

## **WORKSHOP REGISTRATION: 1-1:30PM**

### **WORKSHOP: 1:30-3:30PM**

**Google Earth for Geologists, Rick & Pam Sayre:** This two-hour live demonstration provides an overview of how to put the power of Google Earth to work and view your genealogy in a new way. Learn to mark and map the sites of historical buildings, cemeteries, or other features that no longer exist. View your ancestors' communities on period maps or land plat maps and see how to overlay these downloaded or scanned images on modern Google Earth maps. See a demo created with Google Earth tools (polygon, path, place marks, overlay of photos and maps, and record-a-tour) and external tools, such as 3D modeling, to visualize one Civil War soldier's travels during the war.

## **SEMINAR REGISTRATION: 8:30-9AM**

### **SEMINAR: 9AM-4PM**

**The Civil War:** More than 3 million men fought in the Civil War (2,213,363 Union and 1,050,000 Confederate). The eligible military population, ages 18–45, in the 1860 census was about 4.5 million men. When compared to other eighteenth- and nineteenth-century wars, the greatest probability of a military-aged individual serving was in the Civil War. The enormous quantity of extant records, combined with the broad scope of the war, make this event a unique and extraordinarily rich genealogical resource.

**Rural Research:** Research in cities involves using a plethora of resources that identify a person almost from year-to-year – city directories, tax lists, detailed maps of property holders or renters, neighborhood school and church records, and nearby funeral home or cemetery records. Can these resources transfer to rural research? Not usually. Rural records are less plentiful and a lot less obvious. Add to the fact that there are fewer resources and the additional chance that natural or manmade tragedies more than likely destroyed a courthouse or some of its records in rural communities, what can we work with in rural family history research?

**Did He Serve? Researching Military Service Records:** Even if your ancestors were too poor to own land or valuable personal belongings, chances are that one or more of them served in some arm of the United States military within the past 200+ years; men as young as 16 or as old as 60 may have participated in the local militia units. However, most who served were between the ages of 18 and 30. Don't overlook military records in your genealogical research. They can reveal vital statistics, ancestor s' locales, health histories, and politics. Some files may even contain original birth, marriage, or death records. Many types of records exist relating to a veteran's military service. This lecture covers compiled service records; bounty land records; pension files; records relating to service (draft records, post or regimental returns, correspondence, muster rolls, etc.); and published indexes to use as starting points in military research.

**Clues in Missouri Migration:** Missouri's unique location in the middle of the United States almost guaranteed migration from the East that would eventually flow through to the West. Today, many Americans trace ancestry to the "Show Me State," but lack clues as to where their ancestors lived before coming to Missouri. This lecture explores the migration paths and geographic roots of settlers and how these previous residences often determined where they settled within Missouri. Many Missourians claim Pennsylvania roots as a result of westward migration. Some early travelers followed Forbes's Road or Braddock's Road through Pittsburgh into the Northwest Territory, perhaps stopping for a few generations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois before journeying on the Ohio River to the Mississippi, and then continuing on that great river to Missouri. Others took overland wagons or stagecoaches west from Baltimore to St. Louis along the National Road, closely following the route of today's Interstate Highway 70. And some, primarily Scots-Irish or early Germans, took a roundabout route from southern Pennsylvania, traversing the Great Valley Road south into Virginia or North Carolina, and later migrating to Tennessee and Kentucky before landing in Missouri. Understanding these migration routes and trends may lead researchers to clues about the possible origins of an ancestor who settled in a specific area of Missouri