

FROM DRAFT TO PRINT:

The Educational Journey of Publishing in Genealogy Journals

Shannon Green, CG[®], CGGSM, CGLSM



MY GOALS



- **Understand** the journey
- **Learn** strategies
- **Inspire** you to submit



What research are you most proud of, and how could publishing it benefit you and the community?



AGENDA



Why and where
of Publishing

Drafting a
Publishable Article

4

Navigating the
Editorial Process

Learning from
the Process



Why and Where of Publishing

WHY PUBLISH?

- **Educational Value:** Learn through expert editorial feedback.
- **Contribute to Scholarship:** Share unique research to advance the field.
- **Professional Credibility:** Build your reputation as a genealogist.
- **Preservation:** Ensure your research is accessible for future generations.

WHERE TO PUBLISH?

MAJOR JOURNALS

*NGSQ, RECORD,
REGISTER, TAG, TG*

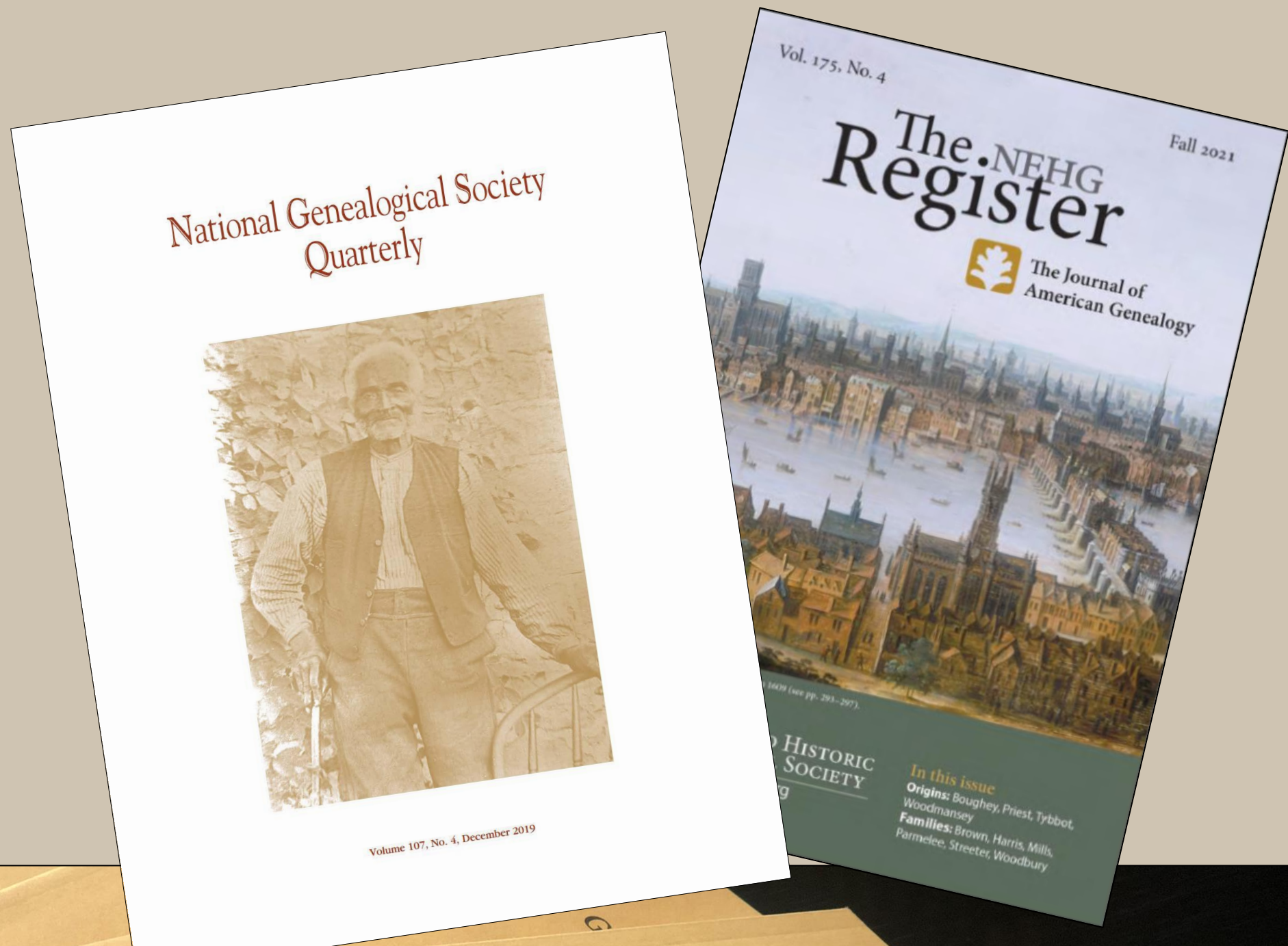
REGIONAL JOURNALS

*OSGQ, Indiana
Genealogist, Nutmegger,
Crossroads*

ONLINE BLOGS OR TREES

*Update the FS Family
Tree or personal blog*

MAJOR JOURNALS



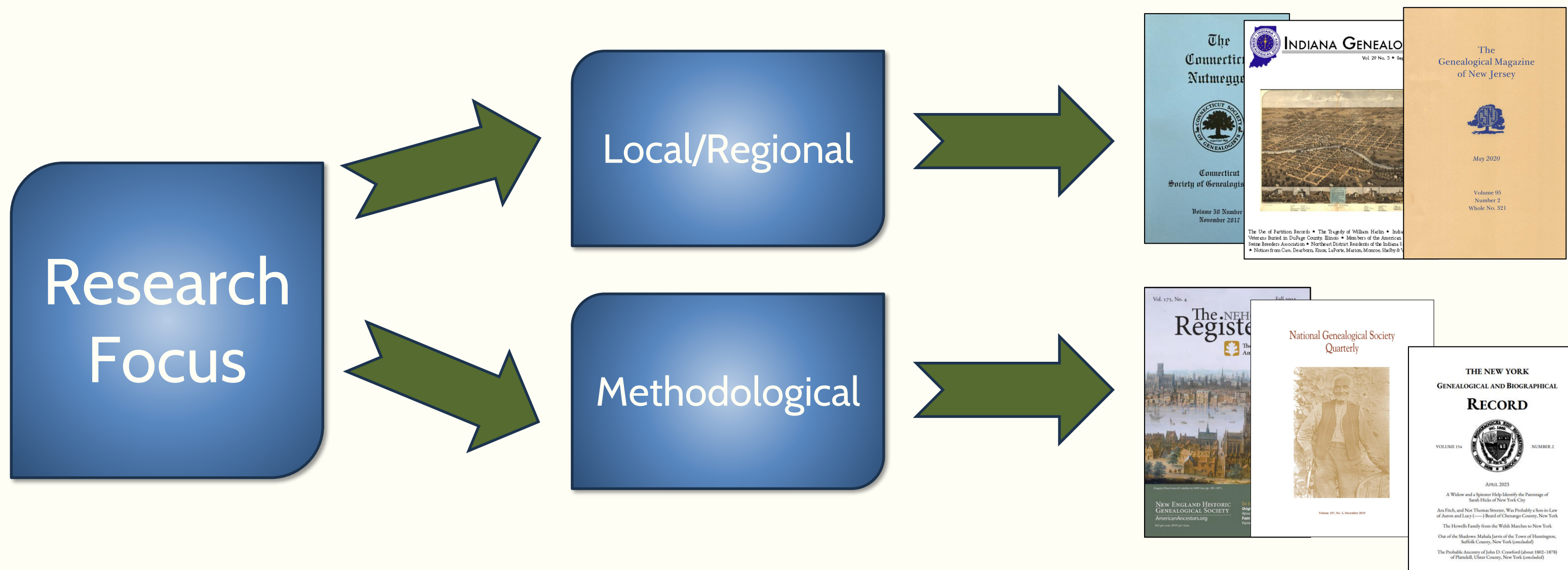
- *National Genealogical Society Quarterly (NGSQ)*
- *The NEHGS Register (Register)*
- *The NYG&B Record (Record)*
- *The American Genealogist (TAG)*
- *The Genealogist (TG)*

REGIONAL JOURNALS

- **Accessibility:** Easier acceptance rates for newer authors.
- **Relevance:** Perfect for localized studies or niche topics.
- **Flexibility:** Online options for timely publication and broader reach.



CHOOSING THE RIGHT JOURNAL

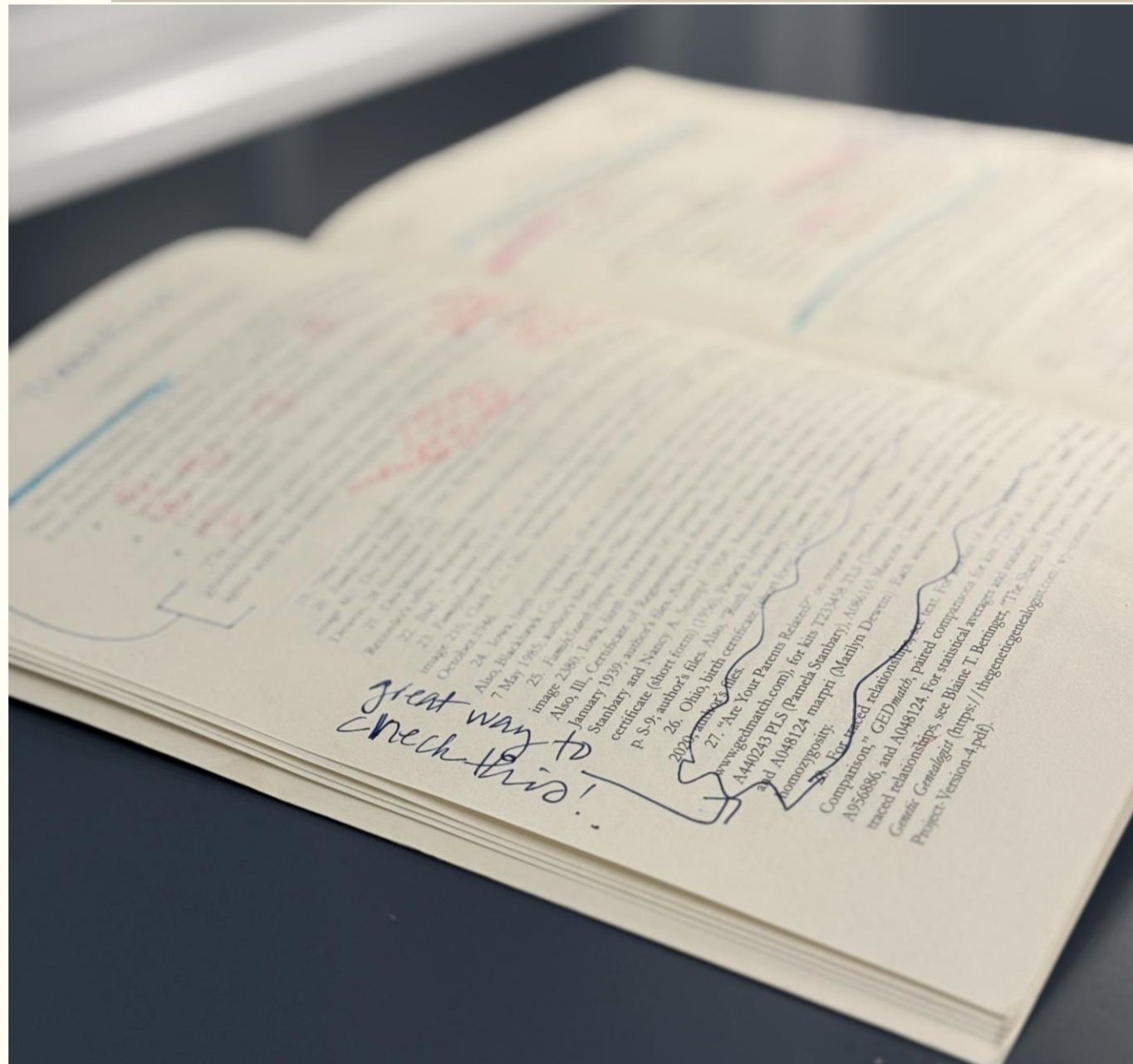


What journal do you think best fits your research?



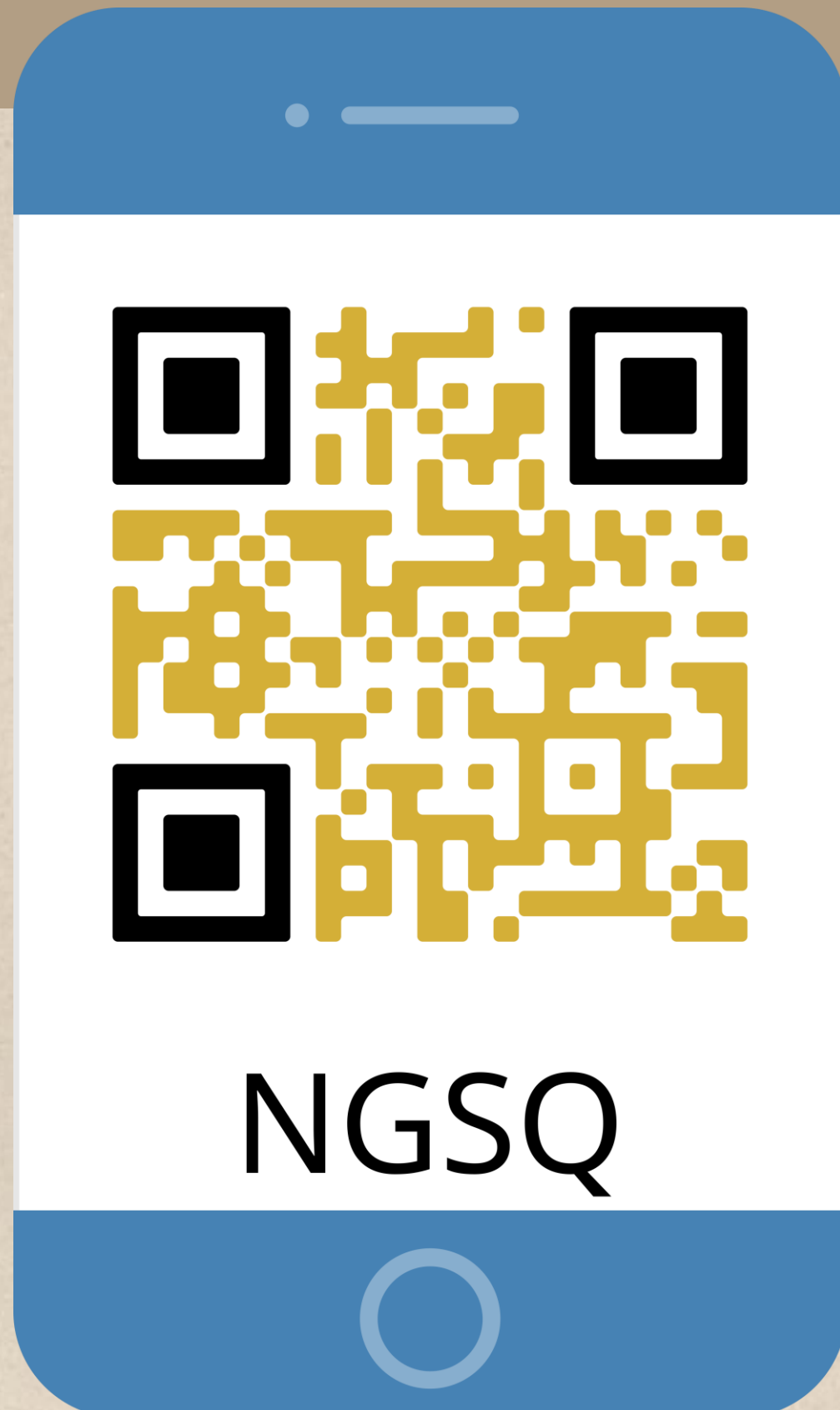
Drafting a Publishable Article

KNOW YOUR TARGET JOURNAL



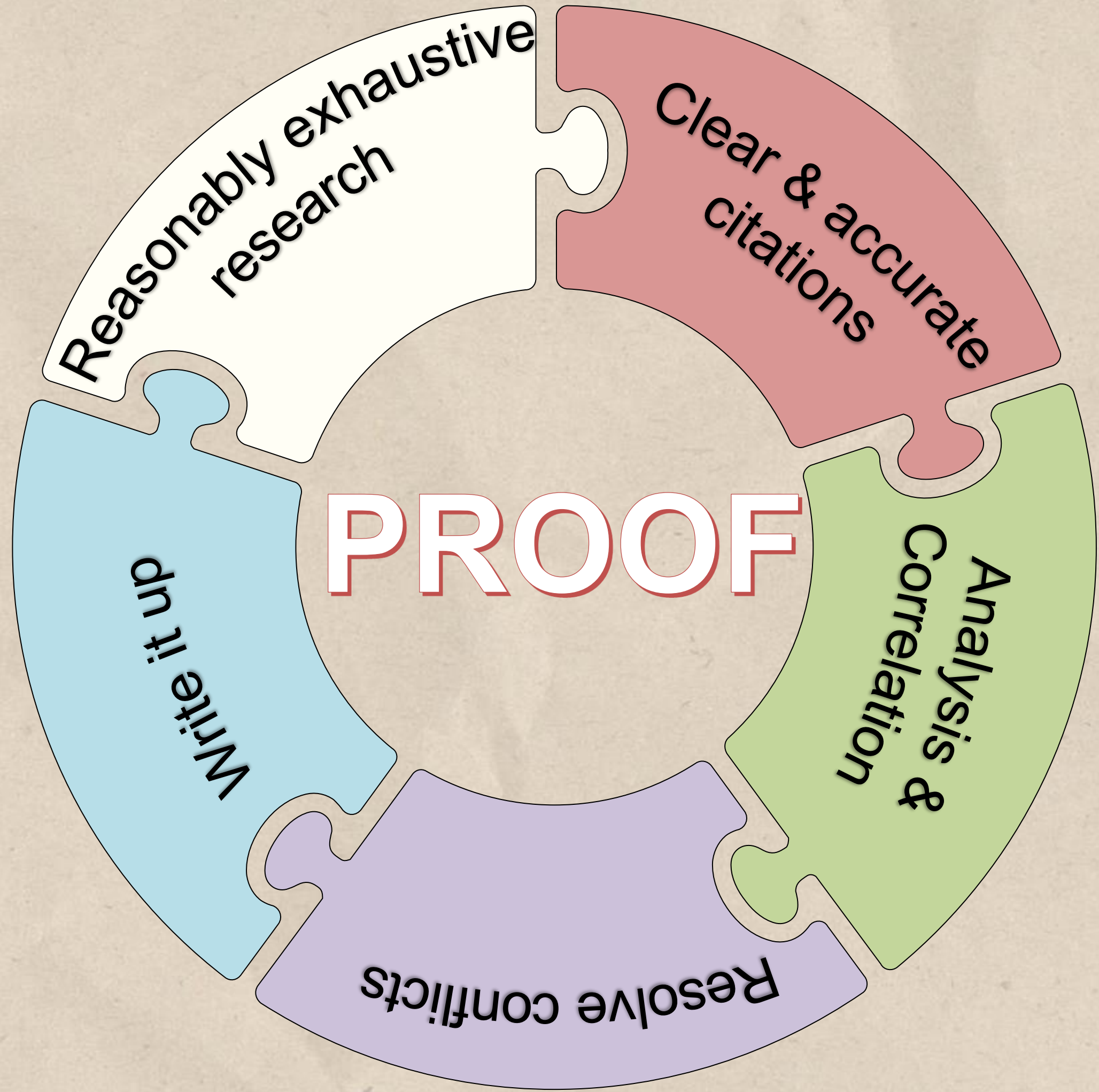
- Understand the journal's style and tone.
- Identify the types of articles they prioritize.
- Learn how successful articles are structured.

MASTER THE AUTHOR GUIDELINES



- Why author guidelines matter:
 - Ensure your article meets their standards.
 - Align with the journal's expectations.
 - Avoid unnecessary delays in the review process.
- Tips for success:
 - Re-read guidelines at every stage of editing.
 - Check for updates before submission.
 - Print the guidelines.

GENEALOGY PROOF STANDARD



WRITE FOR YOUR AUDIENCE

- Write in a clear, professional, and engaging style suitable for an academic audience.
- Edit for readability, ensuring smooth transitions and logical flow from problem to solution.
- Use headings to guide the reader.
- Follow *Evidence Explained* standards for citations or – better yet – the journal’s house style.

REQUEST PEER FEEDBACK

- Why seek feedback?
 - Identify unclear arguments and gaps in research.
 - Gain fresh perspectives.
- Who to ask?
 - Trusted colleagues, mentors, or writing groups.
- Best practices:
 - Be specific about the type of feedback you want.
 - Be open to constructive criticism.

Once you have your well-defined research questions, information, and completed your background

Developing the Research Plan

Keeping your research question in mind, ask

- What records might answer my research question?
- Where are the records located?
- Which records can be accessed easily?

Develop a research plan based on the research questions. If the goal is to identify who his baptismal sponsors might not help answer records are available, they should be excluded

An understanding of what records exist in your area you are looking for a birth record for someone not exist then. However, it might exist at the someone born in Connecticut in 1823. Derivative records, and indexes are frequently included in these derivative records, genealogists should and informative.

Knowing where the records are located is essential. Connecticut and other New England states, vital records and land records. In contrast, places which changed many times over the years.

Prioritization of your research plan is based on accessible and which records are most likely to answer your question. Records that are in your personal files. If they cannot answer the research question, prepare you for on-site research. Another consideration is from what is known to the unknown. In other places as your starting point records, then explore. This helps to ensure you are researching the same name.

Research plans should be actionable, which means anyone should be able to pick up a research plan and execute research all in one day. The research plan fully. My research plans usually expect to find in the record, and what action

Tracing Land in

By Shannon

Land records can provide evidence that stated or implied; understanding the details essential to extract evidence of kinship. **Douglaston-Little Neck, Queens County** the Native Americans to the Dutch, to the of the Hicks family in five generations instruments, including patents, deeds, entails, deeds of lease and release, life

Native Americans and the Dutch

In 1639, the Dutch "purchased" land from become Queens County. The eastern border the years, there would be a variety of Dutch and native tribal leaders.

On 16 November 1644, the Governor of Kieft, granted a patent for **the Hempstead** year, on 10 October 1645, Kieft granted patentees was John Hicks.

Border disputes over the years between Neck was sometimes part of Hempstead with the unclear borders described in a small peninsula in what used to be known as Little Neck Bay. Today, this property

¹ "Indian deed from the chief of Marossepinck, of land on Long Island," 15 Jan. 1639, Series A and deeds, Volume GG; New York State Archives (<https://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/>)

² For example, see Benjamin D. Hicks, *Records of Long Island, N.Y.* (Jamaica, NY: Long Island Farmer's History of the town of Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.)

³ E. B. O'Callaghan, *Laws and Ordinances of New Parsons and Co.*, 1868, 42-46.

⁴ Ibid, 48-51.

Boost Your Productivity

By Shannon

Have you found that you need more focus and feeling isolated in an industry where research feelings of isolation and a lack of focus and help boost your productivity, consider joining

An accountability group is when like-minded personal or professional focus. They create a members set and pursue their goals and be consist of a small group of peers who meet regularly have understood the power of peers for decades

There are many different types of accountability groups they are specifically called accountability groups a business, seeking certification, improving establish regular check-ins, either in person or motivation, offering a sense of community that

What are the Benefits of an Accountability Group?

If you think that you do not have time for an might get from joining one. Individuals benefit accountability group.

Develop clear goals: Accountability Many genealogists don't state their goals will help you determine more precisely these goals, you can create objectives sharing your goals with your peers, your chances of success are likelihood

Elevate motivation: One of the key increased motivation. As a group of fulfilling the group's purpose and support pressure can be inspiring and help motivation

Increase self-discipline and accountability: groups is obviously to hold people accountable procrastination and prioritize your goals have increased self-discipline to complete defined deliverables and periodic updates their project or plan.

Share knowledge: Every person in perspective, background, expertise, and help members learn ways to approach

SHANNON

People are More Than a Name: Techniques for Differentiating Identities

By Shannon Green, CG

Many researchers accidentally conflate men of the same name by attaching records to someone based solely on their name. Recognizing that records pertain to multiple people requires the ability to distinguish different identities. Other researchers struggle to prove that someone in one location is the same person as someone in another area. The same skills required to distinguish different identities can also help merge identities. Researchers can confidently often differentiate people using the concept of identity characteristics.

This article defines identity characteristics, explains three techniques for differentiating identities, and demonstrates these techniques using case studies.

Why does identity matter?

Identity matters because accuracy matters. The Board for Certification of Genealogists states, "Accuracy is fundamental to genealogical research. Without it, a family's history would be fiction." When someone's identity is unclear, there is a greater risk of making mistakes.

Family trees contain ancestors' names and the dates of vital events such as birth, marriage, and death. How can a researcher be sure that a record pertains to the correct person? Aside from the name-is-the-same, there must be a reason to associate records. Many researchers have learned the error of conflating same-named men. Days, weeks, and even years can be spent tracing the genealogy of the wrong man who happened to have the same name as the subject, which results in researchers cutting off entire branches of their family tree. On the other hand, brick walls can be built by an inability to see the parallels in the identity of two people in different locations.

Identity characteristics defined

Identity characteristics, also called identity markers, are things genealogists can use to distinguish one person from another. The most common identity characteristic is a name, but many more aspects of a person's life can help identify them uniquely in their time and place. Consider the following.

- **Age or birthdate:** If there are people of the same name, but one person is twenty years older than another, use the age disparity to distinguish them. One could be noted as "Jr." and another as "Sr." Be warned that this does not necessarily mean that "Sr." is the father of "Jr.;" historically, these suffixes reflect relative age.
- **Middle name or initial:** Does one person always use their middle initial? It could be intentional to distinguish them from someone in the county with the same name but a different middle initial.
- **Family members and associates:** People associate with the same people repeatedly, whether it's kin or neighbors. Track the family members and associates to distinguish people.

¹ Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards*, 2nd ed. rev. (Nashville, TN: 2021), xix

HA!

Good

Ref the 1st "offer" of the land.

Is this the land you intended in the 1st or 2nd IP?

Because this is the first time you call it Hempstead and we don't know what's what.

Need to simplify for us. Maybe line we do with name spelling variants, but us up but what you call it see pink highlights for confusion

cool

Heart icon

Great

I would suggest re-considering this line. It's negative and I doubt it is in the top reasons someone wouldn't do it. To me, these reasons would be:

- finding the right people and right number (2-4-5)

- finding your group and ensuring it works well

- debating how often to meet

Maybe you could have a different section on "signatures" and address those your own

This may just be my pet peeve, but I strongly dislike when authors criticize genealogists. It appears that the author is trying to prove they are smarter. It also indicates the article is for beginners which is not necessarily the case. This is very ESQ & TV, not their stuff I admit

In my 30-year recent and bitter experience, NGS Maytag stays away from B&B stuff. They want you to write original material and not quote much or at all.

Great!! Love it!

CHECKLIST

IS IT READY TO SUBMIT?



Read recent issues



Review author guidelines



Meet the GPS



Polish writing

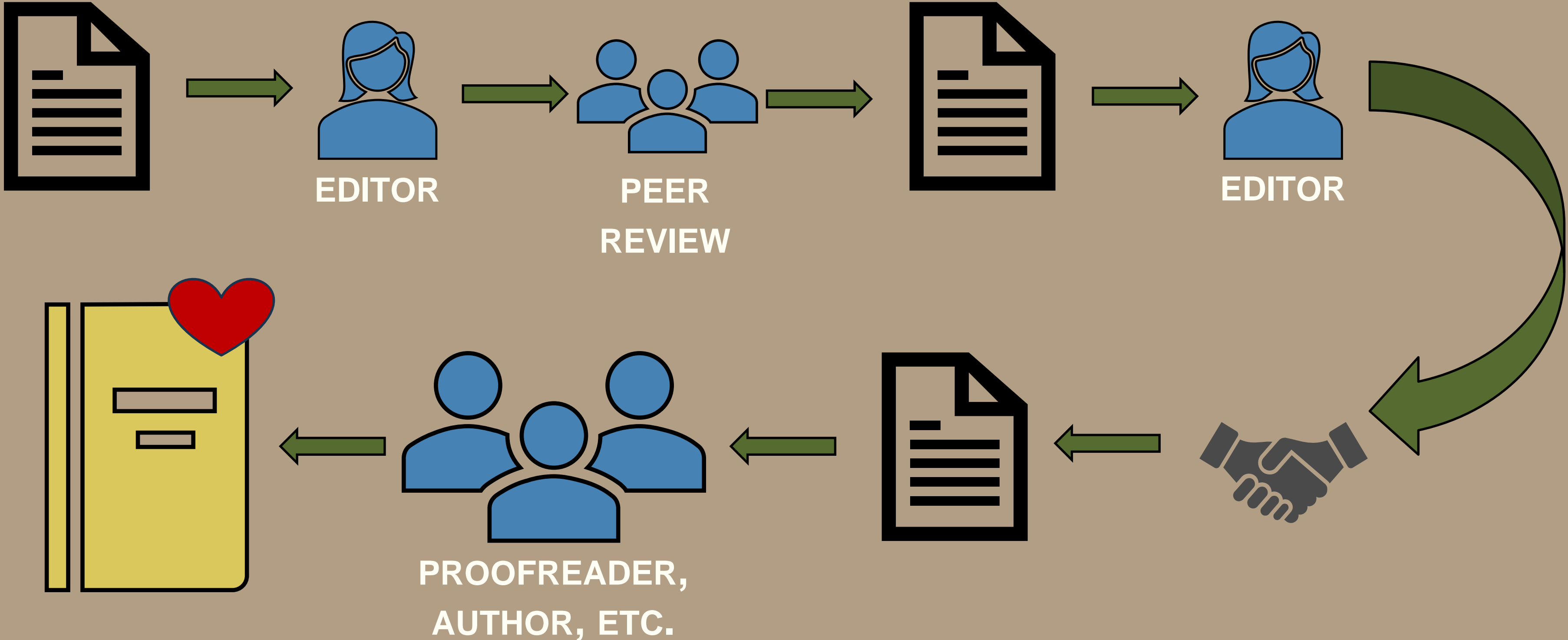


Incorporate feedback

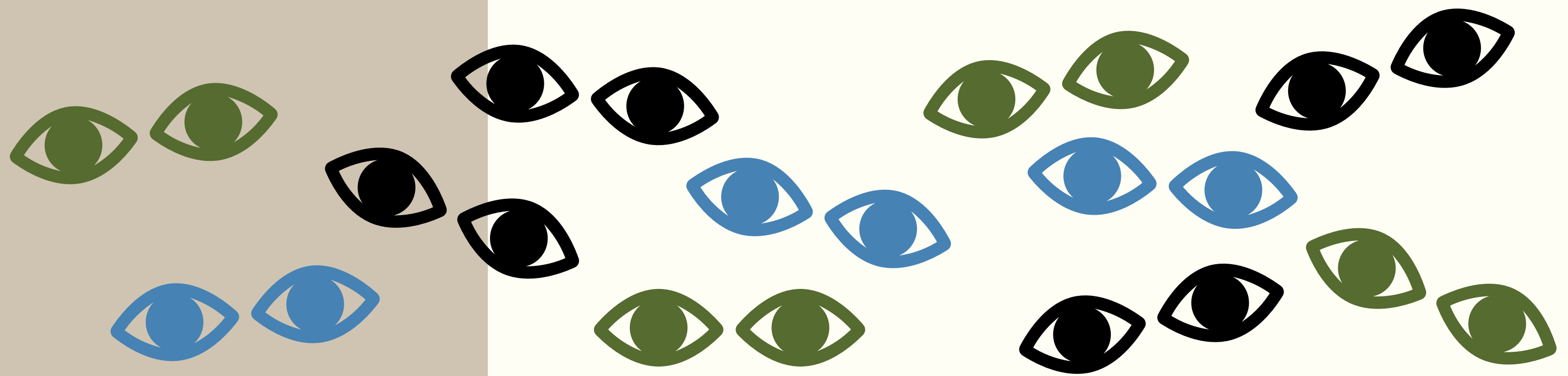


Navigating the Editorial Process

MANUSCRIPT JOURNEY



11



Sets of eyes for the average NGSQ article.



You are not in this alone!

RESPONDING TO FEEDBACK

- Don't take feedback personally—view it as an opportunity for growth.
- Take time to process feedback before responding.
- Use constructive critiques to strengthen your analysis and argument.

MY PROCESS

| Reviewer #1 | Reviewer #3 | Reviewer #2 | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Reviewer #1</p> <p><u>Review of "Stephen Hicks of Flushing..." for NGSQ</u></p> <p>This is a good article, and worthy of publication. The writing is clear, the presentation is appropriate, the use of uncommon sources is excellent, the conclusions are justified. Four minor and one major point for clarification.</p> <p>Figure 1 (the pedigree diagram) appears accurate but is unclear. It should be clearly labeled.</p> <p>"Geographies" (p. 2) is an awkward synonym for "places."</p> <p>When Charity Hicks is first named (p. 4) she is identified as Thomas Hicks's daughter. This is in a section called "Thomas Hicks, Stephen's Son." Confusing, since the grandson of the former. Calling Charity's father "the progenitor Thomas Hicks" is problematic.</p> <p>Mary Hicks died intestate (p. 6), and it is stated that she had no legal heirs. This could not be a legal heir of an intestate estate, but why could the not have been a legal spouse? I note that the associated reference for this is <i>Law Dictionary</i>, an American source, but to <i>Blackstone's Commentaries of the Law</i>. The following major point makes this consideration unnecessary.</p> <p>Major point: the will of Thomas Hicks, Mary's brother (p. 5), does not clearly state what a will's legatee can do with property that is bequeathed. An entail might specify that property must remain in a family in perpetuity. Thomas' will devising his real estate to Mary (and any legal children) appears on what Mary could do with it, such as selling it. The will did name two executors in the event of Mary's death or failure to leave lawful issue: first, Mary's husband and second (in the event of both Mary and Stephen's deaths or failure to leave lawful issue) Richard Penn Hicks. All these devises were in fee simple, not entailed, even if abolished entail in 1782. It would be good to quote the exact phrasing of the will to clarify this point. Giving the exact phrasing of the devises would be wise, too.</p> <p>So why did Stephen Hicks' brother/executor William Hicks seek to safeguard the devises in the wills of Mary's brother Thomas Hicks and his wife? Perhaps to discourage a potential claim on Mary's estate by William Smith, a cousin from her mother's family; thus to protect the interests of William Hicks, the stratagem evidently worked.</p> | <p>Reviewer #3</p> <p>The article is reasonably constructed and informative in nature. In particular, the chart is helpful, though some additional identification or more detail would be helpful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interpretation of legal codes and systems to understand and explain records. The use of sources to overcome known record loss. Effective application of work conducted by early 20th-century genealogists to an American family. <p>The article shows a few weaknesses, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occurrence of similar first names (Thomas and Stephen) requires clarification. The chart is helpful, though some additional identification or more detail for individuals might be helpful. The reliance upon transcriptions from the late 1800s might be troublesome. Published in <i>The NYG&B Record</i>, these materials have known deficiencies. Though the article was written prior to Meyerink's new 1698 record publication by GFC (2024), a nod or consult might be useful to situate the records. It does not appear that the Queens Library Archives (https://www.queenslibrary.org/research/local-history/archives) "missing" records. While unlikely to be found, the repository might be worth a try. <p>The writing is concise, with minor extraneous statements that might be better omitted. The article's conclusion is sound and specifically addresses extending research to other sources.</p> | <p>Reviewer #2</p> <p>Reviewer Comments: "Stephen Hicks of Flushing, Queens County, New York"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A fuller description of the research subject, Stephen Hicks, at the beginning of the article would assist the reader rather than leaving the reader to piece together information throughout the article. For example, start with what the author could introduce the ancestor and research question as "Stephen Hicks, son of Captain Thomas Hicks (c.1642-c.1741/2) of the Little Neck, Flushing, Queens County, New York. Stephen was executor of his brother's will. Research indicates that Stephen was the thirteenth child of Thomas Hicks and was possibly the man who married on 4 May 1727 at Jamaica, Queens County, New York, Catherine Van Wyck.... [with citations, additional relevant background, and a description of new findings for...]" <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the article's current structure, the reader simply cannot find what was originally known and what the additional research added. Make statements that clarify the purpose of the section, such as "Colonial era Flushing are sparse to connect Stephen as the son of Thomas Hicks and the fact that Stephen was the executor of Thomas Hicks' will, and poor record keeping after. The statement on page 2 that "Stephen Hicks was the son of Thomas Hicks" is stated earlier, "With a scarcity of records for Flushing, research at the state level helped piece together Stephen's life." Footnote 2 assumes that the reader already is familiar with the established family, but this is not the case. Start also with information about Thomas to establish the significance of the research. Page 1, paragraph 4, bullet 3. Stating that "Deeds were not required in New York" is an oversimplification of all of New York state. It is referenced in footnote 5 (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Laws_of_the_State_of_New_York/AAAFHl-ru, image 431, page 412) refers to the Acts of 1813 and 1814 for the western counties as early as 1790, but compliance was uncertain about how Queens County was affected at this point is made. Footnote 12 is confusing. It states "Anne Van Wyck, <i>Descendants of Ifjok and Anna Polonus</i> (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1912), 383" references the 1786 inventory of Stephen Hicks; however the inventory is misattributed to the wrong Stephen Hicks. It pertains to the estate of the son-in-law of Stephen Hicks who married Catherine Van Wyck. The son-in-law actually married Catherine Van Wyck? So, who did the Thomas marry? How did Stephen (son of Thomas) end up with Catherine Van Wyck? Should it say, "...the son-in-law of Stephen Hicks Hicks"? This confusion between the men seems to be an important detail of the ancestor, and a proof summary to support this conclusion is needed. | <p>same name should be in the body of the article, not buried in a footnote that it will be handled later in the text (I finally see indications of this in footnote 5).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Footnote 14 introduces the "Hicks family papers" collection at the University of Toronto. This collection is critical to the records and conclusions of the article, especially since the biographical note at the end (https://indianaguide.library.yorku.edu/ohh/anna_1978_011_hicks/) a son of Robert Hicks. It may be important to distinguish between the Stephen named as Robert's son. The article also does not mention the collection match the one in footnote 54? Page 4 states that "Stephen probably died during the Revolutionary War" but the system was in disarray due to British occupation." Additional context about the Revolution should be included. The British controlled the area from 1776 to 1783. If the Hicks family were Loyalists (by choice or by circumstance) See Henry Onderdonk, <i>Documents and Letters of the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County</i>, for examples of Hicks family involvement. (https://archives.org/details/documentletter@omindoc/page/118) threatened with confiscation of lands or not? The reasoning for Mary Hicks as an illegitimate child of Stephen is not clearly laid out. A table highlighting the main points might be helpful to show it is a complicated issue with multiple layers of context. One question is final resolution on page 8: what happened to the property? The author is being confusing until the end when the evidence of the private law is discussed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1762, Charity (daughter of Stephen) named Mary as the daughter of Stephen and compared that with Charity's nephew Thomas as "son" (page 4). The author correctly defined "natural" or "illegitimate" daughter using the 4th edition of <i>Black's Law</i>. Thomas (son of Stephen) left his real estate to Mary Hicks in 1782. This property (or part of it) is presumed to be the property of Stephen in 1761, 100 acres of land in Hempstead. Thomas stipulated that if Mary had no children, the property would go to her husband Stephen Hicks "with the same stipulation" (if it seems counterintuitive if Mary had no children, it would go to her husband automatically would have shared children with her?—what if stipulations were not met, to Richard Penn Hicks. On page 6, the author indicated that Mary had no children. How did Stephen have no children (by her). How? What in Mary's life should make that clear earlier. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The author seems to indicate that Mary, as an illegitimate bastard, could not inherit from anyone. The reference to the law seems to draw the conclusion that this was the reason the land escheated—but did it? The author seemed to stop short of proving who eventually did own the land after Mary's death: her husband, Richard, or the state? Also, it seems contradictory to the author's later claim on page 7 that Stephen Hicks' estate "would have included the Little Neck land." This whole argument for escheats is convoluted and could be written in better order. Furthermore, how did William Smith claim this estate in 1820 and make his case as her heir for the property if it had been claimed by the state? Did William Smith say who owned the property in 1820? Answer this to make it tie in more cleanly with the original research question. The presentation of the private law as direct evidence of illegitimacy should have come earlier. Open the discussion with that and then explain how it happened. The author should also explain how the "fee tail" [transcribed as tail tail] converted fee simple. The <i>Laws</i> referred to in footnote 56 is online at <i>Google Books</i>, https://www.google.com/books/edition/Laws_of_the_State_of_New_York/7d8TAAAAAYAAAFHl-ru, chapter 100 on image 587. Putting the discussion of Mary's possible mother before introducing the private law and direct evidence of illegitimacy detracts from the flow of the argument regarding estates, entails, etc. Move this proof argument to after the proof on Mary's illegitimacy. The argument for Amy Batorow as Mary's mother is based on a lot of supposition, and then introduced as "likely." It isn't strong enough for "likely" only "possibly" with heavy caveats. Named farms (plantations) should be in italics, not quotes. Following the land <i>New Field</i> forward is well done, but technically does not apply to the title of the article because it details the descendants of Thomas' not just his son Stephen. It does not need to be taken out, but maybe a sentence showing how the land—inherited eventually by descendants of Thomas' is part of the larger picture connecting Stephen's descendants to this family. <p>Overall, the article is well researched and shows solid methodology for seeking original sources that are not digitized. The citations need work. What is obvious to the writer is not always apparent to the reader; inclusion of more starting point background is necessary. Mostly this needs of re-organization to lead the reader to follow and accept the conclusions.</p> |

REVIEW FEEDBACK

- Reading through it thoroughly
- Set it aside, if needed

MY PROCESS

| Reviewer | Feedback | Category |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Reviewer #3 | Though the article was written prior to Meyer's new 1998 "version" of New York publication by GPS (2024), a note or comment might be useful to show its currency. | Citations |
| Reviewer #2 | Putting the discussion of Mary's possible mother before introducing the private law with direct evidence of illegitimacy distracts from the flow of the argument regarding estates, entails, etc. Move this proof argument to after the proof on Mary's illegitimacy. | Organization |
| Reviewer #1 | Mary Hicks died intestate (p. 6), and it is stated that she had no legal heirs. As a husband, she could not be a legal heir of an intestate estate, but why could she not have legal heirs to her own estate, such as a legal spouse? | Research |
| Reviewer #1 | Using the exact phrasing of the devise in husband Stephen's will would be wise, etc. | Writing |
| Reviewer #3 | The occurrence of similar first names (Thomas and Stephen) requires an attentive reader. The chart is helpful, though some additional identification or introductory notes to these individuals might be helpful. | Conflicts |
| Reviewer #3 | The reliance upon transcriptions from the late 1800s might be troublesome. Though published in <i>The NYO&D Record</i> , these materials have known deficiencies. | Analysis |

REVIEW FEEDBACK

- Reading through it thoroughly
- Set it aside, if needed

ORGANIZE FEEDBACK

- Copy and paste
- Categorize by GPS component

MY PROCESS



REVIEW FEEDBACK

- Reading through it thoroughly
- Set it aside, if needed

ORGANIZE FEEDBACK

- Copy and paste
- Categorize by GPS component

EDIT MANUSCRIPT

- Start with additional research
- Then organization and analysis
- Save citations for last

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

~~Joseph died intestate 14 March 1825 at Lempster, there were no assets to distribute to his unnamed heirs, and he never moved to Ohio.~~

Joseph died intestate on 14 March 1825 at Lempster. No evidence suggests he moved to Ohio.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Did you consider Cynthia's proposed grandparents' probate records?

Do the parental consents for marriages still exist?



Learning from the Process

REFLECTING ON FEEDBACK

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

A ~~collection of 1901~~ biographical ~~sketches of prominent Arizona citizens published in 1901 provides~~ insight to a potential sketch ~~sketches a family for Cynthia~~ ~~of the book's~~ It profiles featured George Riley Parker who ~~the subject of this study~~ Cynthia was born in New Hampshire in the 1820s and later lived in ~~Columbia~~ "Columbiana" ~~of Columbia, Ohio.~~ ~~Of note,~~ Cynthia and Anthony ~~Wilcoxon~~ had a son named George Riley, the same name as the subject of the sketch.³³ ~~The sketch indicates the subject was Wilcoxon. George Parker was alive at the time of publication and therefore how his sketch was published, likely provided biographical details. Among others, the sketch provided the following details**:~~

- George Riley Parker was born ~~on 30 October 1822~~ in Lempster, ~~Sullivan County,~~ New Hampshire.
- His father ~~was also named~~ George Parker, was born 1796 in Chester, Vermont, and died ~~on 30 January 1863~~ in Burton, ~~Geauga County,~~ Ohio.
- ~~His~~ George Riley Parker's mother was Rockset Hendrickson, born 17 March 1795 in Westminister, Vermont. She died ~~on 29 March 1848~~ in Westminister, Vermont.

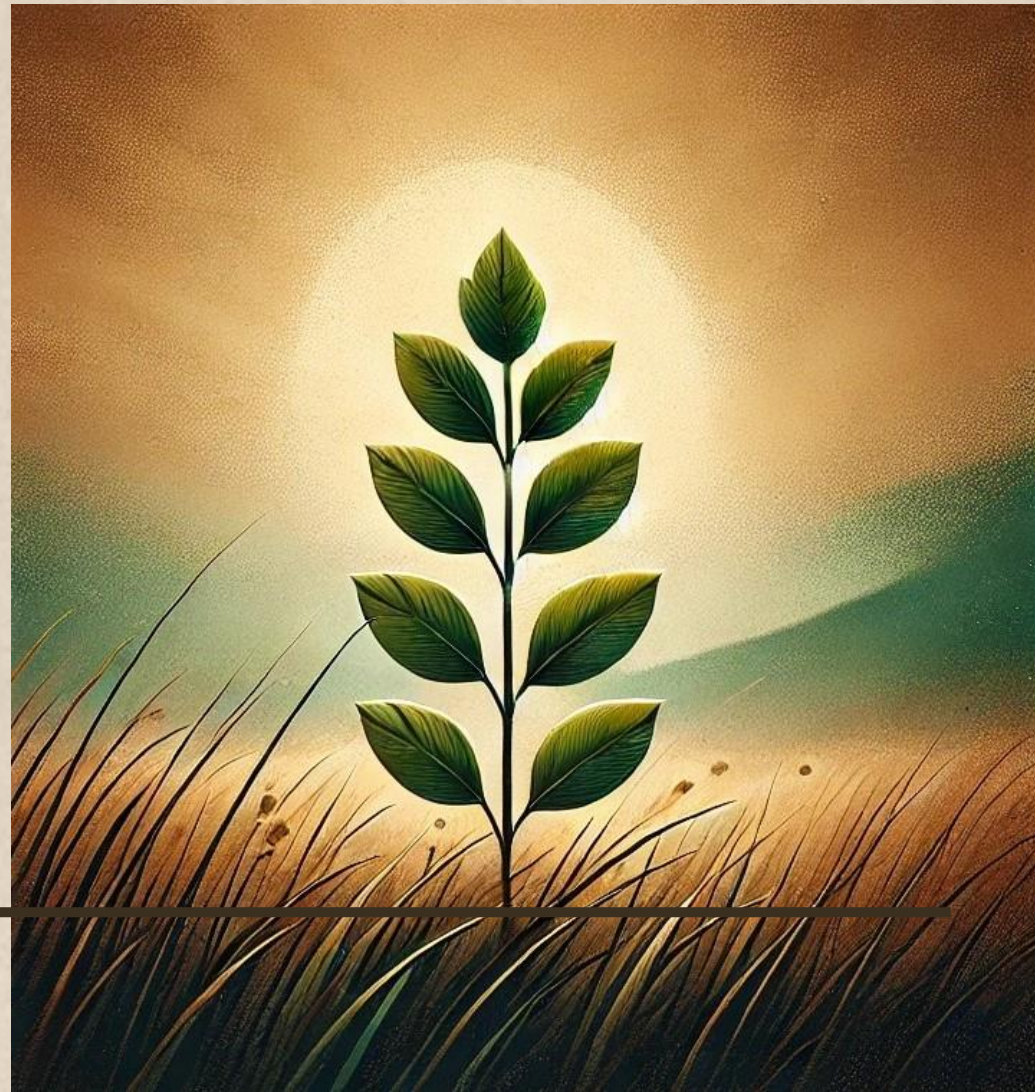
- What worked?
- What needed improvement?
- How can you grow?

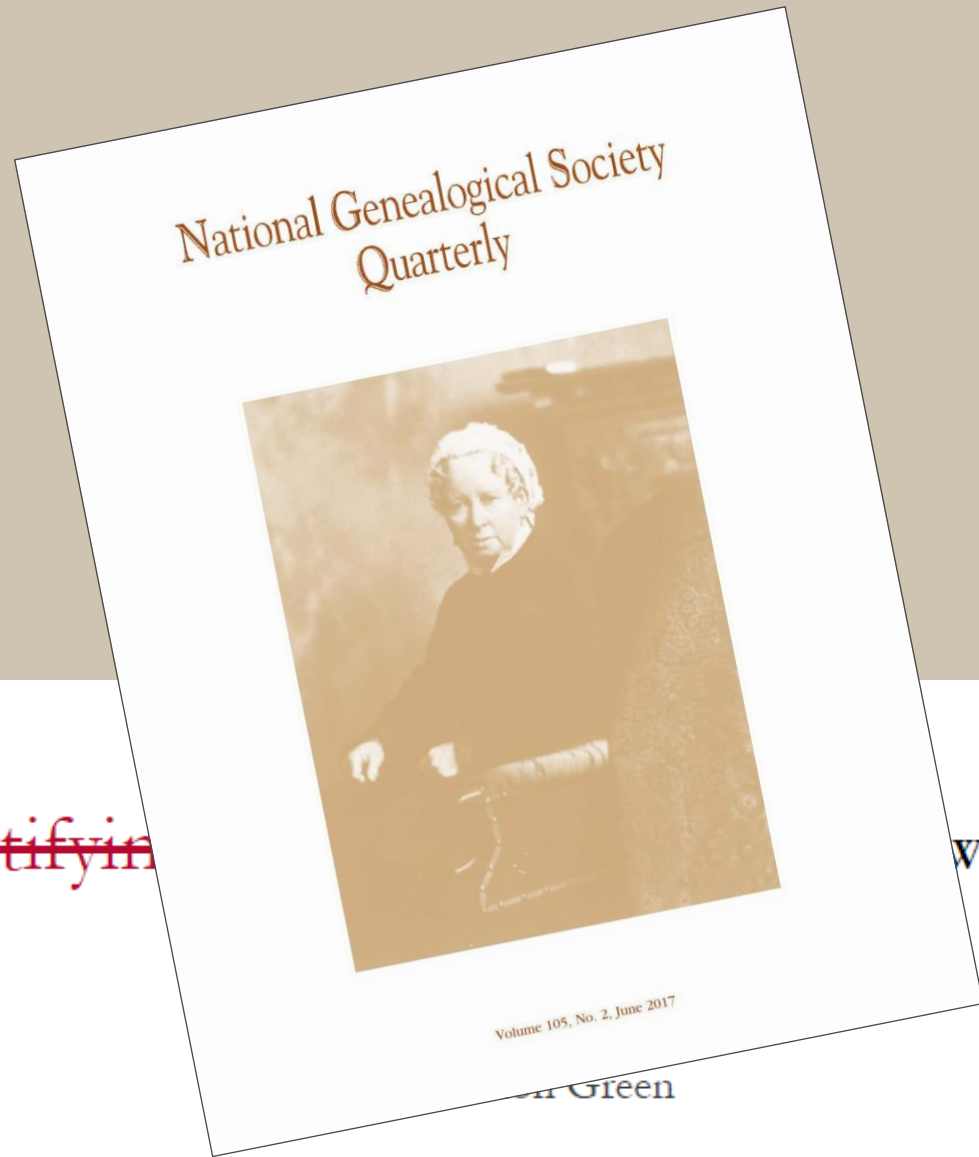
YOU CAN DO THIS!

- Challenges are normal
- Growth takes time
- Your work matters!



PERSONAL GROWTH





Identifyin

Wilcoxon of

Volume 105, No. 2, June 2017

Green

FIRST ARTICLE

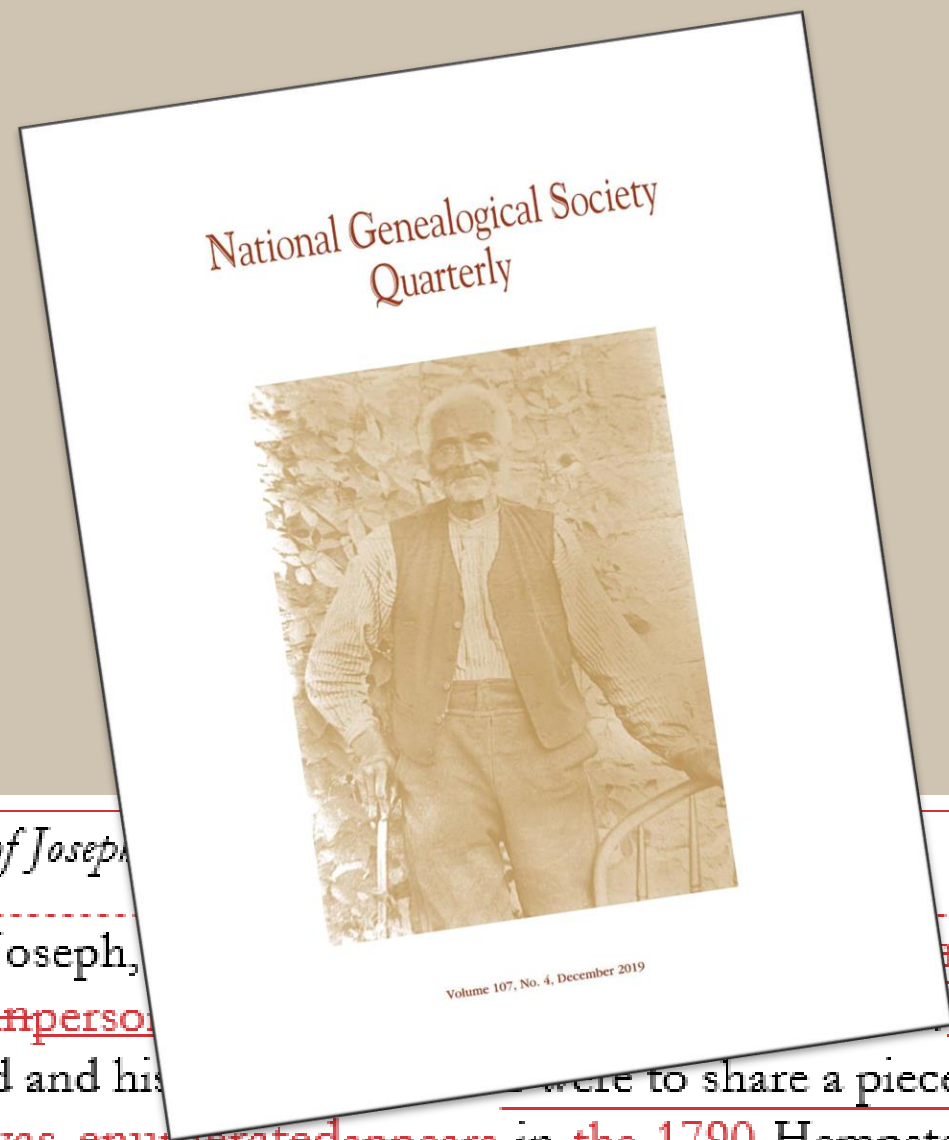
4,200 words edited
down to 1,400 words.

Female ancestors

Women can be difficult to trace, particularly ~~in censuses before 1850~~ when they ~~were typically unnamed~~ are indicated in pre-1850 censuses only with tick marks ~~in a household~~. Migrating families leave kin dispersed and disconnected ~~from each other~~. Source analysis and correlation of information items helps clarify the genealogical value of ~~traditionally frequently~~ dubious sources.

~~Cynthia (Parker) Wilcoxon married in 1837 in Ohio and died in 1889 in West Virginia. Identification of her parents was hampered by incomplete research, incorrect information in multiple online family trees and the failure to see the value in an undocumented family bible. Another ostensibly suspicious source, a collection of biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Arizona, provided valuable clues. Despite the fact that no document directly names her parents, thorough research uncovered indirect evidence proving her parents were George and Rockset (Hendee) Parker of Vermont.~~

Cynthia's Records



SECOND ARTICLE

2,000 words edited
down to 1,900 words.

Richard, ~~son~~ Son of Joseph

Richard, son of Joseph,

~~was probated in person~~

bequests, Richard and his

Richard Bedell ~~was enumerated~~

~~likely this Richard as there were only two~~

~~enumerated between Richard and from~~

~~likely Joseph's sons.~~⁴¹

One Richard Bedell was enumerated in the 1800 census

assessed tax on real and personal estates 1799–1803. Richard's real estate was worth

significantly more than Silvester's.⁴²

terms of their father's will ~~where he gave, which gives~~

~~estate property~~ to Richard than to Silvester. ~~There is no~~ No evidence ~~shows~~

sold the land ~~he~~ inherited from his father before 1820, so ~~both the census and tax~~

records likely refer to ~~this~~ Richard.⁴³ ~~son of Joseph.~~⁴⁴ Similarly, the lone Richard

~~when his father's will~~

~~will.~~ Among other

bequests, Richard and his

were to share a piece of land.⁴⁰ Only one

Richard Bedell ~~was enumerated~~

~~likely this Richard as there were only two~~

~~enumerated between Richard and from~~

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records likely refer to ~~this~~ Richard.⁴³ ~~son of Joseph.~~⁴⁴ Similarly, the lone Richard

KEY TAKEAWAYS



- Publishing enhances your skills.
- Journals provide an opportunity to share your research.
- Each article is a step in your genealogical journey and personal growth.



What research are you most proud of, and how could publishing it benefit you and the community?



YOUR TURN!



- Choose a research project you're proud of.
- Select the right journal to target.
- Take the first step—draft your manuscript!

THANK YOU

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Happy publishing!



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