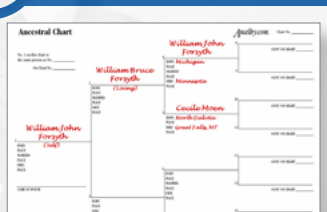


Genealogy research with unparalleled ProQuest resources

1 LIST WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW



Download an ancestral chart and fill-in your family tree with what you know about your parents, grandparents, etc.

2 INTERVIEW RELATIVES



Older generations may know the occupations that family members held, where they are buried, and stories that will help with your research.

3 GET DEATH RECORDS



The most recent record of an ancestor will be the death record. It will provide valuable information and clues about the individual.

4 FOLLOW DEATH RECORD CLUES



Once you have the death record, you can narrow your research to a specific location that can provide additional records.

5 SEARCH CENSUS RECORDS



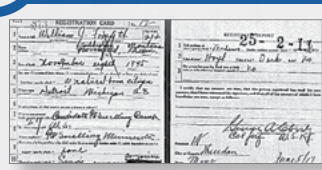
Use census records to discover and validate where the person lived and who is in the family.

6 SEARCH LOCAL SOURCES



Once you verify names and locations, you can start looking in the local publications for stories about your ancestors and the area.

7 DON'T FORGET



The more corroborating records you can find, the more genealogical proof you have that you're following the right ancestral line. For example, search military, immigration and land records.