PLANTING YOUR FAMILY TREE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Records created in the 20th century are the best place to start a search for family members. Focus your initial searches on family members you know were around for the 1930 and 1920 censuses.

Clues in census records, including residence, names of siblings and children, ages, birthplaces and occupations can be used to search older censuses and other records so you can continue going back in time.

Populate census search forms with the information or add the details to people in your family tree at Ancestry.com and let the tree do the searching for you.

READY: 1900s

Names, ages and birth locations from the 1920 census help locate the family 10 years earlier, too.

★ TIP
Birth, marriage and death records are another great way to follow a family back through time. Marriage indexes will include a wife’s maiden name, birth records will include parents and even a modern obituary could include the name of a spouse, cousin or grandparents as well as hometowns. Use what you discover to start or build your Ancestry.com family tree. That way you’ll stay organized while your tree helps you search further back in time.

Ready to find your family’s revolutionary roots? Even if you know the name of an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution, you’ll still want to march back through history to be sure you have the right man – and the right family.
Where’s the 1890 census? While a scant few records from 1890 remain, nearly all of the 1890 U.S. Federal Census was destroyed by fire or subsequent water damage. Use city directories to help you fill in the gap.

Note that early in the 19th century, you’ll only find heads of households listed in census records. Maps, court documents and Civil War-related records including the 1890 Veterans Schedule may provide additional information. Also pay attention to special census schedules created during the late 19th century. The government collected these unique details about everything from farming (agricultural schedules) to manufacturing (industrial schedules) and even deaths (mortality schedules), all of which can provide details you’ll need to find family members from earlier times.

Information in the 1890 Veterans Schedule provides details about Joseph’s Civil War injuries as well as a place of residence, which leads to a previous land grant. The land grant contains the information needed to locate an agricultural schedule from 1870.

**TIP**
Create a timeline of family members and events so you’ll know when you’ve found the right family and who to search for next. Include vital details (births, marriages and deaths), migration and other facts you uncover and add information from history, which can help explain your family’s actions and point to the whereabouts of family members you’re missing.
It wasn't until 1790 that a newly formed America took its first census. You can use this early census as well as other information you've uncovered to link back to the Revolutionary War.

Search Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications at Ancestry.com that document the person who applied for membership to the society – which may have happened as late as 1970 – all the way back to his family's Revolutionary War hero (see Using Sons of the American Revolution Applications, next page).

Find a connection to someone listed in the application and then use names, dates and other details in the application to search for additional information about your Revolutionary War link. Check pension applications of Revolutionary War veterans and military service records. Also search for family in Revolutionary War rolls, Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books, officers' records, and military records from the original colonies.

Details in the Sons of the American Revolution Applications as well as other 18th century records can be used to search for — and find — even more information.

**TIP**

It's fine to use information you found in the 19th century to start searching for 18th century records. But check dates and relationships carefully whenever possible — the same given name may have been used through multiple generations of a family. Approximate birth years may help you decide if you're looking at the patriot named A. Smith or if you're really reviewing a record for his son.
Using Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications

1. Input the name of the person you’re searching for — applicant, patriot or someone in between.

2. Review search results carefully. Click on the image to see the original application and follow the names back in time.

3. Compare the information in the Sons of the American Revolution packet to the details you’ve documented in your own family tree on Ancestry.com.

4. While Sons of the American Revolution lineage charts are well researched and documented, you should still take steps to ensure all names and relationships in the packet are connected to your family. To do this, input information — relationships and dates included — for each person in the application into your Ancestry.com family tree so your tree can search for you. You can also use the application information to populate your own searches at Ancestry.com.

Keep going — work with census records, birth, marriage and death records, family trees and other details you find at Ancestry.com to document your direct connection back to your Revolutionary War ancestor.