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Chapter 5

GPS Element 3: Analysis and Correlation

> *Only tests of analysis and correlation help us reliably prove which sources and information and evidence items are likely right and which are not.*

No genealogical source bears a credible guarantee of accuracy. Any source's information can be entirely right or entirely wrong, or the source may contain a mixture of correct and incorrect information—a common scenario. When we use a single source's information as evidence—as nothing more than a tentative answer—that answer also may be right or wrong. Proof, of course, requires us to determine which sources, information items, and evidence items are probably correct and which are not. Consequently, we must test our sources, information, and evidence.

Some tests are invalid or insufficient. Categorical judgments, for example, are risky. Errors exist in every category of source: censuses, genealogies (both online and in print), deeds, military rosters, religious records, tax rolls, wills, and other kinds of genealogical materials. For examples, see table 4. Similarly, categorical judgments based on a compiler's reputation also include risk. Authors of genealogies and compilers of records are human—thus imperfect—and their work may contain errors.

Only testing helps us reliably determine which sources and information and evidence items are likely right or wrong. Genealogists use the processes of analysis and correlation to test the accuracy of evidence and potential conclusions. One process is insufficient. We must both analyze and correlate.

Tests of analysis

We analyze one source at a time. Two analytical tests are fundamental: (1) determining whether the source is an authored work or an original or derivative record; and (2) determining—if we can—whether each relevant information item is primary or secondary. Analysis also includes asking—and answering—questions about the source's physical characteristics, its content, its informant or informants, its purpose, its history, and its

Table 4

Selected Documented Examples of Errors in High-Quality Sources

ERRONEOUS SOURCE	DOCUMENTATION
Baptismal register with a wrong birth date	Melinda Daffin Henningfield, "Determining Linnie Leigh Gray's Birth Date," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 98 (December 2010): 245–50.
Birth record with an incorrect surname	Teri D. Tillman, "Using Indirect Evidence and Linguistic Analysis to Trace Polin Ries of New Orleans," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 99 (December 2011): 245–74.
Death record with parent's name incorrect	Allen R. Peterson, "Who were the Parents of Charlotte Ann Williams of Flint, Michigan? A Death Certificate with a Half-Truth," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 98 (September 2010): 177–88.
Family Bible record with fabricated information	Warren L. Forsythe, "Resolving Conflict between Records: A Spurious Moseley Bible," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 84 (September 1996): 182–99.
Marriage bond falsely identifying a bride's late husband	Richard A. Hayden, "Resolving the Inexplicable: The Marriage Bond of Archibald Young and Lettice Morgan," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (March 2007): 5–16.
Four marriage license applications misidentifying bride's or groom's father	Thomas W. Jones, "'A Solid Gang of Them': An Illinois Morse-Trammell Family's Reactions to Scandal," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 92 (June 2004): 105–18.
Military records omitting a soldier	Harold E. Hinds Jr., "The Man Who Wasn't There: Harold Bion Wiltse (1896–1972) and the World War I 'Lost Battalion,'" *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 97 (June 2010): 101–10.
Quitclaim worded as a fee-simple deed with an incomplete land description	Thomas W. Jones, "Uncovering Ancestors by Deduction: The Husbands and Parents of Eleanor (née Medley) (Tureman) (Crow) Overton," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 94 (December 2006): 287–305.
Tax rolls listing a dead man as a living taxpayer	Ibid.
Will omitting testator's eleven children and falsely identifying three heirs	Thomas W. Jones, "The Children of Calvin Snell: Primary versus Secondary Evidence," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 83 (March 1995): 17–31.

Note: Table from Thomas W. Jones, "Source Snobbery," *OnBoard: Newsletter of the Board for Certification of Genealogists* (May 2012): 9–10 and 15.

provenance. Analysis does not show whether a specific information item is right or wrong, but it does reveal whether a source is more or less likely to contain errors.

Authored work or original or derivative record?

When a record is based on altering or processing a prior source—creating an abstract, transcription, or translation, for example—it is derived from that record. The human or machine creating the derivative probably misread, miswrote, misinterpreted, or omitted some of the record's information, making the derivative record less accurate than the original.

Authored works are more than derivative sources, which process information from one or a few sources. Authors typically draw from many diverse sources, and they use them to develop conclusions, interpretations, and ideas that exist nowhere except in their own authored work. Although authored works may comprise large amounts of material that exists nowhere else, authors may have misinterpreted some of their sources, or flawed reasoning may have led to an erroneous conclusion, interpretation, or idea.

Source categories usually are unambiguous. Authored works typically synthesize information from diverse sources to create new knowledge. Derivative records usually are designed to increase accessibility to information in original records. With some exceptions, a record's derivation from a prior record is clear. Genealogists often easily—sometimes automatically—make these distinctions.

When we examine a source and its context, we determine whether it is an authored work or an original or derivative record. We note the source's physical characteristics. Consistent handwriting, ink, writing utensil, and paper may indicate a copy—a derivative. Certification as a copy indicates a derivative. A printing or copyright date long after the record date, a certification date long after the recorded event date, or physical characteristics inconsistent with record dates, may indicate a derivative. Abstracts, translations, and handwritten and typed transcriptions, both online and in print, are obvious derivative records.

Source analysis will include facsimiles of physical sources—for example, digital photos, microfilm, online images, photocopies, and scans. If the facsimile bears no sign of alteration we assess it as we would assess the underlying physical source, which could be either an authored work or an original or derivative record. Only if an image bears evidence of alteration—cropping or blurring, for example—would we assess the image as a derivative and need to pursue the original.

We also note the source's history and provenance—information that may appear within the source, perhaps in its introduction or other front matter,

or in its repository's catalog or finding aid. Descriptive details may reveal whether the source is authored, an original record, or a record derived from an original.

We prefer original records (and facsimiles of original records) because they are less vulnerable to error than derivative records and authored works. Genealogical proof requires support from the least error-prone sources that are relevant and available. When we determine that a source is derived from another source we attempt to locate that source. If it no longer exists, we can use the derivative to support our genealogical proof, but we do so with more caution than when we can base proof entirely on original sources.

Primary, secondary, or indeterminable information?

Informants who report events they did not witness create secondary information. Eyewitness reports of events are primary information. Because retelling often introduces error into an account, secondary information is more error-prone than primary information.

Determining whether an information item is primary or secondary requires us to understand (*1*) who the item's informant was, and (2) how the informant acquired that information. We also must distinguish informants from recorders—officials writing information that someone tells them are not informants. Sometimes these determinations are easy to make, sometimes they are difficult, and sometimes they are impossible.

Many sources identify informants directly and give us enough detail to determine whether their information is primary or secondary.

- Signatures sometimes identify informants indirectly.
- Religious officiants signing records likely provide primary information about a marriage or burial date and place, but their information about the parties' parentage and ages may be secondary.
- Authors of wills provide primary information about their property and heirs.
- Sellers of land signing a deed give primary information about their ownership and neighbors and the property's drainage, but the deed's technical land description from an unnamed surveyor likely is secondary information.
- Witnesses, providing primary information, certify they saw a testator or grantor sign a will or deed.
- Signers of accounts, affidavits, applications, bonds, inventories, and various kinds of returns typically provide primary information.
- Physicians, sextons, and recorders provide primary information items for death certificates. A designated informant, however, likely provided secondary information about a deceased person's birth

and parentage and perhaps primary information about the deceased person's occupation.

Sometimes we can deduce an unnamed informant's identity from the information and its context:

- A new parent likely provided the *parent* information for a birth or baptismal certificate, even though only a physician, midwife, or religious official signed it.
- Even if a marriage bond bears only an official's signature, the prospective groom likely specified his intent to marry.
- A farmer or merchant likely kept his own accounts, though he might not have signed them.
- Specific dates or ages may point to an unnamed but identifiable informant, if only one person is likely to know those details.

Sometimes, as with pre-1940 American censuses, the informant is unknown. This prevents us from classifying the information as primary or secondary, making it indeterminable.

The primary/secondary/indeterminable-information distinction offers complexities that the authored/original/derivative-source distinction does not. Authored, original, and derivative refer to an entire source, but one source may have several informants, and each informant may provide primary, secondary, or indeterminable information items or some of each. Also, determining whether a source is authored, original, or derivative is easier than determining whether an information item is primary or secondary. Consequently, while we usually can discern whether a source is authored, original, or derivative, we may be unable to determine whether some information items are primary or secondary.

We prefer primary information because it is less vulnerable to error than secondary information, and support for genealogical proof should include direct, indirect, or negative evidence from at least one eyewitness. When we determine that an information item is secondary we attempt to locate an eyewitness's information. If it does not exist, we can use secondary information, but we do so with more caution than when we can base proof solely on primary information.

Other tests of analysis

Besides determining whether a source is authored, original, or derivative and whether relevant information items are primary or secondary, analysis also includes asking—and answering—questions about the source's physical characteristics, its content, its informant or informants, its purpose, its history, and its provenance. Answers to these questions may help us detect intentional and accidental errors and to form an opinion about a source's likely accuracy:

- Why was the source was created?

  Sources created for routine business, governmental, or religious purposes are more likely correct than sources created for purposes of personal prestige, social status, financial gain, or other benefit.

- What was the time lapse between the events a source reports and its creation?

  As time passes memory fades and errors become more likely. Records created soon after events are more likely accurate.

- Was the author or record keeper professional and careful?

  Professional or trained record keepers—like census takers, clerks, and public and religious officials—are more likely to record information correctly than a private individual unaccustomed to record keeping. Obvious errors, omissions, or corrections also will raise questions about an author's or recorder's ability to create an accurate record.

- Was the source open to challenge and correction?

  Information subjected to challenge or cross examination, like documents presented in court, are more likely accurate than information prepared and used privately. If an informant reviewed a written statement, perhaps swearing an oath of accuracy, the information is more likely accurate than a record the informant did not review.

- Were the source and information protected against bias, fraud, and tampering?

  Sources subjected to legal protections (like examination by a judge and cross examination by lawyers) and physical protections (like access restrictions and secure storage) are more likely accurate than sources not subjected to these protections.

- If the source is authored, did experts evaluate it?

  Publications subjected to vetting likely are more accurate than published material that no expert evaluated.

- If the source is authored, did the writer use the least error-prone sources or works and authors with less reliability?

- Does the source show a sign of alteration at any point in its history?

  Alteration, while possibly the correction of an error, also suggests the possibility of deception or fraud. In any case, alterations made significantly later than a source's creation may be vulnerable to memory errors or misinterpretations.

- Does the informant or author show potential for bias?

  Information provided for personal gain or enhanced status is suspect.

- Was the informant reliable as both observer and reporter?

  Reports of events viewed through children's eyes may be less accurate than reports by adult witnesses. Reports by people with poor memory may be less accurate than those reported by people with good memory.

Tests of correlation

Genealogical correlation is a process of comparing and contrasting. When we correlate we show or discuss items in agreement and items in disagreement. Evidence items in agreement may become conclusions. Disagreeing evidence items conflict. If we cannot resolve the conflicts (see chapter 6), we will not have a conclusion.

Prerequisite to correlation

Sources and information may be either independent of each other or related. Independent items may be successfully correlated, but correlation of related items will yield an invalid result:

- Related sources and information can be traced back to one author, record, or informant.

  Suppose, for example, we discover the same birth date on a death certificate and a gravestone. If that date came from a family Bible record, the information items from the gravestone, certificate, and Bible are related, not independent. Related information items provide no corroboration; they merely duplicate one another. Consequently, when we correlate, we group related information items together, giving them the credibility of the most likely accurate of the grouped sources and informants providing the related information. Thus, we would group the gravestone, death certificate, and family Bible record's information together as if they were one source, and we would give it the credibility of the family Bible, the birth date's earliest recording.

- Independent sources and information items arise from separate prior sources or informants.

  For example, a census during childhood, a draft registration card in early adulthood, and a death certificate, each providing a man's age, likely are independent. An adult likely provided the age for the childhood census, the person of interest provided it for the draft card, and a surviving spouse, offspring, or sibling for the death record. If each informant based the age on his or her observation or experience, these sources and their age information would be independent of one other. When we compare them and find they agree on a birth year, the agreement suggests the year accurately reflects the time of birth.

Ways to correlate

Tests of correlation and their formats range from simple to complex:

- With a few sources and mostly direct evidence, we may almost automatically recognize points of agreement and disagreement.

  Suppose, for example, two marriage records identify the father of bride Mary L. Jones as Silas Jones, Mary L. appears in Silas's 1860 household, and Hullum Jones's will names his granddaughter, "Louisiana," daughter of his late son, Silas. We see evidence of the same father-daughter connection four times, even though the daughter's name in the will differs from that in the other sources.

- More complicated cases, with many sources and different kinds of evidence, require us to write about the evidence, comparing and contrasting evidence items in narrative sentences or bullet points. This writing or listing helps us see points of similarity and conflict.

  For an example, see table 5, which compares sources to show that a groom gave false information for his marriage record.

- Correlated points arranged chronologically form a timeline.

  For an example, see table 6.

- When we have a large number of evidence items we use tables or spreadsheets to reveal parallels and conflicts in information and evidence.

  See table 7. The vertical axis of such arrays often forms a timeline.

- Showing or platting locations on a map also may compare genealogical evidence about places or tracts of land.

  For an example, see figure 5.

When to analyze and correlate

We analyze sources and information one source at a time as we plan research, during our research's data collection phases, and after the research is complete. As we examine a source and its prefatory and cataloging information, we note whether the source is an authored work or an original or derivative record. Our working notes' citations to each source may reflect these distinctions, or we may annotate the citations. We also identify informants for information items of interest and try to understand whether or not they are eyewitnesses. Again, our working notes' citations may reflect the primary/secondary/indeterminable-information distinction, or we may annotate our notes. Similarly, our notes, citations, and annotations may reflect or incorporate answers to other analytical questions about our sources and their potentially relevant information items.

As our research progresses and we encounter authored works, derivative sources, and secondary or indeterminable information, we extend our

Table 5

Illustration of Correlation in a Narrative and a List

On 22 November 1887 Ida Hall married George Emberson Floyd in Litchfield, Illinois, about 150 miles southeast of Quincy. Certifying "the information above given is correct," Floyd said he was twenty-nine, native to Alexander County, Illinois, son of Joseph D. and Mary Manerva Floyd, and not previously married.[1] He lied. George Emberson Floyd was George W. Edison:

- Floyd's bride, Ida Hall, was born on 28 November 1871. Because Ida was too young to marry without parental permission, Telithi Holmesley—identifying herself and her ex-husband, Oliver Hall, as Ida's parents—consented to the marriage.[2] Ida said her birthplace was "Boon" County, Arkansas.[3]
- In 1932 Ida Tankersley's widowed husband, Marion, said Ida, daughter of "Olliver" Hall and "[blank] Homelsey" was born at Harrison, Arkansas, on 28 November 1872.[4] Harrison is a Boone County, Arkansas, township. Therefore, Ida Tankersley's maiden name, birthplace, age, and parents are those of George Emberson Floyd's bride.
- Marion Tankersley had married Ida Edison in Phelps County, Missouri, on 5 September 1915.[5] Edison stepchildren—Harris O., nineteen, and Beulah A., sixteen—lived in the Tankersley household in 1920.[6]
- In Phelps County on 10 May 1912—three years before marrying Marion Tankersley—Ida divorced George W. Edison. She received custody of their four living children: Howard, twenty; Thomas and Harris, eleven; and Beulah, eight.[7]
- The 1900 and 1910 censuses agree that Ida and George W. Edison had married in 1886–87.[8] If the censuses are correct, and if George Edison was not George Emberson Floyd, Ida Hall married Floyd on 22 November 1887 and Edison before 31 December 1887, an improbable scenario.
- George and Ida Edison's first child, Theresia, was born in July 1889, about twenty months after Ida had married George Emberson Floyd.[9] If Edison were not Floyd and Theresia's conception, about November 1888, followed her parents' marriage, Ida would have married twice within thirteen months, a remote possibility.
- Illinois's 1763–1900 marriage index references no George Edison–Ida Hall marriage.[10]
- Census indexes offer no candidates for George Emberson Floyd and his alleged parents, Joseph and Mary Floyd, in Alexander County, Illinois, or elsewhere in 1860, 1870, and 1880.[11]

1. Montgomery Co., Ill., marriage file 8386, for Marriage License: Minor, signed by George E. Floyd, Ida Floyd, and Justice of the Peace W. C. Henderson; County Clerk's Office, Hillsboro, Ill.
2. Ibid., for Telithi A. Holmesley to John J. McLean (Circuit Clerk), letter, 19 November 1887. Telithi signed the letter, written by someone else on the letterhead of "C. A. Oller, Attorney and Counselor at Law," Litchfield, Ill. In 1880 Ida lived with her parents near Litchfield but across a county line. See 1880 U.S. census, Macoupin Co., Ill., pop. sch., ED 112, Carlinville, p 26, dwell. 252, fam. 257, Oliver Hall household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 232.
3. Montgomery Co., Ill., marriage file 8386, for Marriage License: Minor.
4. Missouri Division of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, no. 36678, Ida Tankersley; PDF, Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri State Archives: Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1960*, for Ida Tankersley, Phelps Co.
5. Phelps Co., Mo., Marriage License Record 9:158, Tankersley-Edison, filed 7 September 1915; Recorder of Deeds, Rolla, Mo.; FHL microfilm 914,755.
6. 1920 U.S. census, Phelps Co., Mo., pop. sch., Newburg City, Arlington Twp., ED 66, sheet 1B, dwell. 15, fam. 16, Marion "Tankersly" household; NARA microfilm T625, roll 941.
7. Phelps Co., Mo., Book V:353–54, Edison v. Edison; Genealogical Department, Old Courthouse, Rolla, Mo.
8. 1900 U.S. census, St. Louis Co., Mo., pop. sch., City of St. Louis, ED 412, sheet 7B, dwell. 123, fam. 140, George W. Edison household. Also, 1910 U.S census, Greene Co., Mo., pop. sch., Springfield City, ward 6, ED 37, sheet 10B, dwell. 208, fam. 229, George W. "Eddison" household; NARA microfilm T624, roll 782.
9. "Family Record," printed form containing handwritten entries on both sides, likely 1920 or later and from a family Bible; photocopy from Howard Elting, Clinton, Utah; author's files. Mr. Elting received the record from his aunt, daughter of Howard Edison, George and Ida's son. See Elting to author, e-mail, 24 October 2011.
10. See "Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763–1900," database, *Illinois State Archives*, searches of Edison grooms and Hall brides.
11. "Census and Voter Lists," database, *Ancestry.com*, searches for Emberson and Floyd surnames in Illinois in 1860, 1870, and 1880 United States censuses.

Note: The above is excerpted from Thomas W. Jones, "Misleading Records Debunked: The Surprising Case of George Wellington Edison Jr.," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 100 (June 2012): 141–42.

Table 6

Timeline Separating the Identities of Men Named John Geddes in the Same Irish Parish

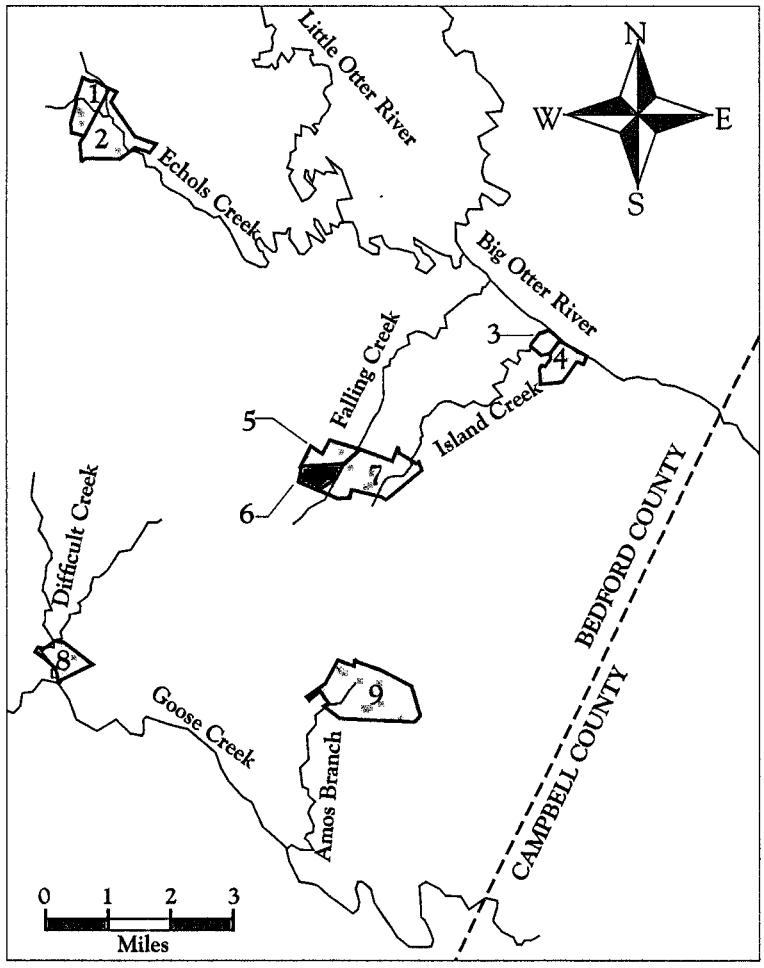
DATE	EVENT	SOURCE	IDENTITIES AND LIFE SPANS
1735–39	Named as vestryman	Vestry minutes	John Geddes, born about 1700; died in 1746–66
1740	Named as freeholder	List of Protestant freeholders	
1740–46	Named as vestryman	Vestry minutes	
1766	Named	Protestant census	John Geddes, born in 1736–37; died in 1798
1775	Signed a Petition	Petition	
1781	Widow Geddes held a lease for the life of John Geddes, age 44 (born 1736–37)	Rent roll	
1796	1 wheel	Flax Seed Premiums	
1796	Two John Geddeses named	List of freeholders	
1798	Testator and heir both named John Geddes	Will of John Geddes	
1800–13	Baptisms of five children	Baptismal records	John Geddes, born about 1770
1826	Assessed for taxes	Tax list	

For details, see Thomas W. Jones, "Organizing Meager Evidence to Reveal Lineages: An Irish Example—Geddes of Tyrone," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 89 (June 2001): 98–112.

Figure 5

Map Correlating Evidence from Ten Deeds, a Chancery Case, and a Land Grant to Help Prove a Relationship

Bedford County, Virginia, Tracts Associated with Mitchell, Pratt, and Witt



Notes: Map drawn by Warren C. Pratt. See original text for documentation of landowners' and neighbors' locations.

Key: Tract 1—Jesse Witt (father of Henry)
Tract 2—Rowland Witt, later Mills Witt
Tracts 3 and 4—Anne Witt (mother of Jesse)
Tracts 5 and 6—Enos Mitchell (Elizabeth Pratt's master)
Tract 7—Grant to Benjamin Witt
Tract 8—Robert Witt
Tract 9—James Pratt (Elizabeth Pratt's father's uncle), whose widow was Mary

Note: figure from Warren C. Pratt, "Finding the Father of Henry Pratt of Southeastern Kentucky," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 100 (June 2012): 85–103, figure 2 from p. 101. The author thanks Dr. Pratt for his permission to reprint this figure.

research to locate corresponding original records and primary information or to determine that it does not exist. The need to use the most accurate source available demands this pursuit of original records and primary information. When a corresponding original record or primary information item no longer exists, then we meet the standard with an authored or derivative source or secondary or indeterminable information item.

We may correlate information items as our research progresses, but correlation results are most useful when the correlation includes all available evidence items relevant to our research question. The best time to correlate is after we have finished identifying and examining relevant sources, gathering information items from them, and considering their possibilities as direct, indirect, and negative evidence.

Outcomes of analysis and correlation

Analysis shows whether a source's information is more or less likely to be correct. Correlation shows how that information and the resulting evidence resembles or differs from other information and evidence items. Together they may lead to proof.

Casting doubt

Assessing a record as derivative or an information item as secondary causes us to question the accuracy of its evidence. We similarly cast doubt on evidence—a tentative answer—when we cannot corroborate it. Casting doubt on evidence or information sometimes is described as "giving it lesser weight."

Suppose, for example, three sources show Zerviah Burton was born in Vermont and one source shows she was born in New York. Absent corroboration, the New York information's accuracy is doubtful. Doubt increases if the uncorroborated birthplace evidence comes from secondary information, a derivative record, or an authored work.

Resolve conflicts

Source and information qualities and correlation can resolve conflicting evidence. Lack of corroboration for one side of a conflict, for example, may indicate the information is incorrect. Similarly, we may resolve a conflict in favor of eyewitness information in an original record. For examples and further information, see chapter 6.

Yield conclusions

Evidence is a tentative answer to a genealogical question. When we test an answer with analysis and correlation, it becomes a hypothesis. If the hypothesis passes the tests, it becomes a conclusion.

The most important outcome of analysis and correlation is an established conclusion. Information in agreement, especially primary information from original records, is likely correct. Uncorroborated information, especially secondary information from derivative records, may be wrong. Such error may be especially likely when primary-information items from original records agree on a different answer.

For example, the correlation in table 5 (showing a narrative and a list) supports the conclusion that a bridegroom provided a false identity for his marriage record. The correlation in table 7, along with other data, helps support a conclusion that George Edison, Edwin Wellman, and Edwin Edison were the same man.

Table 7

A Table Correlating Sources, Information, and Evidence

George Wellington Edison Jr. in Federal Censuses

YEAR AND PLACE	NAME	BIRTH YEAR AND PLACE	FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE	MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE
1870 Quincy, Illinois	George W. Eddison	1860–61 Illinois	Canada	Ohio[a]
1880 Quincy, Illinois	George Edison	1860–61 Illinois	Canada	Ohio[b]
1900 St. Louis, Missouri	George W[illegible] Edison	Nov 1861 Missouri	Missouri	Missouri[c]
1910 Springfield, Missouri	George W. Eddison	1864–65 Illinois	Kansas	Kansas[d]
1920 Evansville, Indiana	Edwin Wellman	1859–60 Ohio	Ohio	Ohio[e]
1930 Decatur, Illinois	Edwin Edison	1860–61 Illinois	~~Scotch~~ English Canada	Ohio[f]

a. 1870 U.S. census, Adams Co., Ill., Quincy, ward 5, p. 27, dwelling 196, family 218; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication M593, roll 187.

b. 1880 U.S. census, Adams Co., Ill., pop. sch., Quincy, enumeration district (ED) 31, p. 14, dwell./fam. 131; NARA microfilm T9, roll 175.

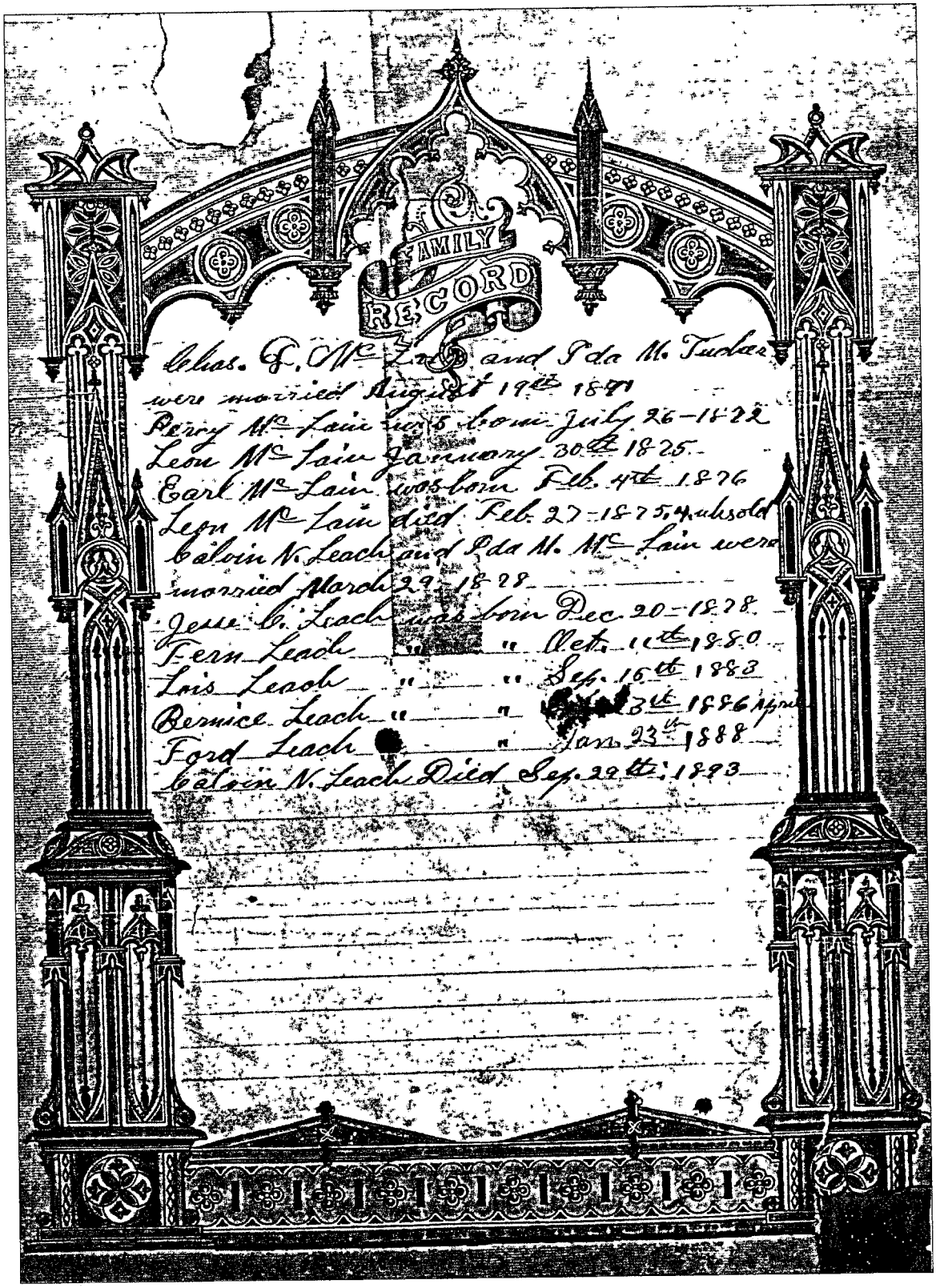
c. 1900 U.S. census, St. Louis Co., Mo., pop. sch., City of St. Louis, ED 412, sheet 7B, dwell. 123, fam. 140; NARA microfilm T623, roll 901.

d. 1910 U.S census, Greene Co., Mo., pop. sch., Springfield City, ward 6, ED 37, sheet 10B, dwell. 208, fam. 229; NARA microfilm T624, roll 782.

e. 1920 U.S. census, Vanderburgh Co., Ind., pop. sch., Evansville, ED 127, sheet 14A, dwell. 283, fam. 331; NARA microfilm T625, roll 471.

f. 1930 U.S. census, Macon Co., Ill., pop. sch., Decatur, ED 58-5, sheet 8B, dwell. 149, fam. 219; NARA microfilm T626, roll 537.

Note: Excerpted and adapted from Jones, "Misleading Records Debunked," *NGS Quarterly* 100 (June 2012): 150.



Chas. F. McLain and Ida M. Tucker
were married August 19th 1871
Percy McLain was born July 26-1872
Leon McLain January 30th 1875
Earl McLain was born Feb. 4th 1876
Leon McLain died Feb. 27-1875. 4 wks old
Calvin N. Leach and Ida M. McLain were
married March 29-1878
Jesse C. Leach was born Dec. 20-1878
Fern Leach " " Oct. 11th 1880
Lois Leach " " Sep. 16th 1883
Bernice Leach " " [illegible]3th 1886 1pm
Ford Leach " Jan. 23th 1888
Calvin N. Leach Died Sep. 22th 1893