

place of birth of each partner to find a couple's birth records and parents' names.Ć- Use the birth date or age along with the place of birth to find the family in census records.Ć- Use the residence and names of the parents to locate church and land records.Ć- Occupations and titles listed can lead you to other types of records such as employment, military, and church records.Ć- Use the parents' birth places to find former residences and to establish a migration pattern for the family.Ć- The name of the officiator may be a clue to their religion or area of residence in the county.Ć- Use a marriage number to identify previous marriages.Ć- Continue to search the records to identify children, siblings, parents, and other relatives who may have been born, married, or died in the same county or nearby. This can help you identify other generations of your family or even the second marriage of a parent. Repeat this process for each new generation you identify.Ć- When looking for a person who had a common name, look at all the entries for the name before deciding which is correct.ĆKeep in mind:Ć- The information is usually reliable, but depends upon the reliability of the informant.Ć- Earlier records may not contain as much information as the records created after the