sometime and doing more than one position. The Society is for all members and we need individuals to step up and take responsibilities off others who are holding more than one position. Please consider volunteering for the year 2019. I can say it really only take a few hours a month to get things done along with showing up a little early prior to meetings. We really need you to offer your time so that we can continue to have a wonderful Society.

Mail and E-Mail Address Changes

Please notify us of any address change that you might have. Bounced e-mail is a bummer and the Post Office charges us a hefty fee for returned postal mail. A simple note to us at info@jaxgen.org can help save JGS funds.

Happy Birthday

We send a "Happy Birthday" greeting to our members who celebrated birthdays in November, December, January, and February:



Christine Bass	November 2
Charlene Hopton	November 8
Nedra Soles	November 12
Mildred Dittman	December 3
Jeanne Carter	December 7
Carolyn Snow	December 10
Barbara Strength	December 23
Paul Howes	January 3
Sandra Arpen	January 5
Heidi Bash	January 6
Raymond L Williams	January 13
Eileen Isenhower	January 18
Kathy Balistreri	February 7
Mary Torda	February 23
Joan A Peck	February 27

If anyone was omitted, we apologize and wish you a wonderful day of celebration. Please let us know so we include you in the future.

The Holidays, Family, and Genealogy

This is a great time of the year to “get the genealogy”! Families will be gathering for the many festivities that will be occurring.

In conjunction with Thanksgiving Day being National Family History Day, the Surgeon General has gotten together a Family Health History Initiative at <http://www.hhs.gov/familyhistory/>. This is a national public health campaign to help families learn more about the family health. On the website they provide more information about the initiative, an online tool for gathering and saving family health history, and forms that can be downloaded.

Other websites to look at are:

Illinois Department of Public Health

Celebrate this Thanksgiving by Discussing Your Family’s Health History

http://www.idph.state.il.us/HealthWellness/family_history.htm

Senior Living Blog

A Thanksgiving Portrait: Gathering Family Health History

<https://www.aplaceformom.com/blog/2013-11-19-national-family-history-day/>

Southern Medical Blog

National Family History Day

<http://sma.org/national-family-history-day/>

You might also want to check out this Christmas present idea – How to create a family tree bookmark. The directions are for the charting options in the Legacy Family Tree software; however, you might be able to adapt the instructions to your own family tree software or use your creativity to create it in a number of other ways. The instructions are at:

https://news.legacyfamilytree.com/legacy_news/2008/11/how-to-create-a-family-tree-bookmark.html

IN MEMORY

We were saddened to hear of the passing of Mary Lois Sexton McCool, a long-time member of the Society. She passed away on 7 January 2019 after a short illness; she was 86. After services at Jacksonville Memory Gardens Chapel, burial was in the Jacksonville Memory Gardens Cemetery. We extend condolences to her family, friends, and associates.

“WWI in Rare Colorized Photos as You’ve Never Seen Before”

I found a great article by Danielle Propheta on the website IcePop and really enjoyed seeing the photos. You can also find it on Family Search. Check it out at <http://www.icepop.com/wwi-rare-colorized-photos/>

What's New

Family Search International, the largest genealogy organization in the world is working with Dallas Public Library to digitize family history books. Log onto <https://media.familysearch.org/> to see their latest updates, indexing and newly announced genealogy additions.

The New York Times is planning to digitize its photo archive, which is more than a century's worth of photographs, using Google Cloud. Although being done for journalists and future journalists we hope public access will be granted. Imagine all those old photos that might bring us folks doing genealogy such joy. I'll try to research this a little more before the next newsletter.

The New York City Dept. of Records & Information Service recently released 700,000 images online for the 1940 tax photos. Properties in the city were photographed and stored. I took a look at www.nyc.gov/records site and found lots of interesting photos.

Here's one for the sports fan. Ancestry is adding "Baseball Questionnaires" – Historical Surveys that every player filled out when they became a professional player, whether in the minor or major leagues. This was taken directly from their website and said it will be late 2018.

Let me know if you find a site and would like to share it.

Quest to Find the Painting of the Ship Brooklyn

By Glen Greener March 13, 2018

The following article is owned by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and can be found on the Family Search Website. Written permission was acquired prior to using.

How genealogical research skills and the standards of art provenance guided a research physicist to find the painting of the ship Brooklyn that played an important role in Mormon history.



In 1845, Mormon newspaperman Samuel Brannan was instructed by leaders of [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#) to charter a passenger ship that could transport approximately 240 [Mormon emigrants](#) from the eastern seaboard of the United States to the west coast (California achieved its statehood a little later in 1850). The arduous six-month trip would take them through the treacherous waters around Cape Horn on the southern tip of Chile in South America and then northward to California, then still part of the Republic of Mexico. Brother Brannan ultimately secured the services of Captain Abel W. Richardson, who co-owned and captained the ship *Brooklyn*.

Members of the Church continued to be severely persecuted in 1845. Their leader, the [Prophet Joseph Smith](#), had been assassinated the previous year by an angry mob in Carthage, Illinois. [Brigham Young](#) and other Church leaders were working to relocate their members to the western territory by all available means—foot, wagon, handcart, and ship. They were fleeing to a location outside the United States for their own safety.

As President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, Brigham Young later became Joseph Smith's successor as the new President of the young Church. However, in 1846 as the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, he organized the Mormon exodus west and was nicknamed the modern Moses. The arduous overland travel of the Mormon faithful in wagons and handcarts ended in 1869 with the completion of the transcontinental railroad. This shortened the journey significantly and added to the comfort of the experience for those still migrating west.

Dedicated to Record Keeping

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints goes to great effort to document every element of

its history. From personal journals to minutes of weekly church meetings in Mormon congregations throughout the world, recording the history that documents the growth and restoration of the Church is part of its divine charter. The voyage of the faithful Mormons aboard the *Brooklyn* was significant not only to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' history, but that of the United States as well, and tracking the history and voyage of the *Brooklyn* was important to the Church. California became one of the spoils of the Mexican-American War, which started in 1846. The Mormon immigrants on the *Brooklyn* became some of the early settlers in California following the Mexican-American War.

The Church engaged Dr. Lorin K. Hansen, an energy physicist and historian of early Mormons in the California territory, to help track down the location of an original painting of the ship *Brooklyn* in about 1995. A few black-and-white photographs of the painting existed, but the whereabouts of the original painting or its artist, remained a mystery.

In his article, "Acquiring the Painting of the *Brooklyn*" found in the Church History Library archives, Dr. Hansen writes, "That painting is probably the only contemporaneous painting of the ship *Brooklyn* in existence. One might ask why the acquisition of the painting would be important to the Church? The answer would be that since the *Brooklyn* carried the first official, organized immigration of members into California (1846), the painting of the *Brooklyn* becomes the essential illustration for any history of the Church in California."¹

While the story of the Latter-day Saints who sailed on the *Brooklyn* is not well known, the event marks an important moment in United States history. It is the story of members of a persecuted religious minority, fleeing as refugees from the land of the free--the United States of America--to find a haven to practice their own religion. It's a story like that of the Pilgrims aboard the *Mayflower*.



Cumberland Bay where the Ship "Brooklyn" anchored
From the hillside above the village of San Juan Bautista
Juan Fernandez Islands, Chile

The long voyage was difficult, and people died during that journey. One of the most poignant stories was that of Laura Hotchkiss Goodwin. Laura was traveling, pregnant with her eighth child,



with her husband Isaac, and their seven children, when she fell down a 'hatchway' during a storm and died after a prolonged illness at age 31. They were close enough to the Isla of Juan Fernandez off the coast of Chile when the death occurred, so Laura was buried there. She was buried at 'Mas a Tierra' in front of a large cave in the side of the mountain. She was the only one out of 11 passengers and one sailor who died during the voyage to be spared the traditional burial at sea.



In spite of the passenger deaths, two children were born on the ship under these difficult circumstances and their parents named the infants in memory of the arduous journey of faith during which they were born.

Nathan Burr, his wife, Chloe Clark Burr, had four children when they embarked from the East Coast. When they arrived in California, they were the parents of one more little boy whom they named John Atlantic Burr after his birth place (See photo of Nathan Burr, inset). A girl was born to Dr. John and Phoebe Robbins on the voyage. They named her Georgeanna "Anna" Pacific Robbins. (See [Passengers on the Brooklyn.](#))

When the Mormon immigrants sailed into San Francisco Bay, there was a small community just inside the straits known as Yerba Buena. Hansen writes, "The *Brooklyn* voyagers were the first group of immigrants to enter California by sea after California was claimed by the United States. Among the first in California commerce and industry, these immigrants helped build the frontier village of Yerba Buena into a promising San Francisco. They helped discover and, for a time, develop the gold mines. But they also established homes and religious worship and pioneered California agriculture."

Applying Genealogical Research Techniques to Art Provenance

At first glance, one might not make the connection between genealogical research techniques used by genealogy professionals to validate a person or familial relationship with the provenance protocol followed by curators of fine or historical art.

However, very similar methods and approaches are used by the two professions.

Dr. Hansen's research uncovered a very helpful artifact--a photograph of an early painting of the *Brooklyn*. This vital clue deepened his resolve to locate the original painting. As an avid historian, Dr. Hansen is rigorous in documenting his sources. In his earlier article, "The Voyage of the *Brooklyn*," he writes, "I have turned to the early sources to retell the story of that epochal voyage. The account here must be abbreviated, but I include especially those details which help correct past misconceptions and ambiguities."

To locate the current owner of the painting, Dr. Hansen employed a scientific approach using both genealogical research techniques and the discipline of tracing the art provenance. He found that the painting of the *Brooklyn* had hung in [San Francisco's de Young Museum](#) for many years, but their records showed that it was sold at auction through Hirschl and Adler in Manhattan.

"When I talked to a curator at the de Young, they told me that the painting was not especially a good one, and so they sold it to raise [money for] Museum operating expenses." They didn't seem to be aware of, or care about, the historical significance." Both the de Young and Hirschl and Adler firms told Dr. Hansen that they had no records concerning what happened to the painting after it was sold.

So, with only some black-and-white, low-quality photo renditions in various books to go on, he began an in-depth search.¹

The first step in this developing detective story began with the genealogy of the ship's captain. Hansen explained, "First, I assumed the name '*Brooklyn*' had some significance to the owners of the ship. Perhaps they lived in that area. I thought maybe descendants of Captain Richardson (the captain of the *Brooklyn* and one of the owners) may have purchased the painting, and they may still be in the Brooklyn area. It was just a guess, but that is where I began."

He hired a genealogist in the Long Island area. Together they worked to find the descendants of Captain Abel Richardson. "We found when he died and where and found who his children were. Then we did reverse genealogy until we found a living descendant." Reverse genealogy to trace descendants is more difficult than ancestral

genealogy because records are not available until about a century after someone dies, and the researcher frequently doesn't know where the descendants migrated to.

In some cases, Dr. Hansen said they would identify appropriate cities and go through phone books, cold calling people at random with the appropriate last names. "Finally, we found a descendant and through that descendant found many others. None of them had the painting, but one of them had a color negative of the painting and loaned it to me (See photo at the introduction of this article). I had copies of the negative and prints made. We still didn't know where the original was, but now we had a good color rendition of the painting."

The present descendants of Captain Richardson believed, and further research confirmed, that the painting was donated to the de Young by a descendant of the Captain. "The de Young had the negative made from the donated painting for the family to keep," said Hansen.

The next step employed methods for determining the art provenance. Hansen describes that process: "One of the descendants mentioned to me that he was familiar with ship paintings in general, and from just how the waves were painted, he thought he could guess who the painter was. I thought I would follow up on that approach and see what I could learn about the painting myself. Maybe such information would help me locate the actual painting."

By purchasing books from the key maritime museums, the [Peabody Essex Museum](#) in Salem, Massachusetts, the [Mystic Seaport Museum](#) in Connecticut, and the [National Maritime Museum](#) in Liverpool, England, Hansen was able to view photos of their collections of ship paintings. He studied both the painters and their styles.

"Now that I had a good, sharp, color rendition of the *Brooklyn* painting I could compare it to other paintings in other museums," said Hansen. "In the Mystic Seaport Museum, I found a painting that was very much like the Brooklyn painting, same background, same layout, same painting style, but of a different ship. That painting was attributed to Duncan McFarlane (1818-1865). So I guessed that our painting was by the same painter."

Next, Dr. Hansen examined the paintings from the various museums, this time looking for a similar

background scene to the *Brooklyn* painting. In the Liverpool's National Maritime Museum collection, he identified the background as [Holyhead Mountain](#) and [Skerries Reef](#) on the coast of Wales. "The ship had just come out of Liverpool and was headed down the Irish Sea. Many painters used that scene," he said.

With that knowledge, Dr. Hansen immediately did a computer search using the search terms "ship brooklyn duncan mcfarlane holyhead skerries reef." "I got just a few hits on that search and one of them showed our painting and mentioned that our painting of the *Brooklyn* was in the [Custom House Maritime Museum](#) in Newburyport, Massachusetts."

The Brooklyn Discovered

Reaching the Custom House by phone, Dr. Hansen soon confirmed that his research was indeed correct. He was delighted to learn that curators at the museum had also attributed the painting to British American artist, Duncan McFarlane. And—they still had the painting! It was currently in storage to make room for another exhibit. He quickly learned that the painting was purchased through Hirschl and Adler by a New Englander to adorn his daughter's bedroom. This new owner had later donated it to the Newburyport museum. Thus, another critical [proof point](#) in the painting's art provenance had been made.

For a genealogist, the journey might end here, but for Dr. Hansen, his challenge to determine the full art provenance was only just beginning. Not only did his client (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) want to locate the painting, they wanted to purchase it. While the painting had been located at the Custom House Museum, acquiring it would take some tenacity and outright miracles since the painting was scheduled to again go up for auction soon.

Dr. Hansen called the Custom House Museum and asked what the price was on January 19, 2005. The museum said that \$250,000 was a fair market price, and that it would be sold quickly at that price. At that moment in January 2005, Dr. Hansen thought that the Church would never own the painting. The Custom House called Richard Oman at the LDS Museum of History and Art ([Church History Museum](#)) in August 2005 and told him that since the Church wasn't going to buy the painting at the fair market price, the painting was going to go up for auction. They said that the Church could bid for the artwork along with everyone else at the auction

in two days.

Oman said that he didn't think he could get there in time, but then he got an unexpected call from Ben Bloxham, a retired history professor from BYU, saying that he was in the East doing genealogical work and saw the auction announcement in the newspaper. He wanted to know if Oman was aware of it. Oman said he was aware and didn't think he could make it. Professor Bloxham offered to go. That was the first miracle.

Before the auction, Bloxham spoke to the owner of the auction and told him the story of why the Church wanted the painting. When Bloxham went to the auction and read the brochure, he saw that two vases had a suggested value of \$400–\$600 but they sold for \$545,000. A painting called the *Eastern Star*, similar to the *Brooklyn*, sold for \$913,500. He was getting nervous.

Just after the *Eastern Star* painting sold, the auction had a recess. When the owner came back to continue the auction, he said he wanted to do something different for the *Brooklyn*. He talked about its historical value and shared the story that Bloxham had told him before the auction began. Then, instead of starting at the suggested price of \$40,000 to \$60,000, he said, "Will anyone give me \$28,000 for this painting?" No one offered a bid. He then pointed to Dr. Bloxham and said, "Would you be willing to pay \$30,000 for this painting?" Professor Bloxham immediately said, "I sure will!" The second miracle.

Then the auctioneer said, "I believe this painting is finally going home." At the end of the auction, the auction house rose for a standing ovation.

Professor Bloxham didn't want to trust just anyone to take the painting to Utah. He put the painting in his car and personally drove it all the way to Salt Lake City. (A sidenote—Professor Bloxham died two months later. This was one of the last of his many accomplishments in his life.)

Applying sound genealogical research skills, coupled with applicable techniques for determining art provenance, and what appeared to be a little divine intervention, the painting of the ship *Brooklyn* is now on display in the Church History Museum in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Art Provenance and Genealogical Research

Art provenance is essential in validating the origin or determining the worth of artwork. Comparative

techniques, expert opinions, and the results of scientific tests may also be used to these ends, but establishing provenance is essentially a matter of detailed documentation.

The objective of provenance research is to produce a complete list of owners, including the supporting documentary proof, of an artifact. In the case of the *Brooklyn*, from when the painting was commissioned or in the artist's studio through to the present time. In practice, there are likely to be gaps in the list and documents that are missing or lost. The documented provenance should also list when the artwork has been part of an exhibition and a bibliography of when it has been discussed (or illustrated) in print.

Sound genealogical research is explained in the wiki section of [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Genealogy): "In genealogy, direct evidence is the gold standard. A marriage certificate provides full legal names and the names of each set of parents and dates that correlate to other certificates. That can be considered proof.

When direct evidence isn't available, genealogists assemble pieces of historic evidence according to the Genealogical Proof Standard, or GPS. The GPS is a process to determine what is known and helps genealogists determine what they want to learn. It helps explain a genealogy to others.

GPS should provide confidence about the direction of the research. It provides a basis for approaching difficult research problems using indirect evidence. It gives genealogists confidence and security in their conclusions. The GPS is required for articles and topics on genealogy and family history before then can be published in either scholarly or recreational genealogy journals."

There are five steps to the GPS:

1. Reasonably exhaustive research has been conducted.
2. Each statement of fact has a complete and accurate source citation.
3. The evidence is reliable and has been skillfully correlated and interpreted.
4. Any contradictory evidence has been resolved.
5. The conclusion has been soundly reasoned and coherently written.

Any proof statement is subject to re-evaluation when new evidence arises (FamilySearch.org Wiki).

Dr. Lorin K. Hansen's efforts to find the original painting of the *Brooklyn* is an illustration of how these standards for genealogy and art provide clear substantiation for history. His articles "Acquiring the Painting of the *Brooklyn*" and "[The Voyage of the Brooklyn](#)" are interesting, enjoyable, concise, and clear descriptions of a time of immense importance to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the United States of America.

The landing of the immigrants aboard the *Brooklyn* contributed directly to the colonization of the western United States by Mormons and also helped spark the Gold Rush that began the ascending population of California, now the most populous state in the nation.

Search the [passengers of the Brooklyn](#) during the 1846 voyage to the west coast to see if your ancestors were aboard.

1 "Conway Sonne," Wikipedia,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway_Sonne

RELATED

[Summary of Genealogical Research Skills](#)
(FamilySearch Wiki)

[Understanding the Genealogical Proof Standard](https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/genealogical-proofstandardpart1)
<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/genealogical-proofstandardpart1>

[Art Provenance Standards](https://www.ifar.org/provenance_guide.php)
https://www.ifar.org/provenance_guide.php

"Every Book...Has Been Read Through"
The Brooklyn Saints and Harper's Family Library by Lorin K. Hansen
<https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3665&content=byusq>

[Voyage of the Brooklyn](#) by Lorin K. Hansen, *Dialogue* Vol. 21, Autumn 1988
http://www.dialoguejournal.com/wp-content/uploads/sbi/articles/Dialogue_V21N03_49.pdf

[The Ship Brooklyn](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ship_Brooklyn), FamilySearch Wiki
https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ship_Brooklyn

[The Good Ship "Brooklyn"](http://www.centerplace.org/history/misc/soc/soc38.htm)
<http://www.centerplace.org/history/misc/soc/soc38.htm>

California Pioneer Heritage Foundation - Ship Brooklyn Saints
<https://californiapioneer.com/historic-events/ship-brooklyn/>

The Daily Republican "California's First American Families Came by Ship in 1846!"
<http://www.dailyrepublican.com/shipbrooklynplus1.html>

Find A Grave website has a cemetery list for the Mormon pioneers on the Ship Brooklyn
<https://www.findagrave.com/virtual-cemetery/29011>

Read more about the *Brooklyn's Saints* passengers (<https://byustudies.byu.edu/content/every-book-has-been-read-through-brooklyn-saints-and-harpers-family-library>)



About the Author

Glen Greener spent 38 years in various aspects of politics and public opinion research in Utah and California. He and his wife Debbie are writers for FamilySearch and Coordinators for the Family History Center at the Central Utah Correctional Facility. Glen was born and raised in Gunnison and is happy to be back home.

Medical History and Genealogy

By Bryan L. Mulcahy, MLS, (bmulcahy@leegov.com),
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Genealogists are always looking for ancestral information, especially tidbits and fascinating details about the life and exploits of their ancestors, or unique physical features or traits. These discoveries provide researchers with hours and years of fascinating discoveries. While these are certainly important for research purposes, these are not the only things you may have inherited from your family. We also inherit medical conditions that may have had devastating consequences for our

ancestors, but thanks to advances in medical technology, can now easily be overcome or mitigated.

Conditions such as heart disease, breast cancer, prostate cancer, diabetes, alcoholism and Alzheimer's disease have also been shown to be passed down through families. Most medical experts recommend being just as diligent in learning about medical related conditions that impacted our ancestor's lives. More and more genealogists are compiling a family medical history or medical family tree as a method to record important medical information about ancestors, relatives, etc., including illnesses and diseases, along with the relationships among the members of your family. This process can start by talking with your immediate family members such as parents, grandparents and siblings, since they provide the most family important links.

Taking the time and initiative to compile this information will document familial patterns which may impact your health, such as trends towards specific types of cancer, early heart disease, or even something simple such as skin problems. This information can help you and your physician spot family patterns and lead to preventive medical measures. Some medical experts recommend going back about three generations to your grandparents or great-grandparents. Try to collect details on every direct family member who has died and the cause of death. Document the medical conditions of all family members, including the age at which they were first diagnosed, their treatment, and if they ever had surgery.

For family members with known medical problems, note and information concerning personal habits such as if they smoked, were overweight, etc. If a family member had cancer, be sure to learn the primary type and not just where it metastasized. If your family members came from a different country, make note of that as well, as some medical conditions have possible ethnic roots.

If your parents are deceased or relatives are uncooperative, you may have to seek alternative record sources. Gaining access to medical records is almost impossible due to HIPPA, unless you are fortunate enough that one of your ancestors obtained copies of their own records. Other options for information may include death certificates, obituaries and old family letters. Even old family photos can provide visual clues to diseases such as obesity, skin conditions and osteoporosis. If

you're adopted or otherwise can't learn more about your family's health history, be sure to follow standard screening recommendations and see your doctor for a physical on a regular basis. What you learn by compiling this information may save your life and that of your children.

DNA Testing and Family Relationships

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The impact of DNA testing and genealogical research has become one of the most fascinating and popular trends in genealogy. The number of commercials featuring 23 and Me, Ancestry DNA, and other vendors for testing has accelerated. There have been some recent stories where DNA test results have played a prominent role in solving multiple cold-case crimes throughout the country. DNA is the essence of all living beings and tells elaborate stories about where we came from, who we are, and where we're going.

Thanks to ongoing advances in technology, new information continues to appear which has debunked countless old stories and theories about migration, ethnicity, race, and personal identity. Recently one media commentator said that in his opinion, the most basic lesson he learned was that physical resemblance no matter how striking between two people was no guarantee of any type of ancestral relationship.

Like any type of product, DNA testing has its Pros and Cons. The Pros of DNA Testing include the following:

1. Family Planning: DNA testing can help parents with family related health conditions make important decisions regarding whether or not to have children or adopt. Test results may indicate a low or high risk of passing along a genetic condition.

2. Preventive Medical Treatments: DNA tests may reveal medical conditions or unknown genetic disorders. This information may allow the person to seek out early medical treatment that will save, prolong, or improve their quality of life.

3. Supplement Genealogy Research: Testing is often used by patrons to enhance clues related to genealogy and family history. With many of the major DNA testing websites, you can discover information on where your ancestors came from and what percentage of your DNA belongs to different ethnicities, and increasingly narrow it down to specific towns, countries, and regions.

The Cons of DNA testing may include:

1. Family Issues: Family relationships can be complicated. Tests may reveal that their parents aren't their actual parents, or even that a child isn't their biological child. This may be good in certain scenarios, but for other people ignorance is bliss. While some people are outraged when a situation like this occurs, the following statement is contained in the fine print on all DNA test kits: DNA testing can come with identity-disrupting surprises, be it an unexpected relative, genetic condition, or, in our case, heritage. Unfortunately, not all users take the time to read everything.

2. Privacy Concerns: In this age of concerns about identity theft and our personal information, people may be leery about giving your DNA to a company and asking them to develop a full profile about who you are. While most companies have strict privacy laws in place, there's always the possibility that future employers or insurance companies could obtain these results and deny you some sort of service. With the recent publicity surrounding law enforcement, using DNA to solve multiple highly publicized cold cases, this debate has become more intense.

3. Negative Medical or Health Issues: When people who think they're perfectly healthy take a DNA test and learn that they carry a genetic disorder, it's often challenging to deal with the results.

BOOKS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

Contrary to popular belief, books are still very useful; therefore, we offering something a little different this month - a list of books/articles that you might want to look at.

1. Adams, Joe. *The Florida Public Records Handbook*. Tallahassee, FL: The First Amendment Foundation, no date.
2. Allen, Desmond Walls and Carolyn Earle Billgsley. *Social Security Applications: A Genealogical Resource*. Bryant, Arkansas: Research Associates, 1991.
3. Allen, Desmond Walls. *Where to Write for Confederate Pension Records*, 2nd Edition. Bryant, AR: Research Associates, 1994
4. Bentz, Edna M. *If I Can You Can Decipher Germanic Records*. No place: privately printed, 1983.
5. Braun, Bev Kirschner. *Crafting Your Own Heritage Album*. Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2000.
6. Caplan, Jeremy and Don Willmott. "Are you a good Googler?" *Yahoo! Internet Life*. (Ziff Davis Media, June 2002)
7. Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*. Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2002.
8. Carter-Walker, Fran. *Searching for American Newspapers*. Bradenton, FL: Privately printed, 1995.
9. Chorzempa, Rosemary A. *MORBUS, Why and How Our Ancestors Died: A Genealogist's Dictionary of Terms Found in Vital Records with Descriptions of the Diseases as They Relate to the Health of Our Ancestors*. Chicago. IL: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1991.
10. Eichholz, Alice, Ph.D., CG, editor. *Ancestry's RedBook: American State, County & Town Sources*. 3rd edition. Provo, UT: Ancestry, 2004.
11. Fleming, Ann Carter. *The Organized Family Historian: How to File, Manage, and Protect Your Genealogical Research and Heirlooms*. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 2004
12. Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1978
13. Harland, Derek. *A Basic Course in Genealogy, Volume 2: Research Procedure and Evaluation*
14. Hinckley, Kathleen W. *Locating Lost Family Members & Friends*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 1999.
15. Harris, Maurine and Glen, compilers. *Ancestry's Concise Genealogical Dictionary*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1989
16. Lynch, Daniel M. *Google Your Family Tree: Unlock the Hidden Power of Google*. (Provo, UT: FamilyLink.com, Inc., 2008)
17. Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997
18. Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2007
19. National Archives and Records Service, *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*. Washington: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1982
20. Renick, Barbara. "Search Tools for the Internet. Part I: Search Engines". *National Genealogical Society NewsMagazine* Volume 27, Number 3, May/June 2001.
21. Rose, Christine. *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case*. Dexter, Michigan: Thomson Shore, Inc, 2005
22. Rubincam, Milton, FASG. *Pitfalls in Genealogical Research*. Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Publishing, 1987
23. Smith, Drew. "Cybrarian: Genealogy Search Engine Showdown". *Genealogical Computing: A Quarterly Journal*. Summer 2000, Volume 20.1 (Provo, UT: MyFamily.com, Inc., 2000)
24. Smith, Drew. *Social Networking for Genealogists*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2009.
25. Smith, Kenneth L. *Estate Inventories: How to Use Them*. Columbus, OH: Privately printed, 1984
26. Stevenson, Noel C., *Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standard of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship and Family History*. Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1979
27. Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, editors. *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Inc., 1997.
28. *The Handy Book for Genealogists, United States of America*. Eleventh Edition. Logan, Utah: The Everton Publishers, Inc., 2006.
29. Towle, Laird C. *Genealogical Periodicals: A Neglected Treasure*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1987.

Upcoming Events

First Saturday of every month

Time: 10:00 am

DNA Study Group

Murray Hill Library, Jacksonville

Second Saturday of every month

Time: 2:00 pm

Bartram Trail Gen Club at Bartram Trail Branch Library

60 Davis Pond Blvd., Jacksonville, Florida 32259

Second Saturday of each month

Time: 10:00 am-12:30 pm

The Southern Genealogist's Exchange Society

Mandarin Regional Library, 3330 Kori Rd, Jacksonville, 32257

Saturday, 16 Feb 2019

Time: 8:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Speaker: Marie Santry

Topic: *Who's Your Daddy: When Original Records Lead You Astray*

St. Augustine Genealogical Society

Southeast Branch Library, 6670 US 1 South, St. Augustine, FL 32086

Thursday, 21 Feb 2019

Time: 8:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Speaker: Ari Wilkins

Topic: *The Great Migration: Tracking African Americans to Northern Industrial Cities*

Between 1910-1930, droves of African-Americans left the South for new opportunities in the North. Learn how to track your migrating ancestor using genealogical sources.

Registration: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/2862522843917045251>

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

FSGS Poolside Chat Free Webinar

Online Webinar

Thursday, 21 Mar 2019

Time: 8:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Speaker: Ann Staley, CG, CGL

Topic: *The Everyday Life of Our Ancestors*

Our ancestors led lives, just like us - only different. Using our life as an example, how can we parallel it to theirs? They ate and drank, married and had families, dressed, had trades and occupations, practiced a religion, dabbled in the arts and sciences, participated in politics and economics, etc. This lecture will examine the various aspects of life and provide resources to discover the historical context and personal details of our ancestors' lives.

Registration: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/8853377974110509059>

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

FSGS Poolside Chat Free Webinar

Online Webinar

**We hope that you had a safe and enjoyable Holiday Season
and
We look forward to seeing each of you at the January meeting.**

Application for Membership

Dues are paid on a Calendar year basis. Dues received after 31 October are credited with dues paid for the following year. Please check one of the following categories:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Principal membership: \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Dual membership: \$ 5.00 * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life (Principal) membership: \$260.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Life (Dual): \$65.00 * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student: \$10.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Memorial: \$25.00 ** - In memory of _____ |

* A Dual Member is a person residing at the same address as the Principal Member.

** (Memorial Membership does not include issuance of Newsletters or Quarterly issues.)

New Member **Renewing Member** **Previous Member** **Gift** Date: _____

Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Dr): _____

Name: _____

First
Middle
Nickname
Maiden
Surname

Dual Member (First, Middle, Last Name): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code (9 digit): _____

Email: _____ Your Website: _____

Telephone (Home): (____) _____ - _____ (Work): (____) _____ - _____

Birthday (Principal): _____ Birthday (Dual): _____ Wedding Anniversary: _____

Surnames you are researching (up to 5):

SURNAME	CITY	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTRY	DATES
Example: Smith	Timbuctu	Smithers	FL	USA	1880-1900
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

You are encouraged to submit a 5-generation pedigree chart with your application for our JGS Pedigree Charts Project

Circle ALL areas below that interest you:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Abstracting | Audit | Education | Historian | Newsletter | Cemetery Research |
| Programs | Publications | Publicity | Refreshments | Secretary | |
| Research | Telephone | Treasurer | Typing | Website | Other _____ |

By signing below, you grant the Jacksonville Genealogical Society, Inc. permission to use your name, address, email address, and surname data on the JGS Website, in the JGS Website Search Engine, and in the JGS Membership list/directory (which is available to members). Telephone numbers will not be published on the internet but will be listed in the JGS Membership list/directory.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please mail this application, along with your payment, to:
Jacksonville Genealogical Society, Inc., PO Box 440488, Jacksonville, FL 32222-0005

For Office Use only:

Date Paid: ___/___/20___ Amount Paid: \$_____ Type: _____ ID: _____ Year 1st Joined: _____



<https://pixabay.com/en/heart-tree-valentine-s-day-3146184/>

Jacksonville Genealogical Society, Inc.

P. O. Box 440488

Jacksonville, FL 32222-0005