The Wingfoot Clan Newsletters

By Joanne O’Dell, Librarian

The Special Collections Division, collaborating with Archival Services University Libraries, The University of Akron, completed a project to preserve and make available many of the Goodyear employee newsletters. The Wingfoot Clan, Akron Edition and the Wingfoot Clan, Aircraft Edition were published in Akron and contain a wealth of information about both Goodyear and the community.

Each title was microfilmed from the start of its publication, 1912 for the Akron Edition and 1941 for the Aircraft Edition, through 1969. The 1918 issues of the Akron Edition were too fragile to film so those were not included in the project. Copies of the film will be available from both the library and the University of Akron.

World War II era issues were also added to www.SummitMemory.org. Digital images were created from the film and loaded into the database. Each issue has been subjected to optical character recognition (OCR) software so it can be searched. Special Collections Division Manager, (continued on page 2)
Wingfoot (continued)

Judy James searched for her family and found an announcement of her parents’ engagement in 1942. You can search the newsletters from the advanced search page at http://www.summitmemory.org/cdm4/search.php. Select the Wingfoot Clan Newsletters from the search specific collections box. You can also browse the digitized issues at http://www.summitmemory.org/cdm4/browse.php.

Because Goodyear was so big and so important in Akron, the newsletters are like any small town newspaper. They are a goldmine of information - both for local historians and genealogists. We owe many thanks to Archival Services for providing the source material and to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for permission to reproduce it. As funding becomes available, we hope to make additional years available online.

New Class for Beginners in African American Genealogy

Special Collections presents Getting Started in African American Genealogy - a new two-hour class for beginners in genealogy who have a specific interest in African American ancestral research. In addition to learning basic research methods and common sources used by all genealogists, participants will learn about records specific to African Americans and challenges to researchers with African American ancestors. Space is limited. To sign-up, please contact the appropriate location.

Odom Branch (330.434.8726)
Wednesday, January 27, 6 pm
Monday, February 22, 6 pm

Maple Valley Branch (330.864.5721)
Thursday, January 28, 6 pm

Main Library (330.643.9030)
Tuesday, February 9, 6:30 pm
Tuesday, March 9, 6:30 pm

Highland Square Branch (330.376.2927)
Tuesday, February 23, 6 pm

The Jennings School

By Michael Elliott, Public Service Assistant

Rev. Isaac Jennings was a visionary. The aptly named “father and founder of the Akron school system,” Jennings imagined a place where all children would be afforded the chance to attend school and obtain an education – not just those whose parents could pay tuition. The foresight of Jennings and other like minded Akron citizens of his era ultimately resulted in the “Akron School Plan.” This original document outlining a classification, grading and funding system proved so successful that its framework was adopted in 1853 by Ohio to be implemented by local school systems across the state. Moreover, the template proved to be so workable that several other states followed suit in subsequent years.

On May 14, 1846, a public meeting was held on the subject and a committee formed to consider making changes to the educational system as it then existed and to put forth any proposals in writing. Over the next few months, the committee completed its assignment and at another meeting held on November 21, 1846, the following recommendations were in essence, made:

- Creation of one school district in Akron providing free education for all children
- Direct election by popular vote of school board members
- Build primary schools as needed across the city
- Support/funding of the local schools through the taxation of property.

Of these, the most controversial plank in the newly proposed system was the funding that was provided by the direct taxation of the owners of real estate (a levy), a formula which exists to this day. As might be imagined, this formula proved to be hugely unpopular with larger property owners without school age children, a sentiment which still survives. Nevertheless support for the committee’s report was such that several influential Akron citizens (including Harvey B. Spelman, the future father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller) were assigned the task
of securing the necessary legislation to make it official. Shortly thereafter, a bill was introduced to the Ohio legislature which approved the plan on February 8, 1847.

Immediately after receiving approval from the state legislature, a building site was purchased on Mill St. between Summit and Prospect streets comprising nearly three acres. An ordinary frame structure was hurriedly built there, and from 1847 through 1852, the district’s children were taught there. This original building proved to be woefully inadequate in both space and quality. The *Summit County Beacon* of March 28, 1849 pronounced it of an “unsuitable character” for scholars. Clearly a new building was needed, but there were not sufficient funds available for construction. The two choices then available were to either suspend operations of the area schools for at least one year or levying an additional tax, a course that was eventually taken after considerable discussion.

The cornerstone for the new school was placed August 18, 1851 with former mayor and master mason Lucius Bierce performing the honors. Construction proceeded slowly, but the new building was opened and dedicated on October 13, 1853. The school was originally designed to accommodate a maximum of 300 students with six teachers and a principal in attendance but due to the increasing population of the city Akron, two substantial wings were added to the main structure in 1867, and over the next few years, two frame annexes had been built on the property. Early on, to keep the site somewhat secure and to be more aesthetically pleasing, shade trees were planted and a substantial stone retaining wall was built along Summit St. The other three sides of the property were enclosed by a high wooden board fence.

Although other elementary schools were shortly afterwards constructed, the Jennings building functioned as the only public school in Akron offering secondary instruction from 1853 through 1885 until the opening of the Akron (later Central) High school. For the first few years after being built, the high school students received instruction on the top floor, the intermediate grades on the ground floor and the primary grades in the basement. After the new high school was opened in 1886, the Jennings building was used strictly as an elementary school through the 1895 school year.

After the structure’s use as a school was finished, the idea was briefly entertained by the school board to refurbish the building and offer it for sale to anyone wanting to use it as a place of business. Nothing came of this, probably because of the finite amount of space the structure offered and the building’s somewhat advanced state of decay. It subsequently sat abandoned and unused - the haunt of vagrants and used as an informal clubhouse by gangs of neighborhood boys. The chairman of the school board in November of 1896 went so far as to refer to the premises as a “den of iniquity.” Eventually, bids were taken for the demolition of the school and work began to this effect on September 17, 1900. By November, the old building had been totally razed. Shortly afterwards, the slope of the property was cut down and graded for use as a rail yard and freight depot by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new property owner. In short order, the elevation of the property was reduced to such an extent that it was necessary to build a 200 foot viaduct for Prospect St. to its intersection with the concurrently under construction Mill St. viaduct. The abutments of this viaduct on the north side of the Jennings School site where Prospect St. abruptly ends can still be seen.

Today, the site of the old place is nothing more than a parking lot. Abandoned by the railroad, the site
was quickly converted into parking for the Quaker Square Hotel and shopping complex. Recently acquired by the University, on any given day, hundreds of cars can be found parked there. Hurried University students come and go not imagining the history associated with the site.

And what of Isaac Jennings? Immediately after the Ohio legislature approved the “Akron school law” in 1847, he married and relocated to Stamford, Connecticut, still filling the office of a Congregational Minister. Later, he relocated to Bennington, Vermont, continuing his lifelong calling as a Pastor and where he died in 1887. Today, he is still honored in Akron, lending his name to the Jennings Middle School.

**Summit Memory Updates**

The [Wingfoot Clan Newsletters Collection](#) contains searchable issues of the *Wingfoot Clan Akron Edition* from 1939-1946 and the *Wingfoot Clan Aircraft Edition* from 1941-1945. These genealogically rich newsletters were contributed by [Archival Services University Libraries, The University of Akron](#).

The [Rubber Division, ACS Oral History Series](#) includes interviews with scientists, engineers, publishers, and executives from both industry and academia who have made significant contributions to rubber science and technology and, in many cases, to the growth of Akron. The [Rubber Division of the American Chemical Society](#) contributed this collection.

The [Sports and Leisure from Stan Hywet Hall & Gardens Collection](#) includes 125 images of the Seiberling family and friends. This collection was contributed by [Stan Hywet Hall & Gardens](#).

The [Barberton Public Library](#) has contributed another collection. The [Barberton Churches Collection](#) contains images of historic churches in Barberton, Ohio.

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**Class Surveys**

*By Jane Gramlich, Librarian*

If you’ve ever taken a genealogy class with us, you know that we ask you to fill out an evaluation form to help us as we develop new classes. We really do read them and consider your comments! We appreciate all the positive reviews and think about how we might implement some of your suggestions.

Two of the most consistent requests are more individualized help and more practice/computer time. We are working on ways to address this. Because everybody’s genealogy is different, and class attendees can be at very different stages in their research, our classes are general overviews of a particular approach to research. The goal is to show you what’s available, demonstrate examples, and encourage you to use those examples in your own search. Remember, if you need guidance finding or navigating through a Web site or database when you’re at home, give us a call. We will be happy to try to find it or walk you through it. If you use our computers during regular hours in Special Collections, we can often take more time to help than in a class situation where there is a lot of material to be covered.

Other common survey requests are for classes focusing on African American genealogy and international records. Eastern Europe, Germany and Ireland are among specific overseas regions requested. We have just developed *Getting Started in African American Genealogy* and will be offering sessions in 2010. International genealogy can be a very murky, difficult area, due to fewer and harder-to-obtain published records, cultural differences, and language barriers. To address this, one idea we are considering is bringing in experts as speakers to discuss this topic.

Stay tuned…we promise we’ll do our best. In the meantime, thank you for all your valuable input.
John F. Seiberling Collection

By Mary Plazo, Librarian

In the summer of 2008, the Special Collections Division was given permission to obtain a large collection of slides, photographs and other items that belonged to Mr. John Frederick Seiberling. John F. Seiberling (1918-2008) was born in Akron, Ohio. He received degrees from Harvard University and Columbia Law School, as well as an award for his service in World War II.

In addition to his many accomplishments as a United States Congressman (1971-1987), conservationist, and law school professor, John Seiberling was an avid photographer and environmental steward. Mr. Seiberling took literally thousands of photographs during his personal and professional travels. It has been said that Mr. Seiberling’s photographs were influential in swaying legislators to vote for the conservation issues that he supported.

Of his many accomplishments there were two that were among his most well-known. One of them was his major effort in 1974 to create and preserve what is now known as the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The second was his work and support in passing legislation for the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 which protected over 100 million acres of federal lands in Alaska. We feel very privileged to have this collection and are pleased that we are able to share it with the public.

John F. Seiberling: Through His Lens

To honor Mr. Seiberling and his artistic as well as politically driven photography, we are having a small exhibit of selected images from his slide collection here at the library. This exhibit will be on display from December 8, 2009 through February 2010. It will focus on four areas of Mr. Seiberling’s travels: The Cuyahoga Valley National Park, The Alaska Lands, Around the United States, and International Travels. This exhibit will demonstrate the true talent and photographic eye that Mr. Seiberling possessed when capturing a moment. It will also show how he was able to persuade so many in Congress about the importance of protecting and preserving our parks and wilderness areas.

Without John F. Seiberling and his efforts, we might never have been able to enjoy the incredible park system in Northeast Ohio, nor many other natural wonders in the United States that we can still see and appreciate today.

The Honorable John Frederick Seiberling during a visit to Yakutat, Alaska in the 1970s. Yakutat is a fishing village on Monti Bay in the Gulf of Alaska.

From the John F. Seiberling Collection.
Early Summit County Death Records on Ancestry

By Iris Bolar, Librarian

In partial fulfillment of the goal of the Probate Division of the Summit County Common Pleas Court to digitize thousands of the county’s vital records, death records for Summit County (1870-1908) are now accessible through Ancestry.com and Ancestry Library Edition. The completed project will eventually include digital access to pre-1908 birth records and marriage records from 1840 to 1980. A free, searchable name index is also planned to link the public to the records from the Probate Court’s Web site. The Probate Division was awarded a grant in 2008 by the National Association of Government Archive and Records Administrators for the project. The $150,000 grant was sponsored by Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.

These early death records are divided into three volumes with indexes: 1870–1891, 1892–1901, and 1902-1908. Currently, the records are not searchable and may only be browsed. Early records were kept in ledgers rather than certificates, and the information found within them includes: name of deceased, date of death, marital status, age, place of death, place of birth, occupation, names of parents (when deceased is an infant without a name), race, cause of death, place of residence, and occasionally, additional remarks.

Some information on Ohio deaths for the years 1908-1932, 1938-1944, and 1958-2002 has been available through Ancestry for some time, and free access to digitized Ohio death certificates from December 20, 1908 through 1953 is available through FamilySearch Labs at http://labs.familysearch.org.

Beginning Native American Genealogy Research

By Cheri Goldner, Librarian

Researching your Native American ancestry begins the same way that any solid genealogical research does—by starting with yourself and working backward. If you follow this approach, you’ll stand a much better chance of discovering the four facts that you should know about a person before you begin looking for them in Native American resources: the person’s name, the name of his or her federally-recognized tribe, approximately when the person lived, and the state or territory in which the person lived. Gathering even these basic facts may involve some research.

Some Native American ancestors may have had only one name up until the Indian census rolls began in 1885, when a surname or a new English version of the name may have been assigned. It may be very difficult to prove your relationship to anyone on an Indian census roll if your family has not kept well documented information.

If you don’t already know the name of your ancestor’s tribe, there are historical sources that may help you. If you know where your ancestor lived, John R. Swanton’s The Indian Tribes of North America may be useful, as it provides information about the tribes, sub-tribes, bands, etc. that lived in each state. Another source to try is Frederick W. Hodge’s Handbook of American Indians, which describes over 800 tribes of the United States. Both of these volumes are available at the library.

Determining when your Native American ancestor lived can also be a little tricky, but should be easier when you start with yourself and work backwards. As a general rule, you can subtract 20 years from your birth date to determine that of your parents and so on until you reach your ancestor. That will give you an idea of which U.S. population schedules to search. Of course, if your Native American ancestor maintained a formal affiliation with his or her tribe, he or she likely will not appear in the U.S. federal census population schedules but rather in the Indian census rolls kept by the government agent.
responsible for that reservation. Still, you should try searching the U.S. population schedules. Individuals who identified themselves as Indian should have “Ind.” or “In.” in the color or race column. 

Finding where your ancestor lived can also be challenging. Tribes moved freely across North America, and many moved according to the season. In the early 19th century, particularly after the Indian Removal Act of 1830, many more were relocated by the federal government. While removal can make finding your ancestor more difficult, the government kept extensive records of removal activities and the reservation population, and these sources can be a wealth of information once you know where to look for them.

Once you have identified your Native American ancestor’s name, tribe, approximate dates and location, you’ll be ready to search for specific Native American resources. These may be federal records, tribal records or miscellaneous records within state or regional repositories.

Federal records include the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indian agent reports, Indian census rolls, tribal enrollment records (the legal tribal records of those who have met membership requirements), allotment records, annuity payroll records, court records, estate files, Indian hospital and health records, Indian school records, land claims material, maps, photographs, and government documents.

The most accessible of these federal resources are the Indian census rolls, original images of which are available in Ancestry’s “U.S. Indian Census Schedules, 1885-1940” database. Pay particular attention to the so-called “transitional census” lists, those lists, usually dating from 1880-1890, that provide both the Indian and English names of an individual. By 1890, most Indian census lists provide only the English name. Ancestry has over 20 additional Native American resources among its holdings, though many are specific to a certain tribe or geographic area. You may search the Ancestry card catalog for the terms “Indian” or “Native American” to learn more about them.

Many of the other federal resources pertaining to Native American research are housed in the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA), either in Washington D.C. or one of its regional facilities across the county. NARA’s Record Group #75 or RG 75, contains the historical records of the BIA, and there are a number of finding aids for this record group, as well as general information on Native American resources, at www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/.

Some federal resources may only be available at the regional BIA office responsible for that tribe. The BIA site at www.bia.gov has lists and a map that will help you determine which region and agency serves which tribes. Most BIA offices do not keep individual Indian records, and the BIA does not maintain a national registry, so they likely won’t be able to do a quick lookup for you. If you contact a BIA field office to request information, be prepared to give the name of the tribe, the name(s) and birth dates of ancestor(s), and relationships. You must provide specific information, otherwise field offices (and other institutions) probably cannot provide much useful information. The “Document Library” portion of the BIA site includes links to a “Guide to Tracing Your American Indian Ancestry,” as well as
a tribal leaders directory that can be helpful when writing the tribe.

Indian tribal headquarters likely will not have the staff and resources to handle genealogical research, so it is important that you do as much research as you can before contacting them. It is also recommended that you contact the BIA office that serves the tribe in addition to the tribe itself. When you do contact the tribe, provide as much information as you can and be as specific as you can in your request. Among the tribal records that may be available are tribal business records, cemetery records, church records, court records, and newspapers. Other tribal records may be available at Indian historical and genealogical societies.

In addition to searching federal and tribal resources, you may also want to check the holdings of state or regional repositories like libraries, archives and historical societies for information on your Native American ancestor. They may have records within their holdings, such as correspondence, journals, photographs, published histories, theses or dissertations, microfilm or oral histories, which can shed light on your ancestor or at least his or her tribe. For example, Cecelia Svinth Carpenter, whose book *How to Research American Indian Blood Lines* was consulted in writing this article, found information on her great-grandfather, a Hudson’s Bay Company employee, among the company’s papers in a research library collection.

Special Collections has some Native American genealogy manuals, including Carpenter’s book, in our collection to help you get started. You should also consult the Native American genealogy information on the NARA and BIA sites, as well as those on general genealogy Web sites like accessgenealogy.com and Cyndi’s List.

When you’ve reached the point where you’re ready to begin working with the Native American resources, we have a small collection of published tribal records that may be helpful to you, and we can help you find the sources available within our subscriptions databases. In addition to the Ancestry sources mentioned above, Footnote.com, a database available through the library, also provides access to the Indian census rolls from 1885-1940, as well as to a variety of Cherokee sources, a Ratified Indian Treaties database, and a small collection of photographs taken by Frank A. Rinehart, an Omaha, Nebraska commercial photographer commissioned to photograph the 1898 Indian Congress.

Researching your Native American ancestor will most likely involve a fair amount of traditional genealogy research – correspondence, microfilm, etc. – but the more effort you put into it, the more you will learn.

**Summit County Receives Two State History Awards**

*By Judy James, Division Manager*

Each year, the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums (OAHSM) recognizes Ohio museums, historical societies, libraries, and individuals that have contributed to the preservation of Ohio’s history. On October 4, the Summit Memory Project, www.SummitMemory.org, was the recipient of an Outstanding Achievement Award for Outreach at an awards ceremony at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus.

Affiliated with the Ohio Historical Society, the membership of OAHSM consists of organizations devoted to the preservation of local history in the state of Ohio. It offers workshops, networking, consultation services, and a lending library for its membership. On behalf of all of our Summit Memory partners, Special Collections is proud to receive this award.

Also receiving an award was Ruth Wright Clinefelter, who was recognized for Outstanding Individual Achievement for her dedication and contribution to local history projects and organizations in Summit County. Ruth has provided countless hours of service to the Summit County Historical Society, Cascade Locks Park Association, and the Akron Women’s History Project, among others. Ruth’s historic Summit County postcard collection is one of the most-viewed exhibits in the Summit Memory Project.
Family History Fun at Our Lady of the Elms

The students of Ms. Simms’ fifth grade class at Our Lady of the Elms are learning that history can be fun. Each year, Ms. Simms, along with Campus Library Media Specialist and devoted family historian Tim DeFrange, present a unit on family history. Students conduct interviews with family members, collect photographs and memorabilia, and create lovely binders to preserve their hard work. The project concludes with a tea for family members where the students share their work. Special Collections is pleased to announce that the fifth grade class of 2009 has presented copies of each of their binders to the library where they will be preserved for future descendants of these young family history sleuths.

Appalachian Ancestors Program

On Saturday, November 7, Special Collections, in conjunction with the Summit County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, hosted Discovering Your Appalachian Ancestors, an all-day workshop on researching West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky ancestors. Local film producer and West Virginia native Mari-Lynn Evans began the day with an inspiring discussion about Appalachia and the importance of preserving not only its rich culture, but also its land and environment. Certified genealogist Barbara Vines Little followed with an overview of West Virginia resources, as well as a fascinating talk on the French and Indian War and how it influenced settlement patterns in Virginia and West Virginia. The afternoon was devoted to Kentucky research, with certified genealogist, Jana Sloan Broglin, who presented an informative talk on Kentucky records and another on Kentucky wills and estates. Susan Scouras of the West Virginia Department of Culture and History provided demonstrations and tips for using the digitized West Virginia vital records database, a goldmine for West Virginia researchers. Special Collections thanks all of our speakers, as well as the almost 100 attendees who made the day a resounding success.
Finding Your Immigrant Ancestors
Saturday, February 13, 10 am – noon OR
Saturday, February 13, 2 – 4 pm
Most of us will find immigrant ancestors somewhere in our family tree. Join staff from the Special Collections Division for a discussion of identifying immigrant ancestors and locating passenger lists and naturalization records. As we will be using electronic resources, basic computer skills are recommended. This workshop meets in Computer Lab 2 – First Floor, Main Library. For more information and to sign up, contact the Special Collections Division, 330.643.9030 or speccollections@akronlibrary.org.

Branching Out: Second Steps in Genealogy Research
Tuesday, February 16, 6:30 – 8:30 pm
A detailed continuation of Getting Started in Family History, this class is geared toward those who have already done some research. Participants will learn what to expect when working with vital records and obituaries, and basic search strategies for finding them in both online and traditional sources. This workshop meets in Meeting Room 1 – Main Library. For more information and to sign up, contact the Special Collections Division, 330.643.9030 or speccollections@akronlibrary.org.

Introduction to Internet Genealogy
Tuesday, March 2, 6:30 – 8:30 pm
Overwhelmed by the abundance of genealogy information on the Internet? Learn about genealogy databases that are available through the Library, as well as how to find and evaluate many popular free Internet genealogy Web sites. As the emphasis will be on using electronic resources, basic computer skills are recommended. This workshop meets in Computer Lab 2 – First Floor, Main Library. For more information and to sign up, contact the Special Collections Division, 330.643.9030 or speccollections@akronlibrary.org.

We would like to thank the following for their generous donations:
Robert Babb for Descendants of Samuel Babb and Other Family Members by Robert A. Babb.
Cynthia Frazee for Akron Canton’s Great Blizzard Travel Game.
Marilyn Gill for scrapbook about the USS Akron created by Edward G. Gill.
Barbara Griffith and the Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars for Ohio Was Their Home by Mary Eileen Schuler Levison.
Bonnie Lias for two oral history interviews and accompanying slides of Nan Rainey and Milo Chelovitz.
Jean Libby for John Brown Photo Chronology by Jean Libby.
Carolyn Mackey for video recording, Akron and Lisle Buckingham.
Marilyn Merryweather for Time in a Box: an American Family History by Marilyn Way Merryweather.
New York Central System Historical Society for two newsletters, Central Headlight.
Karen Stadler for Family Tree Maker CDs.
Summit County Chapter Ohio Genealogical Society for West Virginia Cemeteries in memory of Earl L. Royer and History for Genealogists in memory of Mary C. Nugent and Hartien Sharp Ritter.
Summit County Chapter Ohio Genealogical Society for CD, Norton Township Cemeteries.
Irene Walker for eight genealogy books.
Published by the Special Collections Division of the Akron-Summit County Public Library, Akron, Ohio.
Editor: Joanne O’Dell
New to the Collection

Alabama
Researching African American genealogy in Alabama: a resource guide

Connecticut
Genealogical references in Stamford land records

District of Columbia
Compensated emancipation in the District of Columbia: petitions under the Act of April 16, 1862

Kentucky
Camp Nelson: a Civil War history
Deaths prior to 1911, Nelson County: complete index, including slaves and free blacks
General index to wills, Henderson County, 1799-1966
Grayson County cemeteries
Nelson County marriage index, 1860-1950
Oak Hill Cemetery [Henderson Co.]
They are here: Letcher County cemeteries.
Woodford County Sunset Memorial Gardens
interment list: August 12, 1957 to May 2001

Maryland
Colonial records of southern Maryland
Inhabitants of Frederick County, 1750-1790
Maryland marriage evidences, 1634-1718
Records of marriages and burials in the Monocacy Church in Frederick County and in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1743-1811
Research in Maryland
Western Maryland newspaper abstracts

Massachusetts
The Pilgrim migration: immigrants to Plymouth Colony, 1620-1633

Michigan
1904 Wayne County landowners index and maps
Ada Township cemeteries and lot owners (Kent County)
Blendon Township records, Ottawa County
Bloomdale Cemetery, Trenton
Bowne Township and Gaines Township cemeteries: Kent County
Church record index, 2 vols. (Kent County)
City of River Rouge, Wayne County death records: 1901-1928
Clinton County rural directory
Death records for Chester Township, Ottawa County
Deaths in Detroit from June 1, 1883 to May 15, 1884: compiled from city mortuary reports
Federal land patents, Kent County
Guide to Detroit churches, 1850-1900: extracted from Detroit city directories
Historical datebook of Clinton County
Index to church records at the Grand Rapids Public Library
Index to Michigan soldiers obituaries, Civil, Spanish and World War I
Index to the 1884 state census of Kent County
Index to the 1894 state census, Kent County
Index to the W.M.G.S. manuscript and family history collection
Indexed list of landowners from 1876 illustrated historical atlas of Wayne County and maps
Jamestown Township records, Ottawa County
Latzek Funeral Home registers: an index of ten volumes, 1903-1962
Main genealogical sources in the Grand Rapids Public Library
Midland County obituaries, 1872-1982
Mt. Calvary Cemetery (St. Mary’s), Rockwood
Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Wyandotte. 3 vols.
Oak Ridge Cemetery, Brownstone
Oak Ridge Cemetery, Clinton County
Research in Michigan
St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, Ecorse
Solon Township cemeteries and death records, 1900-1952, Kent County
Spencer Township cemeteries: Kent County
Vergennes Township cemeteries, Kent County
Wacousta Cemetery, Clinton County

New Hampshire
Historical memoranda concerning persons and places in old Dover. 2 vols.

New Jersey
Bible records from Monmouth County

New York
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Herkimer County
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Jefferson County
New York (continued)
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Lewis County
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Schoharie County
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Tioga County
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Washington Co.
Abstract of the 1825 state census, Yates County
Abstract of the 1825 and 1835 state censuses, Cattaraugus Co. & 1825 state census Ellicottville
Assessment rolls, Arkwright, Chautauqua County, 1857-1861
Assessment rolls, town of French Creek, Chautauqua County, 1859-1863
Church of the Assumption, Syracuse: baptisms, 1844-1860
Church of the Assumption, Syracuse: marriages, 1844-1864
Civil War veterans, town of Harmony, Chautauqua County
Cortland County federal census transcript, 1820
Deaths, births, marriages: from newspapers
Hamilton, Madison County, 1818-1866
Death notices, 1819-1899, reported in the Fredonia Censor and a few other sources
Early records relating to the Bloomville Church of Christ, Bloomfield, Ontario County: 1796-1809
Genealogical information reported in The Grape Belt, Jan. 6, 1893-Dec. 30, 1899
Genealogical information extracted from existing copies of the Forestville Free Press, 1890s-1950
Genealogical information extracted from The Chautauqua News, Dec. 17, 1879-Aug. 26, 1891
Genealogical information from the scrapbooks of Rose Pettit Crandall
Militia enrollment list, June 1917, Dunkirk, [NY]
Genealogical information reported in the Evening Observer, Dunkirk, Dec. 4, 1882-Dec. 31, 1889
Genealogical information reported in the Fredonia Censor, Fredonia, 1900-1926
Mostly Ellery: from the scrap books of Clayburne B. Sampson
New York essays: resources for the genealogist in New York state outside New York City
The New York Foundling Hospital: an index to its census records (1870-1925)
News clippings from the Jamestown Journal, 1843-1868; also marriages and deaths, 1826-1868

Nineteenth century marriages reported in the Fredonia Censor
Payments involved in building the Erie Canal
The settlers of Naples, 1790
Spanish-American war veterans buried in Ontario County

North Carolina
Caswell County marriage bonds, 1778-1868
Cemeteries of Southport (Smithville) and surrounding area

Ohio
1836 Hocking County, Ohio Duplicate of Taxes
The 1840 census: name abstracts of Brown County
1844 Wheeler Map of Pickaway County, Ohio
1846 tax list, Beaver Township, Pike County
1858 Kellogg Map of Pickaway County, Ohio
1894 directory and history of Nevada (Wyandot Co.)
Abstracts from The Waverly Watchman newspaper, 1918 World War I
Ancestor charts of Ross County Genealogical Society members. Multiple vols.
Arlington: 175 years
The Armheim Lutheran Church parish register (Brown Co.)
Around Worthington

Athens
Aurora
Austintown
Baldwin-Wallace College
Bay Village

Beaver burial records: Leist-Davis Co.
Multiple vols. 1 Jan. 1913-April, 1941
Bellaire
Birth records, Shelby County. Multiple vols.
Book of diagrams and index of Indian landholders on the Wyandot reservation, Wyandot County at the time of cession.

A bountiful heart: the life of Bob Evans
Branching out family tree: a collection of ancestral charts by members of the Brown County OGS
The brewing era in Akron
Church of Christ of Port Jefferson: first records, 1873-1903 (Shelby Co.)
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Family History
Time in a box: an American family history

Genealogies
The royal descents of 600 immigrants to the American colonies or United States

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