

Chapter 1 : Genealogy & Family History | Search Family Trees & Vital Records

To find an individual's birth date on a vital record, such as a birth, death, divorce, or marriage certificate, you must at least know the individual's full name, the approximate year of the event, and the state or county of the event, depending on when the event took place.

Military records the more reason you have to trust that the information is correct. Unless you find something drastic later that makes you question this information, or that refutes it entirely, you can be reasonably sure your research into this person is successful. Your Research Matches the Research of Other People In the online age, you are bound to come across people who are distant cousins or relatives by marriage who are working on your line. They may have been working on it for a while, possibly just as long as you or longer. It is important to compare research with these people. If you find that your research matches up, including the sources you both used to arrive at your conclusions, you can have a great deal of confidence that your research is correct. If there are discrepancies in your research, then one of you is wrong, and you both need to look at your work again. If you can find other people who have worked on the same line, try matching up your research with theirs. In fact, the more people you find who have done the same research and whose research is identical to yours, the surer you can be that your research is correct. Use these sources and find them yourself. It is always good genealogical practice to look at the original record in any case. You may find information on it the original researcher missed. If you can go through all the sources the author used and still come to the same conclusions as him or her, then you can be as sure as you can be that your research is successful. Look for Confirmation for Your Wild Assumptions Sometimes, in genealogy research, we have to take a leap of faith in our conclusions due to a lack of solid evidence. Even the well-respected genealogical journals often contain articles where the author made their conclusion based on an assumption. If you have made a large assumption in your research, look for secondary evidence to back it up. The more secondary evidence you can find, the better. Of course, the best thing is if you one day discover a primary record that confirms all of this secondary evidence. Keep looking for a primary source, even if you have a lot of secondary evidence. It may be out there waiting for you to find it. Get DNA Evidence While still relatively new to the world of genealogy, DNA has a remarkable ability to prove and disprove family relationships that would once have been impossible to confirm. If you have a person in your family tree with whom you have a suspected but unconfirmed direct relationship, DNA can confirm or deny it for you. You just need to get at least one but the more the better modern descendant of that person to compare their DNA with yours. DNA offers the surest way to confirm the success of your genealogy research, as there is no room for human error in DNA results. Genealogy is imprecise and uncertain by nature. This is truer the farther back into the past you go. While you can never get around these things entirely, you can make sure your genealogy research is as accurate and successful as it can be by using the five tips above. Being as sure as you can be is the same as declaring victory in genealogy. He has been involved in genealogy research for over 20 years. The thrill of the hunt, the adventure, and the excitement begin when he started investigating the meaning of his surname.

Chapter 2 : Texas Vital Statistics Indexes | TSLAC

It's easier to find dates of birth for those in licensed occupations. Credit activity. The more often a person borrows money, the easier it is to find a date of birth.

Vital Records The cities of St. Louis and Kansas City kept records of births and deaths before the law was enacted. Louis, by ordinance, deaths were registered from through and births from through Roughly 60 percent of births and deaths occurring within St. Louis were recorded during this time frame. Copies of these records are available at the Missouri State Archives. Tips for Successful Research in Official Records A non-compulsory birth registration law adopted in provided that county Recorders of Deeds could record births upon request. These births were recorded in the regular deed books and not indexed. This law is still in effect and is the only way a birth outside the state of Missouri can be recorded in this state. Although County Clerks were generally responsible for keeping birth and death records from , in some counties the Recorder of Deeds performed this task. In these counties, birth records are intermingled with land records in deed books. Compliance with the birth and death registration law during was poor in many places. Some counties have birth and death records for only a fraction of the time that the law was in effect. Other counties have records which extend up to or past the date of repeal. A very few counties have records dating before Death certificates made in , and after, include blanks for the same information. A death record from does not have the name of the spouse or parents, but does give the date of death, cause of death, and place of burial. SHSMO Resources Newspapers Birth notices seldom appear in newspapers prior to and when the papers began printing these announcements they most often took a form such as: Thornton Smith, a girl. Though death notices occasionally consist of only one sentence, longer obituaries can give birth and death dates of the deceased, occupation, residence, place of burial, names of surviving family members, mention of family members who preceded him or her in death, and more. To search for obituaries, the patron needs to know the date and place of death as no comprehensive Missouri newspaper index exists. If the exact date of death is not known, indexed cemetery inscription lists and newspaper indexes can be helpful. Some of the records are indexed. All census records are available at several branches of the National Archives located around the country or at the main National Archives facility in Washington, D. Census records do not give exact birth dates, but starting in , the age of each person is given, together with the state or country of his birth. Beginning with the census, the month and year of birth are given. Genealogists may also view census records by accessing the paid subscription service Ancestry. Cemetery Records Headstones usually give the year of birth and death or the full birth and death dates which may assist genealogists in locating newspaper obituaries. SHSMO has a large collection of indexed cemetery inscriptions from all over the state but not all Missouri burials will be found in the transcriptions. Of the cemeteries that were surveyed, some included headstones that could no longer be read as they had disintegrated into rubble. Also, individuals often chose to mark their graves in unconventional ways or financial hardships necessitated such practices. We have one account of an old woman whose grave was marked by her cast iron kettle. Nevertheless, most Society patrons can make progress by using our cemetery inscription book collection. Probate Court Records Wills, estate settlements, and guardianship records can be helpful in establishing family relationships as well as determining approximate birth and death dates. SHSMO has indexes to early wills of some counties that were transcribed by genealogists, but does not have probate court records. Copies of original probate documents must be obtained from the Clerk of Probate Court where the will was filed, or from the Missouri State Archives.

Chapter 3 : How To Find Someone's Date of Birth

Birth records give such information as the name of child, date and place of birth, sex, and race; nationality, residence, and ages of parents, occupation and full name of father, maiden name of mother.

The Genealogy Collection has indexes to some Texas births, deaths, marriages and divorces but it does not have the actual certificates. What information will I find in an index? Entries are arranged alphabetically by name and provide the date of the event, the county in which the event occurred, and often the certificate file number. What birth indexes are available in the Genealogy Collection? The collection includes birth indexes from through the most recent year available. There are also some delayed birth indexes that include births as early as There is one cumulative index for the years through Beginning with , each year is indexed separately. Births in Texas were not recorded at the state level until the establishment of the State Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics in It was as late as the s before births were consistently recorded. The notation "Inf of", meaning "infant of", may appear instead of a first name in the birth indexes. What about birth records prior to ? Many people whose births were not officially recorded at the time had records established later in life. These records are called delayed certificates and the Genealogy Collection has indexes to a small portion of them. The indexes are arranged alphabetically and include births from as early as and as late as What death indexes are available in the Genealogy Collection? The collection includes death indexes from through the most recent year available. There is one cumulative index for the years through , one index for through , and one index for through Deaths in Texas were not recorded at the state level until the establishment of the State Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics in It was as late as the s before deaths were consistently recorded. In the case of the death of an infant, the notation "Inf of", meaning "infant of", sometimes appears instead of a first name in the death indexes. What about death records prior to ? What marriage indexes are available in the Genealogy Collection? The collection includes marriage indexes from through the most recent year available. Each year is indexed separately. Marriages in Texas were not recorded at the state level until What divorce indexes are available in the Genealogy Collection? The collection includes divorce indexes from through the most recent year available. Divorces in Texas were not recorded at the state level until How do I get a copy of the actual certificate? For complete and up-to-date information on obtaining birth and death certificates, contact the Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit, PO Box , Austin, Texas ; or toll-free. You may also visit their office at West 49th Street or their Web site at: Certified copies of divorce decrees are only available from the District Clerk of the county where the divorce was filed. Addresses and telephone numbers for both County and District Clerks are available at: Although we do not undertake genealogical research or verification, we are happy to search for specific names no surname requests in our Texas vital statistics indexes. Due to the high volume of requests, we must limit each request to five specific searches. Once we have responded to your request, you are welcome to submit another. Requests may be submitted by email to reference. Your request must include the following information: City or county where the event occurred or the person resided For birth records, names of mother and father For death records, name of husband For marriage or divorce records, name of spouse Requests to search for name variations, including "Inf. Requests that fall outside of our search limit or scope will be returned for clarification. Anything else I should know? This information provides an introduction only to the vital statistics indexes held in the Genealogy Collection. Other resources for vital records may be available. Please remember there are many variables that affect vital records research, including name variations, recording errors and inconsistencies, and record availability. It is best to conduct your research in person. If you are unable to do so, you may borrow microform copies of the indexes through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for more information about the interlibrary loan program. You may also consider hiring a private researcher for assistance with your search:

Chapter 4 : Free Birthday Database

In many parts of the Western world, notably the United States, information such as a person's date of birth, address and residence is public record.

The age of majority is the age when minors cease to legally be considered children and assume control over their persons, actions, and decisions, thereby terminating the legal control and legal responsibilities of their parents or guardians over and for them. Most countries set the age of majority at 18, though it varies by jurisdiction. A one-year-old girl playing with her birthday balloons in Bangladesh Cultural conventions Many cultures have one or more coming of age birthdays: Little girl in traditional birthday hat used in Canada and the U. Removal of the hair is believed to cleanse the child of any evil in past lives, and symbolizes a renewal of the soul. The child takes a blessed thread and wears it, symbolizing his coming of age. This is called the Upanayana. In some Asian countries that follow the zodiac calendar , there is a tradition of celebrating the 60th birthday. In Japan there is a Coming of Age Day , for all of those who have turned 20 years of age. In British Commonwealth nations cards from the Royal Family are sent to those celebrating their th and th birthday and every year thereafter. Later they have a birthday party where they usually eat stew and rice and a dish known as "kelewele", which is fried plantain chunks. Jewish girls have a bat mitzvah on their 12th birthday, or sometimes on their 13th birthday in Reform and Conservative Judaism. This marks the transition where they become obligated in commandments of which they were previously exempted and are counted as part of the community. Catholic saints are remembered by a liturgical feast on the anniversary of their "birth" into heaven a. The ancient Romans marked the anniversary of a temple dedication or other founding event as a dies natalis , a term still sometimes applied to the anniversary of an institution such as a university. Racehorses are reckoned to become one year old in the year following their birth on the first of January in the Northern Hemisphere and the first of August in the Southern Hemisphere. Traditions Child with Snow White Cake, circa 1870 The cake is traditionally studded with the same number of lit candles as the age of the individual, or a number candle representing their age. The celebrated individual will usually make a silent wish and attempt to blow out the candles in one breath; if successful, a tradition holds that the wish will be granted. Other birthday activities may include entertainment sometimes by a hired professional, i. Name days Main article: As some Eastern churches use the Julian calendar , December 25 will fall on January 7 in the Gregorian calendar. These dates are traditional and have no connection with the actual birthday date of Jesus, which is not recorded in the Gospels Similarly, the birthdays of the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist are liturgically celebrated on September 8 and June 24 , especially in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox traditions although for those Eastern Orthodox churches using the Julian calendar the corresponding Gregorian dates are September 21 and July 7 respectively. As with Christmas, the dates of these celebrations are traditional and probably have no connection with the actual birthdays of these individuals. Koninginnedag in the Kingdom of the Netherlands was typically celebrated on April Queen Beatrix fixed it at the birthday of her mother, the previous queen, to avoid the winter weather associated with her own birthday in January. After his death, the holiday was kept as "Showa no Hi", or "Showa Day". This holiday falls close to Golden Week , the week in late April and early May. In India, every year October 2 which marks the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi , is declared as a holiday. All the liquor shops are closed across the country in honour of Gandhi not consuming liquor. Martin Luther King, Jr. These are the two most commonly accepted dates of birth of Muhammad. However, it appears the holidays have more of an effect on birth rates than the winter: This is probably due to hospitals and birthing centres not offering labor inductions and elective Caesarean sections on public holidays. Based on Harvard University research of birth records in the United States between and , September 16 is the most common birthday in the United States and December 25 the least common birthday other than February 29, because of leap years. The ten most common birthdays all fall within a thirteen-day period, between September 22 and October 4. This is based on all live births registered in New Zealand between and The study shows a 5. A person born on February 29 may be called a " leapling " or a "leaper". In some situations, March 1 is used as the birthday in a non-leap year since it is the day following February Technically, a

leapling will have fewer birthday anniversaries than their age in years. This phenomenon is exploited when a person claims to be only a quarter of their actual age, by counting their leap-year birthday anniversaries only. For legal purposes, legal birthdays depend on how local laws count time intervals. In cultures and religions Ancient Persia According to Herodotus 5th century BC , of all the days in the year, the one which the Persians celebrate most is their birthday. It was customary to have the board furnished on that day with an ampler supply than common: Longevity noodles are another traditional food consumed on the day, [19] although western-style birthday cakes are increasingly common among urban Chinese. Judaism In Judaism , the perspective on birthday celebrations is disputed by various rabbis, although today it is accepted practice by most of the faithful. Despite modern celebrations where the secular "birthday" element often overshadows the essence of it as a religious rite, the essence of a bar mitzvah or bat mitzvah celebration is entirely religious in origin i. With or without the birthday celebration, the child nevertheless becomes a bar mitzvah or bat mitzvah, and the celebration may be on that day or any date after it. Early centuries Origen in his commentary "On Levites" writes that Christians should not only refrain from celebrating their birthdays, but should look on them with disgust. While a section of Islam strongly favours it, [34] others decry such celebrations, terming them as out of the scope of Islam. That age is reckoned whenever Janma Nakshatra of the same month passes. Hindus regard death to be more auspicious than birth since the person is liberated from the bondages of material society. Buddhism Mahayana Main article: More than , North Koreans celebrate displaced birthdays on July 9 or December 18 to avoid these dates. A person born on July 8 before may change their birthday, with official recognition.

Chapter 5 : The birthday effect in college athletics | www.nxgvision.com - The Official Site of the NCAA

Birth records can be difficult to find, however, and by preparing carefully, you can maximize your chances of locating the birth records for your ancestors. In order to find a birth record, you first need some essential information about the person, specifically their full name and their place and date of birth.

Divorce Records Researching Birth Records and Certificates Birth records are an essential tool, and quite possibly the foundation of genealogy research. Birth records are official documents which by any measure prove our connections to our ancestors. Birth records can be difficult to find, however, and by preparing carefully, you can maximize your chances of locating the birth records for your ancestors. In order to find a birth record, you first need some essential information about the person, specifically their full name and their place and date of birth. A birth certificate provides you with not only final verification of your information, but is also the stepping stone to the further past by providing information on the parents of the person on the birth certificate. Birth certificates often contain valuable information of the parents, including both names, and their birthplaces. In America, birth records have been recorded since the late 19th century and are typically found in the city or town where the person was born. Varying information was recorded in birth registers and later certificates, starting at the earliest with only a name and date. Each state has differing places where birth records are found. Guidelines for Requesting Birth Certificates Following the following guidelines with each request will give you the best possible outcome. Keep your letters short. And be patient with your request. Provide complete information on an individual and event for which you need documents. Include all names that may have been used, include nicknames, alternate spellings, etc. List dates and type of events as completely and accurately as possible. Unless you already know the exact cost of a document, do not send a specific amount of money in cash or check. You may want to send a signed, blank check. Always provide a self addressed stamped envelope. Most states restrict access to birth certificates to the following individuals, and require a signed release for access. See the individual state pages for details: When requesting a birth certificate, you should be prepared to provide the following information with your request: Full name of person at birth Date of birth County or city of birth Full maiden name of mother Full name of Father Your relationship to the person whose certificate you are requesting Your picture ID Your reason for searching for this Document Any additional information that you may think is pertinent. Start your search at the state level to discover what marriage information is available and with which government office, city, county, or state. Also, due to privacy concerns, many states restrict access to birth record information, especially for individuals who are still living. Check with the local clerk office for their regulations and information. Choose from the states below to begin your search.

Chapter 6 : Researching Birth Records and Certificates - Vital Records US

About the People Finder Search. Searches billions of records, with current and historical information, dating back over 25 years; Results may include Full Name, Address, Telephone Number, Age, Date of Birth, Possible Aliases, Possible Relatives, Possible Business Affiliations, Area Median Household Income, Area Median Home Value, and more.

Chapter 7 : Vital Records: Birth, Marriage, Death (BMD) | Ancestry

Vital records most commonly refer to records such as birth and death certificates, marriage licenses and divorce decrees, wills and the like. These records are created by local authorities, and with possible exceptions for events overseas, in the military, or in the District of Columbia.

Chapter 8 : 3 Ways to Find Free Public Birth Records - wikiHow

The best genealogical resource to start off your French family tree is the registres d'État-civil (records of civil

registration), which mostly date from These records of birth, marriage, and death (naissances, mariages, dÃ©cÃ©s) are held in registries at the La Mairie (town hall/mayor's office) where the event took place.

Chapter 9 : Birth, Baptism & Christening

The more often a family relationship, name, birth or death date, marriage date, or another important piece of family information is repeated through various record sets, the more likely it is to be correct.