

# What is FamilySearch's Full-Text Search?

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# Questions

- What is Full-Text Search?
- Why should I use it?
- · How can I improve my searches?
- What new features are available or coming?
- Where do I find it?

# **Full-Text Search**

### FamilySearch Labs - Expand your search with full text

- Direct link: <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/search/full-text">https://www.familysearch.org/search/full-text</a>
- Access to billions of un-indexed document images
- Search every word in the text
- Use different parameters to find exact words and phrases
- Focus search to include specific years, record types, locations, and collections

# **Best Practices for Using Full-Text Search**

#### Find words or phrases:

Elijah Taylor = Elijah OR Taylor

"Elijah Taylor" = Elijah AND Taylor within a word or so of each other

+Elijah +Taylor = Elijah AND Taylor on the same image

+Elijah -Taylor = Elijah BUT NOT WITH Taylor on the same image

#### Wildcards replace certain letters:

- ? replaces one letter (Ta?lor = Taylor, Tailor, Taelor)
- \* replaces multiple letters or no letters (Ta\*r = Tar, Taylor, Tamer, Tanner, Taber, Tapper)

# Additional tips:

Try searching for the name of the person you are interested in by putting their name in quotes in the name field and leaving all other fields blank. Then, filter by place – country, state, county. If you still have too many results, filter by year – century, then decade. Next, try adding additional keywords or phrases or searching with wildcards. Look at every result. The years given in the record titles may not directly apply to the record match. You never know when your ancestor might be mentioned!

When searching for women, try using the name of the husband, father, brother, son, or guardian as the main search. Put his name in quotes, then filter by place. Add +wife +Nancy or other relationships and names to narrow the search to those records containing information about the women in question.

When searching for enslaved individuals, use the slaveholder (or potential slaveholder) as the main search. Put his or her name in quotes, then filter by place. Add +Negro +slave or other search terms. You can also try adding the first name of the enslaved person after the + sign.

When searching for Free People of Color, try putting "Free Person of Color" in quotes in the keyword field. Add + and their first name. Remember that it is very important to filter by place. Try searching court records, especially as many counties required FPC to register their identities at the courthouse.

Try searching a specific collection with Full-Text Search. You can browse the list of collections on the Full-Text Search main page or from record entries in the FamilySearch Catalog. Look for this icon:



To reduce the number of search results, use the filters in the upper left under the Results number. You can also include the following in your searches:

# Find an exact word or phrase

Use quotation marks. Example: "Henry Jones"

# Include a specific word or phrase

Use the + symbol. Example: +Judith

### Exclude a specific word or phrase

Use the - symbol. Example: -John

#### Find different spellings

Use the ? symbol. Example: Jens?n will return Jensen and Jenson

#### Find different forms of a root word

Use the \* symbol. Example: Car\* will match car, cars, carriage, carpenter, etc.



If you see this icon in the FamilySearch Catalog, it means that the digitized record is available on Full-Text Search.

Many earlier records can extremely difficult to search because of the lack of full-name indexes. Now, with FamilySearch's Full-Text Search, these records *and everyone mentioned in them* are easily accessible. The key is knowing how to search.

# **Sample Search Process**

# John Smith

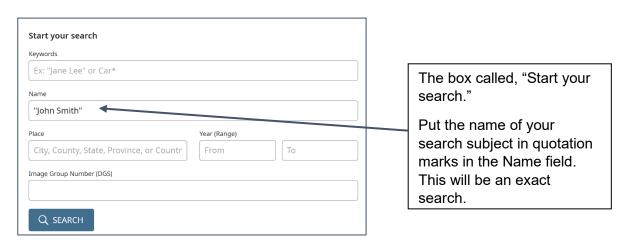
1. Go to FamilySearch Full-Text Search by locating the FamilySearch Labs tile on the FamilySearch.org logged-in home page and selecting "View Experiments," or at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/search/full-text">https://www.familysearch.org/search/full-text</a>.



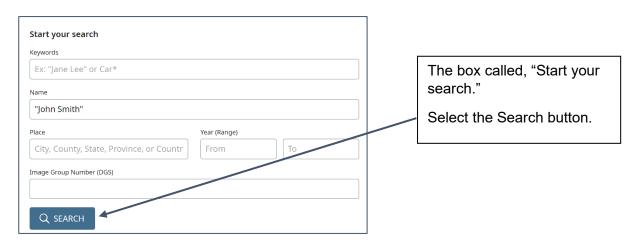
2. Select "Try it" or "Go to Experiment" in the tile that says, "Expand Your Text with Full Search."



3. Put "John Smith" in NAME field (be sure to include quotation marks) and nothing else.



4. Perform the search.

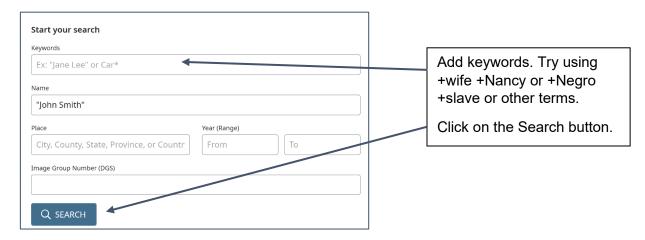


5. Filter by PLACE – country, then state, then county. Watch Filters are located under the for updated result filtering COMING SOON! number of Results for your search. Results (5,520,750) Select the Place button. Filters: Collection Record Type Year Place Filter by Place Select the country, Selected Filter then the state, then the county. United States of America (3,488,083) 🗴 Nevada (960) 🗴 Select the Apply Browse in Nevada button. Carson City (30) Clark (301) Douglas (11) Elko (30) Esmeralda (72) Eureka (13) Lincoln (4) Lyon (6) Mineral (42) Nye (88) Humboldt (25) Lander (13) Ormsby (27) Pershing (22) Storey (35) Washoe (68) White Pine (48) APPLY CANCEL

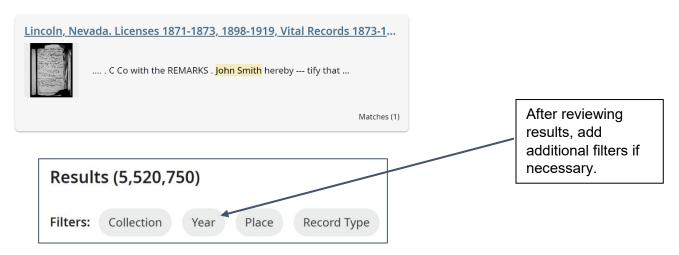
6. Update the search (Select the Apply button).

#### 7. Add KEYWORDS

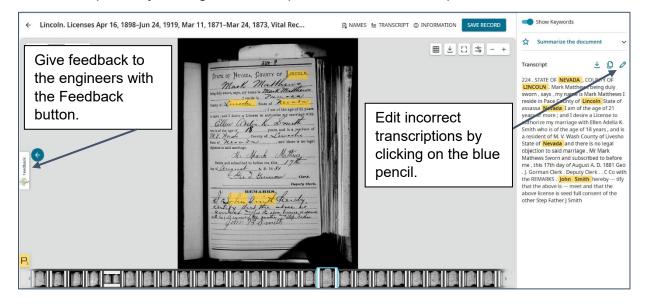
- a. +wife +Nancy for women (replace Nancy with wife's name)
- b. +Negro +slave for enslaved persons (try other slavery-related keywords or names)
- c. "Free Person of Color" for Free Person of Color



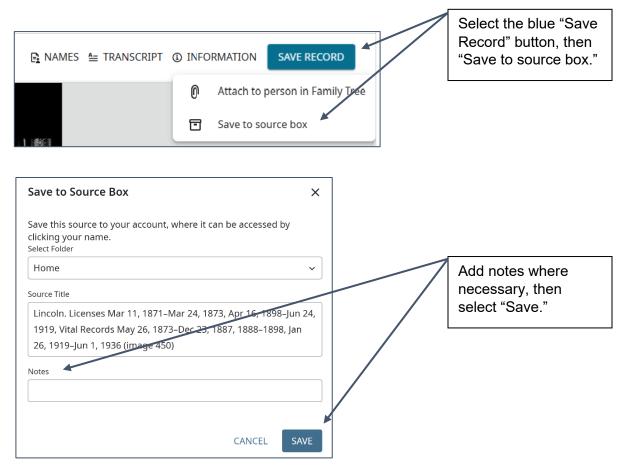
- 8. Update the search (Select the Search button).
- 9. Review results if you still have too many, filter by YEAR century, then decade.



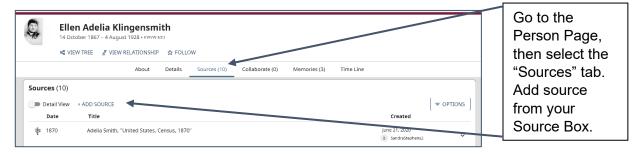
10. View, read, study, and analyze all results. Don't forget that you can also edit incorrect transcriptions by clicking on the blue pencil above the transcript.



- 11. Try various keyword combinations and name spellings to find more records.
- 12. Add pertinent images to source box to easily attach source to people in Family Tree.
- 13. Save image to Source Box.



- 14. Locate individual in Family Tree or add individuals from records to Family Tree. Use "Other Relationships" if necessary to give each person an identification number and person page.
- 15. Attach sources to Family Tree from your source box.



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