

Helpful Links and Tips Shared in Q&A Panel by Attendees – Class 1

Genealogical Software

- “There is lots of software that will create charts. Family Tree Maker is one of the most popular.”
- “Prof. Randall - Commercial genealogical software will create charts and sync with ancestry.com, familysearch.org, etc. so that you can modify either your online chart or software version and each will mirror the others' changes. The data will auto fill for you with a sync so that you don't need to fill it in manually, unless you want to.”
- “Yes, you can create your tree manually or online & sync. I personally use Family Tree Maker (the former ancestry.com product now owned independently). It also has many other features, such as a prose-styled narrative report, adding research notes, original source documents, etc.”

DAR Resources

- For security reasons, searching the DAR Member Database is limited to searching by the National Number—the membership number. If you do not know this number, then try searching in the Descendants Database. This is a transcription of every name on the lineage portion of each approved application. You can search by anyone in the lineage, not just the patriot ancestor or the member.
- “Some of the DAR databases are available via the public web site www.dar.org and click on GRS in green at the top”
- “FamilySearch and Ancestry.com have the old DAR record books. As the Registrar for my local DAR chapter, I know this to be true.”

Other Tips and Resources

- “If using 1867 Voter Registration listings, this will list ONLY MALE ancestors...women didn't get to vote until the early 1900's.”
- “If you are searching for Kentucky USCT, see the website reckoningradio.org for details.”
- “Congress passed the Second Confiscation and Militia Act on July 17, 1862, freeing slaves with masters in the Confederate Army. Slavery was abolished in U.S. territories two days later, and on July 22 Lincoln presented the preliminary draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet. After the Union Army turned back Lee's first invasion of the North at Antietam and the

Emancipation Proclamation was announced, Black recruitment was pursued in earnest. Black Soldiers in the Civil War Activity. But discrimination permeated the military. White officers typically commanded Black men in segregated units. Black soldiers were not initially paid the same as White soldiers, though Congress granted equal pay to the U.S. Colored Troops in June 1864.”