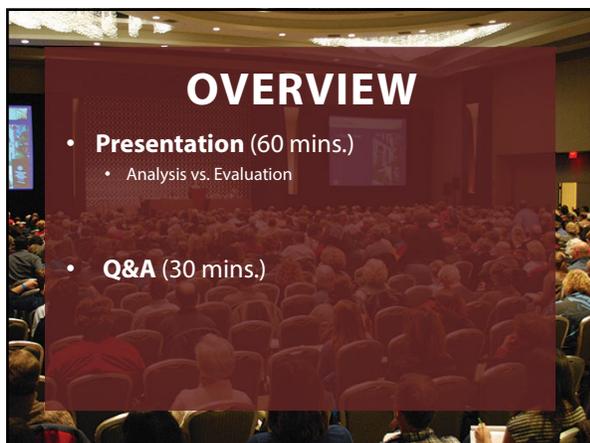


1



2



3

Evaluation

- The act or result of evaluating

Evaluate

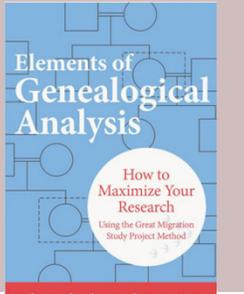
1. To determine or fix the value of
2. To **determine** the **significance**, worth, or condition of usually by **careful** appraisal and **study**

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

7

Basics of Analysis

- Source Analysis
- Record Analysis
- Linkage Analysis



Merriam-Webster Dictionary

8

Analyze the Source and the Record

- A **source** is a coherent collection of **records** created by a single jurisdiction or a single author for a defined purpose.
- A **record** is that portion of a **source** which pertains to a single event.

Robert Charles Anderson, *Elements of Genealogical Analysis* (Boston: NEHGS, 2014) p. 1

9

Source Analysis

- Are you looking at an original or derivative?



10

Original Sources

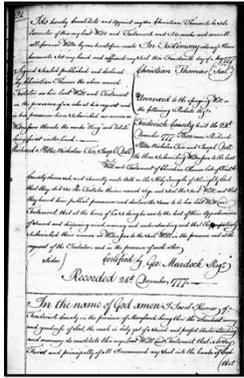
- Digital copies, microfilm, and microfiche are **considered original for analysis purposes**
- Original – From the time period being researched. Includes:
 - Duplicate original
 - Record (Clerk's) copy
 - Image copy
- BCG Article - QuickLesson 10

11

Source Analysis

- Am I looking at an **original** or a **copy** of a document?
- Is this an index, an abstract, or a transcription?
- Is this an authored document? If yes, does it have citations?

12



If land or probate records are found in a bound volume, they are the “clerk’s copy” of said record and are in the *clerk’s copy book*. Still considered an original, from the time period.

Frederick County, Maryland Probate Records

Original Probate (Clerk's Copy Book)

13

Derivative Sources

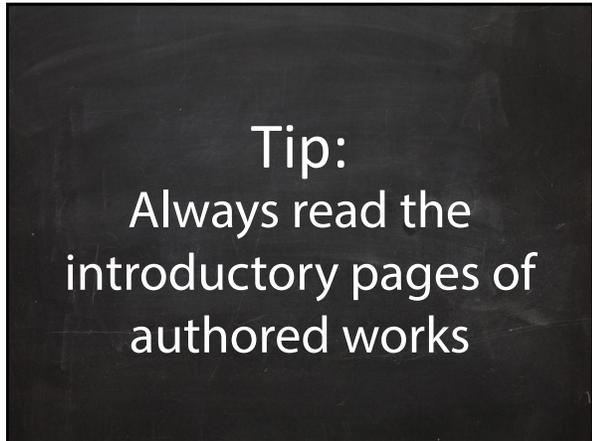
- Derivative – Written by someone who did not experience the events or time period. Includes:
 - Transcripts
 - Extracts
 - Abstracts
- https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Primary_sources

14

<p>RECORDS OF THE <u>REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH ON STATEN ISLAND,</u> Richmond County, N. Y. In the former town of Northfield and now the Reformed Church at Fort Richmond, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.</p> <p>VOLUME TWO Transcribed and EDITED by Reyden Woodward Vosburgh New York City, January, 1923.</p>	<p>RECORDS OF THE <u>REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH</u> <u>ON STATEN ISLAND</u> Richmond County, New York. In the former town of Northfield now the Reformed Church at Fort Richmond in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.</p> <p>Volume TWO, copied by Frances S. Post, January 1923 from the attested copy made by Reyden Woodward Vosburgh, January 1923.</p>
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Church Transcripts (Derivative)

15



22

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE GREAT MIGRATION: IMMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND, 1634-1635	METHODS
<p>The first phase of the Great Migration Study Project attempted to identify and describe all those Europeans who settled in New England prior to the end of 1633. The date was chosen because of the steep increase in migration beginning in 1634 and continuing for the rest of that decade (see Robert Charles Anderson, "A Note on the Pace of the Great Migration," <i>The New England Quarterly</i> 39[1966]:606-7). As a rough estimate, fifteen percent or more of the immigrants to New England arrived in the fourteen years from 1620 to 1633, with the remaining eighty-five percent coming over in half as many years, from 1634 to 1660.</p> <p>The second phase attempts to carry out the same program for the years 1634 and 1635. As noted above, migration to New England accelerated in 1634, with something on the order of two thousand to twenty-five hundred immigrants in that year. Migration remained at that level for the remainder of the decade. About fifteen hundred individuals or families are known to have come to New England in 1634 and 1635, amounting probably to twenty percent or more of the entire Great Migration. Seven volumes will be needed to cover the immigrants of these years, and at the end of this second series close to forty percent of the Great Migration immigrants will have been traced.</p> <p>As discussed below, we have for 1634 and 1635 more surviving passenger lists than for any other part of the Great Migration. Even so, there are many hundreds who arrived in these two years who do not appear on the passenger lists. We have, therefore, compiled our list of immigrants by employing three broad sets of criteria beyond the passenger lists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) appearance in a record generated after 14 May 1634 and before 23 May 1635, 	<p>CONSTRUCTING A SKETCH</p> <p>In most instances, the construction of a sketch begins with consultation of Savage and Pope (both <i>Pioneers of Massachusetts and Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire</i>). The information from these brief accounts of the immigrants is entered into the appropriate categories in the sketches with the clear understanding that many changes and additions will be necessary before the sketch may be called complete. Sometimes problems in the presentations by Savage and Pope arise immediately, especially if the two sources are in clear contradiction. On other occasions problems appear only at a later stage in the process.</p> <p>For the majority of the immigrants who were married, the next step is to consult Clarence Almon Torrey's "New England Marriages Prior to 1700." For this purpose, the complete manuscript of the index, available at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, is examined. This manuscript includes for each marriage one or more citations to sources in which some mention of the married couple may be found. These citations may be to contemporary source documents or to secondary sources of many varieties. Torrey ceased work on his index in 1960, shortly before his death, and for the period after 1960 his work is supplemented by a privately generated card index, mostly to the periodical literature, covering the years from 1961 to the present.</p> <p>As many as possible of the sources cited by Torrey are then collected and examined. At this point additional material from these sources may be added to the growing sketch. As the sketch continues to develop in this way, a number of things may happen. Points of dispute or controversy between two or more sources may appear, and they are noted so that they may be investigated and, if possible, resolved. Ideas for additional places to search may also come to light, and these are also added to the list of additional avenues of research.</p> <p>Once the basic outline of the sketch has been created in this way, and many of the outstanding problems have been defined, research in primary sources begins. The vital records and church records are examined, deeds and wills are abstracted, and court records are surveyed. As will be explained in more detail in the next section, the best source possible is sought for each fact and for each genealogical connection.</p>
<p>xvi The Great Migration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) direct or indirect implication of arrival by the end of 1635 and included in a record of later date, and 3) appearance as a member of the immediate family of a person <p>Introductory Matter</p>	

23

Record Analysis

- Why was this record made?
- Who created this record?
- Who provided the information being recorded? (Who was the informant?)
- *Are there any contradictions within the information given? Between this record and others?*

24

Birth record given to me by my grandfather in 1985.

Date of "certified copy" 26 July 1957.

- Why was this record made?
 - *To offer proof of the birth of Tholough Everett Ayer*
- Who created this record?
 - *City of Woburn*
- Who provided the information being recorded?
 - *Unknown*
- Are there any contradictions within the information given? Between this record and others?
 - *Unknown*

Birth of Tholough Everett Ayer

25

Record Evaluation

- What is some of the information unique to this record?
- What new clues about the person or family does this record offer?
- What should you follow up on?
- *Are there any contradictions within the information given? Between this record and others?*

26

Birth record given to me by my grandfather in 1985.

Date of "certified copy" 26 July 1957.

- What is some of the information unique to this record?
 - *Mentions that the original birth recorded in 1900 was amended in 1927*
 - *Transcribed by clerk in 1957 from original document*
- What new clues about the person or family does this record offer?
 - *Offers an of residence for the family in 1899*
- What should you follow up on?
 - *Seeking the original birth and what was amended*

Birth of Tholough Everett Ayer

27



28

PIERRE JOFFRION
— 1644 - 1704 —

Arrivée en Canada

La présence de Pierre Joffrion à Montréal sous est signalée par un document mentionnant le nom de Joffrion. Ce nom n'est pas un nom de famille, mais un nom de baptême. Le nom de famille de Pierre Joffrion est mentionné pour la première fois en 1665, le 24 juillet, dans un acte de mariage de son père, Jean Joffrion, à Montréal.

Non vérifié

Lors de son arrivée à Montréal, Pierre Joffrion est âgé de 20 ans. Il est originaire de France, plus précisément de la région de la Haute-Normandie. Il est mentionné dans un acte de mariage de son père, Jean Joffrion, à Montréal, le 24 juillet 1665. Ce document mentionne le nom de Joffrion, mais ne mentionne pas son nom de famille. Le nom de famille de Pierre Joffrion est mentionné pour la première fois en 1665, le 24 juillet, dans un acte de mariage de son père, Jean Joffrion, à Montréal.

Non vérifié

Pierre Joffrion possédait une certaine instruction, il signait P. Joffrion. Quand il écrit et les mots manquent de lettres, comme Joseph Joffrion, il écrit Joffrion.

Le décès de Pierre Joffrion

Pierre Joffrion est décédé à Montréal, le 24 juillet 1704, à l'âge de 60 ans. Il est enterré à l'église Saint-Jacques. Son décès est mentionné dans un acte de sépulture.

1 — BRH, vol. 33 (1927), p. 38.

2 — Abbé Ivanhoé Caron, La colonie de Québec, t. 1, p. 100.

Derivative Source

Article by Raoul Raymond on Pierre Joffrion (Geoffrion), published in 1968 in *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*

The first sentence discusses that Pierre Joffrion's presence in Montreal was verified by his mention in a judicial document dated 24 July 1665. And it has footnote 1.

29

VOL. XXXIII, No 1 QUÉBEC JANVIER 1927

— 38 —

LE BULLETIN
DES
RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES

WHERE IS IT?

BRH, vol 33 (1927), p. 38

No mention of Pierre Geoffrion (or any Geoffrion or variant spelling of that name).

re le vieux soldat pour être ainsi tenu en suspicion par le magistrat de police Thomas McCord ?

Nouvelle éclipse du baron de Diemar que nous retrouvons douze ans plus tard à la Baie Saint-Antoine d'un il écrit, le 4 septembre 1824. Il est dans de mauvais drap. Il est accusé de ne pas payer certaine dette. Il se défend, il n'y a pas de mauvais vouloir, se dit très pauvre et son fils Augustus qui s'occupait de ses affaires, est parti. Il promet de payer sa dette à même son prochain quartier de solde. Son fils, dit-il, est âgé de 24 ans, ce qui le fait naître en 1800.

Le 20 avril 1829, il demande au gouverneur la remise des frais dans une certaine cause, vu sa pauvreté. Il habite encore La Baie.

En recensement de 1831, il est chirurgien à Contrecoeur. On et quand fit-il son apprentissage, c'est ce que nous ignorons. *L'Histoire de la Médecine dans la Province de Québec des docteurs Abers*, ne mentionne pas son nom. Le 16 mai 1835, son nom paraît dans une liste d'officiers qui reçoivent leur demi-solde du commissariat de l'Armée depuis 1828.

Enfin, le gouvernement voulait bien se souvenir des services du vieux soldat. Le 12 avril 1836, le baron de Diemar obtenait 1633 acres de terre dans le canton de Wendover. Il était temps, car il devait être alors plus que nonagénaire.

Francis-J. Audet

Le sieur d'Iberville (XXXII, p. 532) — Charles-François de la Bonne, sieur d'Iberville, fut ambassadeur extraordinaire à la cour d'Angleterre du 26 septembre 1713 au 5 septembre 1717.

Le Conseil de la Marine, à sa séance du 29 novembre 1715, analyse comme suit une lettre de M. d'Iberville datée: "A Londres le 6 novembre (1715). "La confiscation que les anglais ont fait de Van des Srs Claude et Louis marchands de St. Vallery parce qu'il estoit de fabrication anglaise est une injustice des plus criantes et il demandera la Reparation lorsq' aura les copies de l'acte du Parlement sous Charles 2d et de la sentence de commis-

30

Church records, 1630-1847

Authors: [First Church \(Boston, Massachusetts\) \(Author\)](#)

Format: Microfilm 35mm

Language: English

Publication Date: 1970

Publisher: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah

Place of Publication: Salt Lake City, Utah

Physical: on 3 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

References: (Digital Collection) [Massachusetts church records, 1630-1943](#)

Notes: Microreproduction of original ms. Includes index. [Massachusetts, Church Records are available online, click here](#) [View this catalog record in WorldCat for other possible copy locations.](#)

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/229936>

37

Notes: Microreproduction of original ms. Includes index. [Massachusetts, Church Records are available online, click here](#) [View this catalog record in WorldCat for other possible copy locations.](#)

Subjects: **Locality Subjects** [United States - Massachusetts - Suffolk - Boston - Church records](#)

Film/Digital Notes

Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film	Image Group Number (DGS)	Format
Baptisms, 1630-1847	Granite Mountain Record Y&US	United States & Canada	856693	7842307	Item 2
Baptisms index, 1630-1847 Records, 1630-1847	Granite Mountain Record Y&US	United States & Canada	856694	7901280	Item 1
Church history, admissions, dismission, baptisms, 1630-1847	Granite Mountain Record Y&US	United States & Canada	856697	7896457	Item 2

Results per page: 10 of 1

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/229936>

38

First Church, Boston

The 6th day of ye 7th month 1639.
 Hannah, ye daughter of or brother Haradit Inglys
 borne ye 2^d day of ye 1st month 1639

(1639)

(2/2)

This is a **derivative** work, not the original baptismal records.

First Church, Baptisms 1630-1847

39

Preface vii

1728 it was carefully rebound with "not a Single Leaf or Line . . . left out" and a century later, in 1828, Dr. Frothingham had it placed in its present elegant tooled binding of Russian leather. In 1847, David Pulsifer, a professional copyist, was employed by the First Church at the request of the Massachusetts Historical Society to copy the entire volume. A second copy was retained by the Church and subsequently a third copy was deposited with the City Clerk so that this volume has been readily available to scholars for over a century. Mr. Pulsifer's transcription is remarkably free from errors and has been of inestimable value to the present editor. Some baptismal records, supplementing the recorded Boston births, were published in *The Report of the Record Commissioners concerning Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699* (Boston, 1883), and the signers of the church covenant through 1639 were printed in the *Memorial History of Boston* (Boston, 1882), 1, 566-573.

Derivative work, that was created in 1847, per 1961 published transcription of the same records.

Front of the First Church Register

40

Leveraging

41

Leveraging

- Considering all that you find in a record
- Assigning on a reliability scale
- Were their problems?
 - Typos
 - Mistakes
 - Mistranslations
 - Mistranscriptions

42



43

Remember the Rating System

- Original > Copy
- Individual reporting > Informant
- Record close to the event > Record far removed from date of the event
- Educated clerk > Uneducated clerk
- Reliable source > Uncited source

44

PIERRE JOFFRION
— 1644 - 1704 —

Arrivé au Canada

La présence de Pierre Joffrion à Montréal avant est signalée par un document daté de 1665. Il s'agit d'un acte de mariage célébré le 24 juillet 1665 au presbytère de Saint-Joseph (Saint-Denis), la signature de Pierre Joffrion apparaît au bas de ce document daté de 24 juillet 1665.

Ses enfants

Louis XIV avait promis d'envoyer 300 émigrants chaque année au Canada pour une période de dix ans. Durant les années 1662, 1663, 1664 et 1665 cette promesse du Roi fut accomplie. Pierre Joffrion dut faire partie de ces contingents d'émigrants dans plusieurs groupes de colons élargement avant leur départ pour le Canada. La date de ces engagements était de 30 ans. Le contrat d'engagement de Pierre Joffrion est plus récent jusqu'à. Si tel document existe, il serait précieux pour nous dévoiler le lieu d'origine de l'auteur Joffrion. Une autre source serait son contrat de mariage ou son acte de mariage; or ces deux précieux documents sont perdus.

Ses instructions

Pierre Joffrion possédait une certaine instruction, il signait P. Joffrion. Quand le curé et les notables de Ville-Marie signent une requête pour demander des terres pastorales au Roi pour les religieuses hospitalières de Saint-Joseph (Saint-Denis), la signature de Pierre Joffrion apparaît au bas de ce document daté de 20 novembre 1667.

Le vol

Le décès de Pierre Joffrion, tout comme celui des engagés venus de France, doit de se faire mentionner une terre de la paroisse de Saint-Joseph de Montréal. Le 20 août 1668 il se fait concéder une terre de "vostre pays de France par le Sieur Saint-Lucien, son vicaire respectueux et mandataire", par Monsieur Dominique Galinier, notaire. Cette terre, située à la "rue Sainte-Anne, au-dessous de Rue Bédard", doit sur la territoire actuel de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, près de Montréal. Le travail de défrichement se

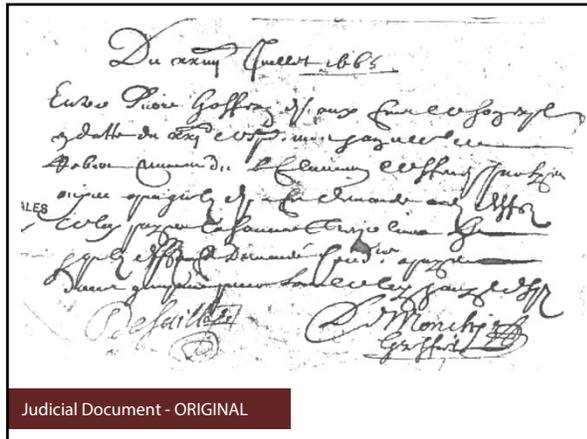
Article by Raoul Raymond on Pierre Joffrion (Geoffrion), published in 1968 in *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*

The first sentence discusses that Pierre Joffrion's presence in Montreal was verified by his mention in a judicial document dated 24 July 1665. And it has footnote 1.

What was the document about?

Derivative Source

45



Judicial Document - ORIGINAL

46

"Du XXIII (24) juillet 1665.

"Entre Pierre GOFFRON, demandeur aux fais de son exploit en datte du XXI (21) des presents mois et an allencontre de Robert MEUNIER dit le Fleurimon [?], defendeur, parties ouyes, apres que le demandeur a fait demande audit defendeur de luy payer la somme (de) treize livres tournois, et que ledit defendeur a fait demande, condamné a payer dans quinzaine pour tout delay et aux despens. »

From 24 July 1665

Between Pierre Goffron, plaintiff, in view of his accomplishment* on the 21 of the present month and year and against Robert Meunier dit le Fleurimon [?], defendant, both parties were heard, after the plaintiff has asked the defendant to pay him the sum of 13 livres tournois and that the defendant has made a request**, he was sentenced to pay within the next fifteen days for the delay and fees.

*probably means the work he has done.
** or made an appeal probably.

Transcription & Translation

47

Arrivée au Canada

La présence de Pierre Joffrion à Montréal nous est signalée par un document judiciaire du 24 juillet 1665¹. Il serait arrivé au pays en cette année ou même plus tôt. Le recensement de 1666 ne mentionne pas son nom, cependant celui de 1667 le dit âgé de 33 ans et domestique chez Jean Aubuchon à Montréal.

Article that cited the entry below, elected to ONLY use one of the 1667 census entries, the one that is more questionable.

si B. R. H., 1917, p. 151).
1043. Geofrion, Pierre. Justice, 24-7-65. Au recens. de 1667, il est mentionné deux fois ; sous le nom de Jofriau, et sous celui de Geofrion.

Pierre Geofrion:

- Judicial document 24 July 1665
- On the 1667 census (mentioned two times):
 - Under Jofriau
 - Under Geofrion

Article by Raoul Raymond

48

Leveraging

<p>Mémoires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typo in BRH footnote, for page number • Elects to select <i>one</i> 1667 census entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Surname spelled Jofriau – He is a servant • POSSIBLE rating 	<p>BRH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions a judicial record (but doesn't investigate it further) • Includes two entries in 1667, but doesn't share differences • ACCEPTABLE rating
--	---

49

GEOFFRION, Pierre (...) de v. et ar. Fontenay-le-Comie, év. Maillezaïs, Poitou (Vendée); d 17 s 18-10-1704 Montréal (60 ans); 33 ans au rec. 67, à Montréal, domestique de Jean AUBUCHON; 43 ans au rec. 81, à Verchères.

☞ m vers 1660, Verchères

PRIault, Marie (...) d'origine inconnue; d 24 hôpital s 25-02-1699 Montréal (50 ans); 36 ans au rec. 81.

1. **André** n vers 1670, 11 ans au rec. 81; engagé Ouest 27-12-1691; confirmé 11-07-1681 Varennes, 10 ans.
2. **Jean** n vers 1672, 9 ans au rec. 81, 28 ans en 1698, m 1698 Catherine MILLOT; engagé Ouest 04-04-1695.
3. **Marie** n 25 Verchères b id. 27-03-1672 Boucherville m 1690 Pierre LA VARENNE.
4. **Toussaint** n 25-12-1675 Verchères b 14-01-1676 Boucherville; cité 05-03-1696 Montréal.
5. **Michel** n et b Verchères 26-10-1677 Boucherville d avant rec. 81.
6. **Françoise** n ... m 1696 Louis ROULLEAU.
7. **Anne** n 19-02 Verchères b 09-03-1681 Contrecoeur d après rec. 81.
8. **Pierre** n 10 Verchères b id. 20-04-1683 Contrecoeur s Verchères 03-12-1686 id.
9. **Hélène** n 20 Verchères b id. 28-03-1685 Contrecoeur.

Once again, we see only the mention of the 1667 census entry where Pierre is a servant to Jean Aubuchon.

Rene Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* (pub. 1983), p. 488

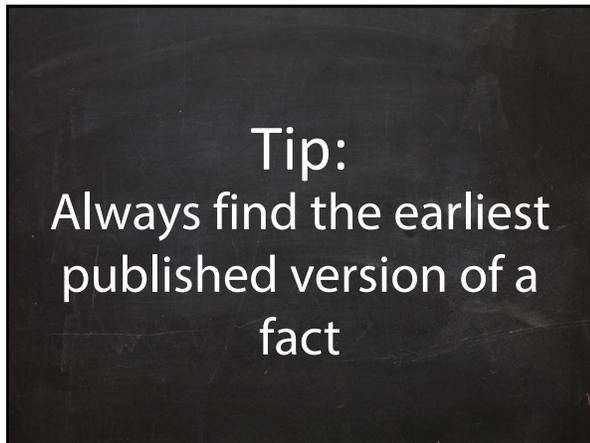
Dic. géné. des familles du Québec

50

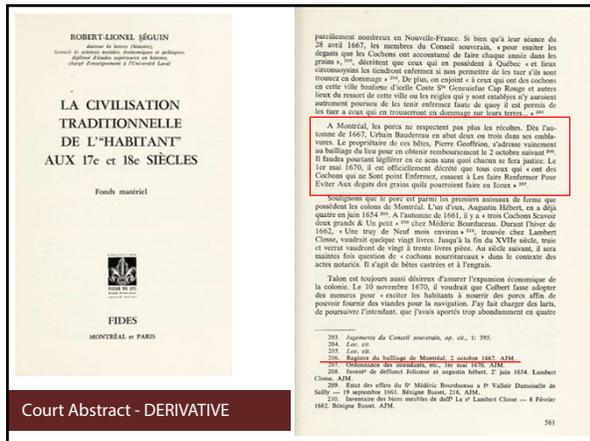
Who said it first?

<i>Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française</i>	<i>Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques</i>	<i>Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec</i>
Published: 1968	Published: 1927	Published: 1983
Cites <i>Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques</i>		No citation in entry, lists sources in introductory material, including 1667 census
Second derivative source that references the first derivative source	First derivative source and it mentions both entries from 1667 census	Apparent third derivative source that mentions 1667 census in resources used, but did not pick up second entry in the census

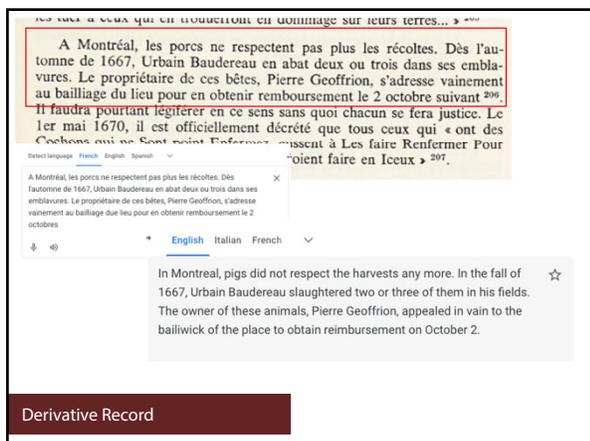
51



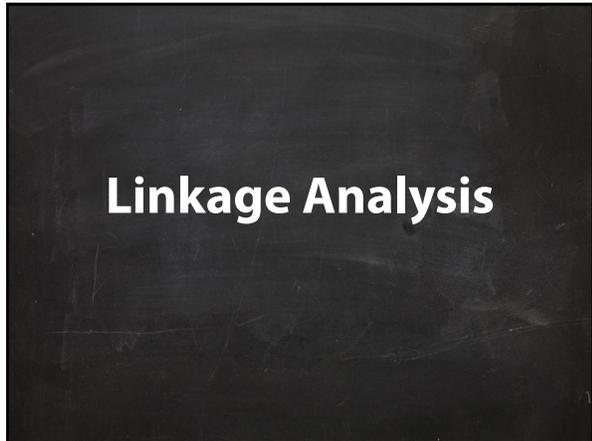
52



53



54



61

How do we decide two records refer to the same person?

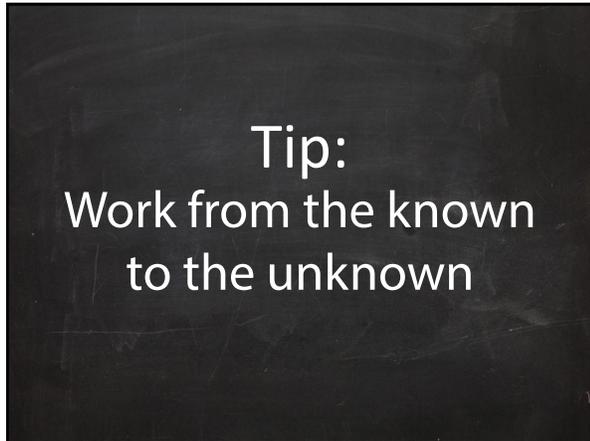
- What facts can you identify in a record that can be compared to another record?
- Can you identify any discrepancies in a record (or a source)?

62



Naturalization Certificate - 1923

63



67

BALCON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival of the vessel.

S.S. *Vaderland* sailing from *Brethoven* on the 23rd November, 1907

No.	Name of Passenger	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Port of Origin	Destination	Remarks
1	<i>Alfreda Helene</i>	22	f	single	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Housewife</i>	<i>Copenhagen</i>	<i>NY</i>	
2	<i>Mr. Olof Andersson</i>	37	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
3	<i>Mr. Erik Eriksson</i>	35	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
4	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	32	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
5	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	30	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
6	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	28	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
7	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	26	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
8	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	24	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
9	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	22	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
10	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	20	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
11	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	18	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
12	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	16	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
13	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	14	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
14	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	12	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
15	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	10	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
16	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	8	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
17	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	6	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
18	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	4	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
19	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	2	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
20	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	0	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	

S.S. *Vaderland*, NYC, 3 Dec 1907

68

THIS SHEET IS FOR SALOON OR FIRST-CABIN PASSENGERS.

STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

In the United States Immigration Office by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

Arriving at Port of *New York* DEC 3 1907

No.	Name of Passenger	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Port of Origin	Destination	Remarks
1	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	37	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
2	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	35	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
3	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	32	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
4	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	30	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
5	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	28	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
6	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	26	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
7	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	24	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
8	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	22	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
9	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	20	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
10	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	18	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
11	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	16	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
12	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	14	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
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15	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	8	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
16	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	6	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
17	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	4	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
18	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	2	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	
19	<i>Mr. Johan Eriksson</i>	0	m	married	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>NY</i>	

S.S. *Vaderland*, NYC, 3 Dec 1907

69

REGISTRATION CARD No. 70
 Name in full: Kurt Wendel Age in yrs: 27
 Address: 100 Main Street, Mansfield Mass
 Date of birth: January 23 1899
 Place of birth: Germany
 Occupation: Microfilm Company
 Date of military service: March 1918
 Signature: Kurt Wendel

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 6-7-A
 1 Full name of registrant: Kurt Wendel Residence: Mansfield, Mass
 2 Color of eyes: Blue Color of hair: Light Build: Med
 3 Has person been seen, by land, sea, or both? Yes
 City or County: Mansfield Mass State: Mass
 Date: June 6 1917
 Signature: W. F. White

WWI Draft Registration Card

73

Marriage Blank
 DATE: Nov 23 1913 Hour: 11
 GROOM'S FULL NAME: Kurt Wendel
 Residence: Waltham Mass
 Occupation: Microfilm Co
 Bachelor or Widower? Bachelor Groom's age: 23
 Religious belief: Catholic
 Signature of Groom: Kurt Wendel
 Signature of Bride: Louise Brouse

Church of the Transfiguration

74

INFORMATION AS TO VOTERS									
NO.	NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF BIRTH	SEX	RELIGION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	PROPERTY	REMARKS
153	Kurt Wendel	100 Main St, Mansfield, Mass	Jan 23 1899	M	Catholic	High School	Microfilm Co		
154	Louise Brouse	100 Main St, Mansfield, Mass	May 19 1898	F	Catholic	High School	Microfilm Co		

Manhattan, Voter Registration, 1934, p. 1

Kurt Wendel, Naturalized: Dist. Ct. of Boston, 11-5-23

75

Correct Kurt Wandel?

1923 - Original Naturalization Certificate

1923 Naturalization Petition No. 57897

1934 NY Voter Registration, Mentioned 5 Nov 1923 Naturalization

1913 Marriage to Eloise Rowe

76

Name

Place of Birth

Age

Parent's Names

Occupation

Spouse's Name

Signature

Gender

77

If yes, write it down!

- Did the comparison between the records uncover any additional information? If the analysis was correct, the new information can be taken as accurate.
- You should decide your confidence level—how confident are you that your analysis was correct? Make a note of this decision.

78

Kurt Wandel

- b. Reutlingen, Germany, 23 Jan. 1890
- Parents:
 - Christian Gottlieb Wandel
 - Emilia Schwarzmann
- Religion: Lutheran
- Known Spouses:
 - (1) – Eloise Rowe (m. 1913)
 - (2) – Olivia LaVaine (m. 1919)
 - (3) – Denyse _____ (m. by 1934)

79

Tip:
Use colors to indicate
record strength in
research log

80

Unreliable Possibly Acceptable Good Excellent

81

Remember the Rating System

- Original > Copy
- Individual reporting > Informant
- Record close to the event > Record far removed from date of the event
- Educated clerk > Uneducated clerk
- Reliable source > Uncited source

82

Kurt Wandel Research Log

Source	Name (and variant spellings)	Dates examined	Place	Relevant Record	Notes
Vital Records					
Marriage records	WANDEL	1907-1920	Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey	Yes	Found an index entry for a marriage of Kurt to Ottilie Lohman in 1909.
Marriage records	WANDEL	1907-1920	Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey	Maybe?	Found a marriage of a Kurt Wandel (possibly Emily) to Carlisle Koenig in New York City, 18 Aug 1913.
Census Records					
1920 U.S. Census	WANDEL	1920	U.S.	Yes	New York City, New York County, New York, E.D. 798, about 18, Dwelling No. 5, Family No. 24.
Church Records					
Church of the Transfiguration, New York City	WANDEL	1913	New York City	Yes	Edwin Koenig, showing Kurt was baptized Lutheran.
Military Records					
World War I Draft Registration Cards	WANDEL	1917-1918	U.S.	Yes	Class, June 1917; date of birth and place of both match, indicates he is married, living in Massachusetts.
Immigration Records					
Original naturalization certificate	WANDEL	1921	District Court, Boston, Mass.	Yes	The original certificate Kurt Wandel received upon taking his oath of allegiance.
Petition for Naturalization	WANDEL	1920-1921	District Court, Boston, Mass.	Yes	Located his petition for naturalization which indicated the ship he arrived on: arr. 3 Dec 1907, manifest 3, list 15. He indicates that he left his mother Emma Wandel back in Heidelberg, Germany and that he is traveling WITH his brother Otto who is not on the same manifest page!
New York City Passenger Lists	WANDEL	1907	New York City	Yes	
Other					
Manhattan, Voter Registration, 1914	WANDEL	1914	New York City	Yes	Residing at 67 Park, his naturalization information matches that of the Certificate of Naturalization for Kurt in 1921.

83

QUESTIONS?

Schedule a consultation
consultations@americanancestors.org

Hire Research Services
research@americanancestors.org

84



85



86



87



88