

Sally Shreeve gave a presentation on Newspaper Research. Here are a few comments and notes from those who attended:

1. Newspapers bring people closer to us – their stories or write ups make them real people
2. Many stories were humorous in papers from years ago – included personal stories and family situations and events
3. Newspaper.com is strict on copyright notices
 - a. Newspaper.com is no longer a premium site.
 - b. It can have different newspapers included than those in Newspaper Archive.
 - c. A subscription is required to use Newspaper.com, but you can get a discount as an Ancestry.com member.
4. Newspaper Archive is not so strict in the copyright notices
 - a. One of the premium sites, so it is free to use when at the Family Search Center
5. Copyrights need to be respected and understood
 - a. Copyrights expire in 100 years, so articles 100 years or older are free to use
 - b. Permission to use an article is necessary if you are using the article for commercial uses (like writing your own book or history that you will print and sell).
 - c. Most of our uses would most likely fall under the “Fair Use” doctrine which allows use of copyright material in news reporting and scholarly endeavors.
 - d. It is a good practice to cite the articles (include the source and link to the Archive webpage you found the article at).
6. Newspapers today no longer report Marriages, Births, Deaths and the human-interest stories that newspapers used to include.
7. In the Newspaper Archive search, use keywords to help limit the search (if needed, first try a search without a keyword). For example, if you know the person you are looking for had a certain occupation, you could put that in the keyword field.
8. It can be very helpful to search both Newspapers Archive and newspaper.com to find articles
9. Obituaries are an extremely helpful resource in identifying and clarifying family relationships

The remainder of our In-service meeting was sharing problems that shift workers had encountered and a group discussion on how to solve the problems. Here are the notes from these discussions:

1. Question: Why would there show an available sealing to spouse ordinance when the husband and wife were already sealed?
Answer: Most likely, there is another spouse that the person has not been sealed to. Family Search expects all spouses to be sealed to an individual.
2. Question: What do you do when a child is sealed to someone that is not their parent (or listed as a child to the wrong parent – for example, the correct father, but the wrong mother)?
Answers: If the child is from a later marriage, you can edit the parent relationship and move the child to the other marriage of the parent that is correct (notes on how to do this will be given below).
3. Question: What do you do if someone keeps trying to change the parental relationship, and you want to alert them to not make changes?
Answer: Add a note with the explanation of why the relationship that you have entered is correct. An option in the Note is to add the note as a banner – so it will appear at the top of the page – like an “alert”. You can also list the preferred parent for a child when there is more than one parent. For example, polygamist families often had all the children sealed to the first wife and husband even though their mother may have been a later wife. If the patron wishes, it is now possible to have the child sealed to their biological parents.

4. Question: What do you do if there are more than one set of parents listed?
Answers: If parents are the wrong ones, you can remove them. However, there are legitimate reasons to have more than one set of parents – including adoptive, guardian, foster, step, and biological parents. It is important to select the correct parental relationship (see notes below). You may also want to include a note (and perhaps a banner) to indicate the parental relationships.
5. Question: How do you enter parents for a child when the parents were not married?
Answer: You cannot show the parents as married if a marriage was never performed. In short, you would list the father and mother separately (whether they are listed with a spouse or not) and document which man is the biological father and which woman is the biological mother. More detailed suggestions are listed below.
One suggestion was to create a spreadsheet in order to document complicated family relationships (especially polygamist relationships). Ancestry.com also has tools to graph out family relationships and time lines. Whether using a spreadsheet or other tool, it is good to check the dates to make sure they make sense.
6. Question: How do you undo a merge?
Answer: At RootsTech, the family search professionals suggested that you never try to undo a merge by yourself – always call support and ask for help.
This highlights an important point – Please make sure you have all the data correct before merging!
There can be multiple people born within a few years of each other with the same name and within the same proximity. Double check your sources.
Census records are not considered primary sources. Wives are often listed as being 5 or more years younger than they really are. Children's ages can also be off. In addition, census shows those that are at an address at the time of the census visit. Some may be visitors and some may not be members of the family.
Check wiki for information about places reported. The names of places can change over time. Be careful of locations that are not in close proximity of each other. For example, a birth record showing a location that is far away from a place of a marriage record.

One worker's comments about illegitimate children's records:

This one can be very tricky! You add the child to the mother/no father and then add the child to the father/no mother. This is helpful when the patron insists the couple was not married and doesn't want them even looking like they are. For LDS purposes this isn't always the best scenario because no sealing ordinances could be performed. But in some cases, this is a good solution. They worked with a patron who found a child born to a slave/slave owner relationship. We put the relationship on the bottom of each person page under 'other relationships' and then added the child to each bio parent separately with an explanation in 'notes'.

Another worker referred to these notes from Family Search Help for those who prefer step-by-step instructions:

The relationship type identifies the relationship of a child to a parent. Currently, Family Tree provides 5 relationship types:

- Adopted
- Biological
- Guardianship
- Foster
- Step

When you link a child to a parent, Family Tree assumes the relationship is biological. If it is not, you can change it.

Steps (website)

1. In the top menu, click **Family Tree**, and then click **Tree**.
2. Find the child of the relationship you want to edit.
3. Click the child's **name**. In the details that pop-up, click the child's **name** again. You will be taken to that person's page.
4. Click the **Details** tab.
5. Scroll to the **Family Members** section.
6. Under Parents and Siblings, find the child's name, and click the **Edit icon**
7. If a relationship shows, click **Edit** for a parent. Click the down arrow to see the choices. Click the correct relationship. Explain the reason for your change, and then click **Save**. You can also click **Delete** and remove the relationship type.
8. When you see no relationship type, click **Add Relationship Type**. Select a relationship type, explain the reason for your change, and click **Save**.
9. To see a summary of all relationship details for the child, click **Tools**, then click **See All Changes**.

Steps (mobile app)

1. In the Family Tree mobile app, navigate to the Person page of the child with the incorrect relationship type.
2. Tap the **Parents** tab.
3. Find the child's name, and tap the **edit icon**.
4. Tap the **drop-down arrow** for either parent to view the current relationship type.
 - To change the current relationship type, tap **Edit**.
 - To remove the current relationship type, tap **Delete Relationship Type**.
 - To enter a relationship type, click **Add Relationship Type**.
5. Tap the down arrow for Relationship type. Tap the correct relationship.
6. Explain the reason for your change, and tap **Save**