This discussion will be about a little project I’ve worked on in my spare time over the last few years. I call it the Armenian Immigration Project. How many people have looked up their relatives using the search tools of this project? How many haven’t? [show of hands]

In this next hour, we’ll cover the project mission and background, what primary sources are included, do a brief demo, discuss some of the things the data tells us, and where I see the project going in the future.
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Project Mission & Background
First of all, what is this project all about? It focuses on Armenian immigration to North America (USA and Canada) in the period prior to 1930. That includes early immigration starting in the middle 1800s through the refugees arriving after the end of World War 1. My intent is to provide a centralized index for finding abstracts of primary source records relating to Armenian immigrants. The key feature is a searchable online database, incorporating seven different types of sources, linking records together, as well as old photos of the people involved.

**Project Mission**

- Abstracts of Primary Source Material for the Study of Armenian Immigration to North America through 1930
  - Centralized index for finding abstracts of primary source records relating to Armenian immigrants
  - Searchable database
    - Queries (lists and links to individual entries)
    - Reports (statistical summaries)
  - Multiple types of primary sources (ship manifests, censuses, deaths, marriage, military, naturalization, and passports)
  - Linkage of records for an individual (with photos)
Why is this project needed? Researchers of Armenian genealogy face many challenges not often encountered by genealogists with western European roots whose ancestors have been in America for several hundred years. There is a rich treasure trove of information from the USA and Canada from the 1600s to the present, much of it now online. There is a lot of useful information contained within the American sources that can help us to learn about our Armenian families. This is especially important as George Aghjayan and others are now starting to uncover Armenian information in previously inaccessible Ottoman sources.
I have one Armenian grandparent – my paternal grandfather Dikran Arslanian, who was from the eastern Ottoman province (or vilayet) of Erzurum. He came through Ellis Island (New York) in 1906, and settled in the Pacific northwest, marrying a French-Canadian woman. They had seven children and eventually moved to Fresno, California. I never met my grandfather, nor did I live near my Armenian relatives. Much of what I learned about my Armenian family came through correspondence in the 1970s with older cousins of my father, two of whom were survivors of the death marches. I was inspired by a fascinating book written by Robert Mirak in 1983, dealing in-depth with Armenian immigration to America.
About 15 years ago, I started abstracting ship manifests for Armenian immigrants from my family’s part of Armenia in Erzurum. Back then, the project consisted of output from large Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. In 2005, I ordered a y-DNA test from Family Tree DNA to start the Armenian DNA Project, focusing on immigrants from Keghi in Erzurum. In 2009, Peter Hrechdakian approached me and asked if he could join me and expand the scope to include all Armenians. Peter, along with Hovann Simonian, did a wonderful job of expanding the DNA project to over 1,200 members and collaborating with other DNA research projects and historical ventures.

The success of that project encouraged me to expand my research of Armenian immigration, as well. I started abstracting ship manifests for all Armenian immigrants, and began incorporating other types of primary sources. Early in 2015, I figured out how to put the information online in a searchable database format, with easy-to-use queries and reporting tools.
Primary Sources
You keep hearing me refer to primary sources. What are they? I define a primary source as an original record (often handwritten) that was created near the time of some event. I work exclusively from images of original sources, mostly online now. In theory, all Armenian immigrants to North America from the middle 1800s onward should appear on one or more ship manifests. Ship manifests are lists of passengers on the steamships bringing people to USA and Canadian seaports (like Ellis Island in New York, as well as a number of others – Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, etc.). Once an Armenian has arrived here, they and their families will also appear in a number of other types of records.

Types of Primary Sources

Definition: an official document created near the time of the event for governmental, religious, or commercial purposes (from original images only)

- **Ship Manifests**
- Censuses
- Military
- Marriages
- Deaths
- Naturalizations
- Passports
By linking these records together, we get a much more complete picture of the individual immigrant. We also learn about connections to other family members and friends from the Old Country. **That is the theme and mission of this project.** In the database I’ve created, I link records together with a field called the Immigrant ID. This is a unique pointer to each individual ship manifest entry. Many immigrants, particularly the men, went back and forth across the ocean multiple times; each entry generated a new Immigrant ID. With the help of several of you in this room, we have abstracted almost 47,000 ship manifest entries. (I figure that there are somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000 entries to be found in this time period, so we are probably a little over halfway through.)
Once someone immigrated to America, key events in their lives were recorded by a number of other document (primary sources). By looking at a number of different documents for an individual, we get a much more complete picture of that person, maybe even a contemporary photo or two. We also learn about their connections to others, relatives, friends and associates.

By comparing information from different sources for an individual, some information is in agreement, some is not. If we see corroboration, we can be reasonably certain it is correct. But why do we see discrepancies, especially with dates and spelling of names?
There are many reasons why information is inconsistent, or just plain wrong. In my opinion, here are some likely explanations. Never assume that a fact is absolutely true, just because you see it written down or have heard it from a family member. Always look for corroboration from independent sources.
Here is a quick review of the different primary sources in the project. I’m not going to go into detail on each one, but will highlight why each is important.

The core source is the ship manifest, since every immigrant (in theory) should be represented on one or more ship manifests. I use these to link all of the other records together (for an individual). They contain a lot of useful information (especially 1907 and later) linking the Old Country to America.
A common myth is that “The immigration official at Ellis Island changed my ancestor’s name”. The Ellis Island officials had nothing to do with the creation of the ship manifest. That was done, in accordance with US immigration law, by clerks of the shipping companies at the port of departure (usually in Europe and the Middle East), often using information sent to them by travel agents selling the tickets. There are many reasons why names were misspelled or changed on the ship manifests, but these occurred well before they ever got to Ellis Island. The only changes I’ve seen on ship manifests (written over the original names) are spellings that more closely resemble standard transliterations of Armenian names to a Latin alphabet (where they were badly mangled in the first place). Most name changes occurred after the immigrant got to America, usually by their choice.
On ship manifests, you’ll see the term Class of Service. Passengers traveled in one of three classes: First-Cabin, Second-Cabin, or Steerage (the lowest class). Around 92% of Armenians traveled in Steerage.
Censuses in USA and Canada occurred every 10 years. I like censuses because they often show the structure of family groups, or (in the case of boardinghouses) men from the same village living together. Keep in mind that quality of the information provided depends on the knowledge of the informant. Be particularly wary of information for large groups of men in boardinghouses.
Military

- Purpose – register men of “fighting age” for possible draft conscription (USA – WW1 & WW2); attestation papers for men joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) (Canada – WW1)
- Created by – local draft/conscription officials
- Value
  - village or town of birth (often)
  - birth date (many are just estimates!)
  - naturalization status
  - occupation (employer), residence address
  - nearest relative and dependents (for WW1, these may be living in the “old country”)

World War 1 and 2 military draft registrations are a great source of the name of the village/town of birth. Some of them also mention the “nearest relative”. WW1 draft registrations (in the USA) are for men born between 1872 and 1900. WW2 (old men’s) draft registrations are for men born between 1877 and 1897.
The most important feature of marriages is that they often give the names of the parents of the bride and groom, in many cases the maiden surnames of the mothers.
Deaths

- Purpose – record death (with cause of death to provide data for public policy decisions)
- Created by – undertaker and physician (in county of death)
- Value
  - names of parents
  - date and place of birth (rarely includes village or town)
  - date, place, and cause of death
  - years in locality, state/province, country (sometimes)
  - names of spouse and informant
  - caution: reliability of information depends upon informant’s knowledge of decedent (long ago)

Death records may give the names of the parents, including the mother’s maiden name. Keep in mind that the information given about birth date and place and parents’ names are often incorrect, only as good as the informant’s knowledge.
Naturalizations

- **Purpose** – apply for citizenship (USA)
- **Created by** – clerk at local courthouse
- **Value**
  - details about immigration (helps locate ship manifest)
  - village or town of birth (often) and birth date
  - photo! (starting in early 1930s)
  - name of spouse with marriage date and place
  - names of children with dates and places of birth
  - **caution**: immigration details (date and name of ship) are often incorrect; should be used for guidance to narrow down search for ship manifest

Naturalization records are very important. They often give the village/town of birth and can help you find the ship manifest. Starting in the early 1930s, the Declaration of Intention document provided a photo of the applicant.
Passports were issued to USA citizens going overseas (or to their wives and children being repatriated after the end of WW1). Like naturalization records, they often give the village/town of birth and can help you find the ship manifest. The best thing they provide are photos starting in 1915!
Demonstration of Queries & Reports
There is a main web site home page that provides a detailed description of the project and its primary sources.

There is also a launch page for access to the online database. On that page are links to queries, which present lists and links to individual entries (abstracts of primary source records), as well as reports (which are statistical summaries of the information).

Before doing a live demo, let’s review two important concepts: standardized surnames and hierarchy of place names.
One of the most challenging aspects of searching for Armenians in historical records is the variability in the spelling of personal names. There are many reasons why names are spelled so many different ways (which we won’t go into here). Even members of the same family spell the names differently. What I’ve done in this project is grouped surnames together, based on the phonetic pronunciation, a common root, or reverting an anglicized name back to its Armenian or Turkish form. Then I’ve given a standard label to each group of names. That’s not to say that the standard label is the only correct spelling. For example, here are just some of the different ways we’ve seen of spelling Tracy’s family name of Grjigian.

**Standardized Surnames**

- extreme variability in spelling of surnames in primary records
- defining a “correct” spelling is problematic, even within the same family
- Standardized Surname is simply a label given to a group of phonetically similar surnames, or converting an anglicized name back to its Armenian equivalent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerjigian</th>
<th>Grdjigan</th>
<th>Gurghikian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghirjghan</td>
<td>Grjjkian</td>
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<td>Ghourghikian</td>
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<td>Girigian [?]</td>
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<td>Kourdikian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gourghigian</td>
<td>Gurdjigan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grjigian =
Understanding the geography and administrative structure of the Ottoman and Russian empires is important when researching Armenian genealogy. Part of the challenge is that borders and names have changed frequently, even in the past couple of hundred years. For the purpose of this project, I have standardized on the names and borders in place at the time of the start of WW1. For simplicity, I refer to the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East as Turkey, and the Russian Empire in the Caucasus as Russia. The historical boundaries of Armenia have spanned both empires. (Vahe will cover this in much more detail.)

Most of the Armenian immigrants to America (about 97%) prior to 1930 came from the former Ottoman Empire, so I’ve organized the place names of Turkey according to the Ottoman administrative structure. Let’s see how that compares to the USA and Canada. At the top of the hierarchy is the vilayet, similar to a state or province in America. Each vilayet was divided into several sanjaks. Each sanjak was further subdivided into kazas. There was even a sub-level within the kaza.

The structure of place names in this project for Turkey consists of four elements: country, vilayet, kaza, and town/village. If the town or village is of a different name than the kaza, I will put it in parentheses after the kaza name.

Note the that Ottoman names were often redundant within the hierarchy. For example, the

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### Hierarchy of Place Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ottoman</th>
<th>USA/Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vilayet</td>
<td>State/Province, California, Erzurum, Ankara, Sivas, Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjak</td>
<td>(San Joaquin Valley), Erzurum, Kayseri, Sivas, Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaza</td>
<td>County, Tulare, Keghi, Erevan, Sivas, Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahiye</td>
<td>Township, Grosi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town/Village</td>
<td>Town/Village, Yetem, Sergevill, Tomarza, Sivas, Van</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Changing administrative divisions and boundaries
- Used structure and boundaries as of just prior to WW1
- Ottoman Empire = “Turkey”; Russian Empire = “Russia”

Keghi (Sergevill), Erzurum, Turkey
Erevan (Tomarza), Ankara, Turkey
Kars (Sarikamish), Russia
Brantford, ON, Canada
Yetem, CA, USA
term Sivas could refer to the town, its kaza, its sanjak, or its vilayet. The same goes for Van, Adana, Erzurum, Bitlis, and others. How do you know which element in the hierarchy it refers to? When in doubt, I assumed the highest element. Someone born in Tomarza could give his birth place as Tomarza, Everek, Kayseri, Ankara, Turkey, or Armenia, each of which would be correct.
Here is a map from 1899 showing these administrative divisions.
You can see the vilayets of Ankara (to the left) and Sivas (to the right) with the borders enclosed in red lines, divided into sanjaks (green lines), and kazas (light brown lines).
The launch point for accessing the database is the Queries & Reports page. Let’s go there now.

Each section header (highlighted in yellow) relates to a primary source, with the number of abstracted entries shown. For example, we’ve abstracted 46,846 entries from the Ship Manifests. For each primary source, there are queries and reports. A query presents a list of entries and allows you to select an entry to view the detail (with a photo included on some). A report is a statistical summary.

You’ll note that five photos appear at the top of the page. Every time you refresh this page, five new photos from the repository of over 800 photos will be randomly selected to appear. You can click on a photo, which will take you to an entry for that person. We look at the Photo Gallery in a bit.

Let’s start with the Ship Manifests by selecting the link for the query By Destination Date. [Click the link.]

All query pages will have common elements:

- a description of the query and primary source and how to use it
- drop-down dialog boxes to select entries
table of entries

To the left of each entry is a little magnifying glass symbol. By clicking on this symbol, you will be able to view the the detailed abstract for that entry. Some entries will have links to other entries for the same individuals.

Let’s look at entries for the destination year (arrival date) of 1920. [Go to Destination Year drop-down box and select 1920.]

This shows all entries abstracted so far for ships arriving in America in 1920 (4,129 in all), sorted in order by destination date. At the top of the table are 20 Armenians arriving at New York (Ellis Island) on 6 January 1920 aboard the S. S. La Touraine, all traveling in Steerage.

Within each destination year, we can also look at a particular surname. Let’s look for Arslanians in 1920. [Select “Arslanian” in the drop-down box entitled Last Name (Std.).]

There are 29 entries in 1920 relating to the surname Arslanian. Note that it includes entries for passengers with other surnames. Those entries are included because an Arslanian is included in one of the three roles. Let’s look at this one for Haiganouche Tetezian, who arrived on the S. S. Mauretania on 23 October 1920 with Araxi and Sahag Arslanian. [Click the magnifying glass.]

This detailed entry screen shows all of the field abstracted from that line (row) of the ship manifest. Haiganouche’s photo is included, as well (from another source). We can see that she was joining H. (Harabet) Arslanian, who was her sister Araxi’s new husband. (Harabet’s nephew Sahag Arslanian had gone to Aleppo to bring them to America.) At the bottom of this detail page, we can see entries from other records in the database relating to Haiganouche Tetezian. She was found in the 1930 and 1940 censuses (as Haiganouche, or Helen, Mouradian). She is mentioned as the nearest relative in WW2 draft registration entries for Harabet Arslanian and Samuel Demirdjian Mouradian (her husband, from Sivas). Let’s look at the Highland Park, MI marriage record for her and Samuel. [Click on magnifying glass to the left of the marriage entry, then backspace to return to the ship manifest detail record.] We can also see that Haiganouche and Samuel had an infant son who died in 1923.

Now let’s see what we have on Harabet. He has two Immigrant ID links, one for an arrival in 1901 and another for a later arrival in 1909. Let’s click on the 1909 arrival.

This is the abstract of fields from Harabet’s 1909 ship manifest. We can see that 18 other Armenian immigrants joined him in America between 1903 and 1920, most of them from his kaza of Keghi in Erzurum. Here are his entries from the 1910 through 1940 censuses, military draft registrations for WW1 and WW2, and his marriage to Araxi Tetezian in 1920. Remember, we can click on the magnifying glass to go to any one of these entries. Let’s go to his WW1 draft registration.
He listed his sister-in-law Osgouhi Maloian as his nearest relative (at the same address). His first wife Hazou Maloian was left behind in Turkey, a victim of the genocide.

Notice that we have linked from entry to entry to explore the relationships between these individuals. By clicking the “Return to Query” button, we can return to the original query. [Click it.] This takes us back to the query Search Ship Manifests - By Destination Date. Now let’s look at a different query into the Ship Manifests. [At top of page, select query By Last Name (Std.), All Roles.]

This next query (By Last Name (Std.), All Roles) is a surname index to anyone found in a ship manifest, whether they were a passenger, the person left behind in the old country, or the person they were joining in America. Let’s look at the surname Kakligian.

There are 158 ship manifest entries so far relating to Kakligian (obviously many different spellings). One of these is Mamigon Kakligian’s 1912 entry on his way to Granite City, Illinois. Let’s look. At the bottom on this ship manifest page are many other entries relating to Mamigon, including . . . the marriage of his daughter Heranoush (Helen) to Yervant (Edward) Grjigian (one of Tracy’s relatives).

Okay, we will now return to the original query and return to the original launch page. (Notice that five new photos have appeared. Let’s click one.) [Do that, then backspace to return.]

Let’s now take a quick look at a Ship Manifests report, Summary by Joining Address. [Click that link.] This report summarizes where Armenian immigrants first went when they came to America. Many of them subsequently moved elsewhere. New York and Massachusetts are at the top of the list. We can drill down further to see how this breaks out by city or town. Click on the Detail by Town? check box and then Refresh View. Notice how Providence, RI jumps up to number two. [Return to Project Reports & Queries page.]

Back to Project Reports & Queries page . . . Each of the seven primary sources have their own queries and reports links. Notice that there is a section entitled Combined. What is this?

First, we have a photo gallery of all the photos I’ve collected so far, mostly from naturalizations records (starting in the early 1930s) and passport applications (starting in 1915). I can also include an old photo from another source, as long as I have a ship manifest entry to attached it to. If you find your relative in the Ship Manifests database and would like their photograph attached, please send it to me in an e-mail. (I am looking for “head shots” taken before 1950. Send me what you have and I can crop it.) [Click on Photo Gallery link to show the page, then backspace to return.] Under each photo, there will be a link to the record it is attached to.

Also in the Combined section are three queries. These queries pull entries together from all of the primary sources. These are the queries I use most often in my own research. Let’s briefly look at each of them.
First - the query By Last Name (Std.), All Roles. Across the seven primary sources included in this project, there are 18 roles identified. This queries allows you to search, by standardized last name, for anyone included in the project, wherever they are referenced. [Click the link.] There are, for example, 903 unique entries relating to Arslanian. The column entitled Database tells what primary source they came from. [Scroll down a few pages.] What if you don’t see your surname in the drop-down box? That is probably because I standardized it to another name. That’s why I included the Find a Std. Name function. Let’s click on that.

On the Std. Name Lookup page, there is a drop-down box called “Last Name”. If we click on it, you will find a complete list of every surname in the database across all primary sources, exactly as they were spelled (or misspelled) in the original document. [Click on the drop-down box.] Let’s pick Gerjekian. [Then push the button below it show what standardized name(s) it is mapped to.]

This returns us to the By Last Name (Std.), All Roles query page. You can see all of the different spellings of the last name included in this grouping. I am continually refining the groupings and may even change the spelling of the standardized name (or label). I might split the grouping up or lump similar-sounding groupings together.

The second query in the Combined section is “By Origin Place”. [Click the link at the top of the page.] It allows you to find anyone by their place of origin, be it birth place, last residence, etc., across all primary sources. Let’s see who was from the village of Chomakhnlou. [Drill down by vilayet, then kaza.] Then entries are listed by standardized last name. Or we can look at all of the villages in the kaza of Everek.

The third Combined query is called “By Street Address”. You can search for a particular street address in the USA or Canada to find any reference to that address, across all primary sources. [Click the link at the top of the page.] Let’s look for people living in Granite City, IL. Remember that friends and relatives coming to America from the home villages or towns in Turkey or Russia would often live in the same house or neighborhood.

This concludes today’s demonstration of the project’s online database application. There are many more queries and reports. Please take the time to explore on your own.
Observations & Findings
This first chart shows the demographic profile of Armenian immigrants to America in each year from 1900 through 1923, broken down by sex and age (adults over 18 and minors). Prior to 1908, you see slightly around 55% men over age 18 (dark blue), with a decent mix of women (dark red), boys (light blue), and girls (light pink). With the Young Turk revolution of 1908 and the Adana massacre of 1909, the mix changed predominately to adult men. This continued until the start of WW1 in 1914. Overseas travel from Turkey for Armenians was severely constrained during the war; the relative percentages in this time period were based on much lower absolute numbers, and were primarily people who had left Turkey before the war (and genocide) for Europe or Russia. Once the war ended and travel to America resumed in 1919, you see a huge demographic shift to women and children. The few men in the mix are mostly those who were in America when the war started, going back to Turkey to bring back their surviving family members or new brides.
Next, we can see where immigrants were born, by country and vilayet. Only 2.3% were born in the part of Armenia in the Russian Empire. (Many more would come in the decades after the end of WW2.) The vilayet of Mamuretulaziz contributed the most immigrants, with many of those coming from the city of Harput and nearby villages in its kaza.
This colored bar chart is interesting, in that it shows that Armenian communities in different parts of America have their own unique demographic makeups in terms of birth place. Philadelphia is comprised heavily of those from the vilayet of Mamuretulaziz; Wayne County, Michigan (Detroit, Highland Park, and Dearborn) has the most from Erzurum, and California’s San Joaquin Valley (Fresno and outlying farming towns) has many born in Bitlis. And where did most of the Armenians from Russia settle? In Los Angeles, California.
Where in America did Armenian immigrants list as the destination on their ship manifests? (Keep in mind that many later moved elsewhere after arriving.) Most (56%) went initially to the states of New York and Massachusetts.
Over 20% went to New York City. Providence and the Boston area are also quite high on the list.
Many listed as their destination particular street addresses that were large boardinghouses. Almost a full percent went to 98 Common Street in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Even more (almost 2%) went to the various Malleable Iron Company locations in Troy/Watervliet, E. St. Louis, Detroit, and southern Ontario.
Birth dates are one of those problem areas in Armenian genealogy. When comparing different early primary source records for an individual, you will rarely see consistency in the birth date. Did these immigrants really know their exact birth dates? To answer this, I looked at the 7,500+ records in the Military database, and created a histogram showing the distribution of birth days across the month. If truly random, you would expect to see a fairly consistent distribution of birth days between 1 and 28, with less between 29 and 31. What I found instead was a huge spike at day 15, with lesser spikes at 1, 5, 10, 20, and 25. These men, or the clerks recording the information, were clearly rounding the days to the 15th, the 1st, or a multiple of 5. If someone only knew they were born sometime in the month of March, that got rounded to 15 March. (Maybe that is an artifact of an instruction given to the draft registrars in their training.)
We can tease a lot more interesting information from the data. (You can download .csv file of the database tables yourselves and do your own analysis.) I found it interesting that about 9% of the Armenian men in the draft registration had blue or gray eyes. I was also struck by how many times some of the men traveled back and forth across the Atlantic.

Other Tidbits

- Many men went back and forth between America and the Middle East multiple times (some 5+, especially businessmen)
- Eye color: 91.0% brown, 8.9% blue or gray, 0.1% green (based on 7,500 draft applications – males only)
- Many of the kazas and towns in Turkey were composed of a mix of Armenians, Assyrians, Kurds, Turks, others; before WW1, they traveled together, often going to the same address, and referred to each other as friends
Moving Forward
So where do we go from here? I’ve been working on this for about 15 years, not counting my own family genealogy (which I started about 45 years ago). We are just scratching the surface, only about halfway through abstracting ship manifests prior to 1930. Many of the other primary sources like censuses, military draft registrations, deaths, and marriages have been abstracted for only a few geographies (areas of my own personal interest). I will continue to drive content into these databases, but significant progress requires that this be team effort. Some individuals in this room have already graciously contributed their time to abstracting records for this project. I would like to see people with the time, inclination, research experience, and basic computer skills adopt a geography or community and primary source and periodically send their abstracts to me for inclusion into the database. For example, someone could take Philadelphia and “own” the abstraction of draft registrations for WW1 and WW2; or death records through 1963. I’ve already built standardized Excel spreadsheets for capturing abstracts from each primary source.

Photos really make the names, dates, and place come alive. These were real people. I’d like to attach many more photos to these records (pre-1950 “head shots”).

Finally, the structure allows for this to be expanded beyond 1930 and to other countries where we can get access to primary source records (the images) online.
Thanks very much for your time today. I hope it has been a useful discussion. If you have any other questions or feedback, or would like to contribute, please look me up. My e-mail address is on the front of this presentation, in case you’d like to send me an e-mail.