



# FAMILY TIES



## SANDY GRANITE FAMILY HISTORY CENTER NEWSLETTER

### Director's Message

#### David Castleton



What an exciting time to be on earth! In the past six months we have seen so many positive developments with the way we minister, church leadership, Melchizedek priesthood quorums, and family history. This month the youth of the world had the chance to spend a Sunday evening with President and Sister Nelson in a worldwide devotional broadcast from the Conference Center in Salt Lake City. Some of the youth in our area were invited to attend at the Conference Center where President Nelson stated: ***"We would like to talk with you about the greatest challenge, the greatest cause, and the greatest work on earth. And we want to invite you to be a part of it."***

President Nelson went on to say that the gathering of Israel, on both sides of the veil, is the most important thing taking place on earth today. Then he explained: *"Nothing else compares in magnitude, nothing else compares in majesty. And if you choose to, if you want to, you can be a big part of it. You can be a big part of something big, something grand, something majestic!"* President Nelson said that participating in the gathering of Israel will require some sacrifice on our part, maybe even some changes in our lives. He then invited the youth of the church to do five

things that will change them and will help them change the world.

One of the five things was to make a weekly sacrifice of time to the Lord, for three weeks in a row, to let Him know that you want to be part of His youth battalion, more than anything else. For three weeks he asked us to give up something we like to do and use that time to help gather Israel. Then he suggested helping those on the other side of the veil receive their baptismal and temple ordinances.

A few weeks ago, I had the opportunity to attend a gathering of temple and family history consultants and leaders from some stakes in the Millcreek area. President Beardall and Sister Laurie Beardall from the Granite Stake and five youth that are active participants at our FHC shared with them some of the activities our youth are involved in at the FHC. The Spirit was powerful as these youth stood up before a large audience and shared the joy they found in family history and temple work. Their countenances truly were shining as they bore humble and sweet testimonies of family history and temple work. These youth are already enlisted in the Lord's army to gather Israel and they are living examples of the "believers."

Since the worldwide broadcast I have noticed that many of our youth have taken President Nelson's challenge. I serve in the Draper

Temple on Wednesday mornings and have had the opportunity recently to serve at the recommend desk in the baptistery. What a joy it is for me to see youth, families, YM and YW classes and adults come in with their family cards all excited to be part of this great gathering. I have seen first-hand the fulfillment of promises made by so many of our modern-day prophets of the blessings that will come into the lives of those that engage in family history and temple work. There is something about their countenances that is different from the rest of the world.

We look forward to the coming months when the FHC will be providing many new opportunities for individuals, families, and groups, young and old, to participate in the gathering. If there is anything we can do to help you, your family, your ward, or your stake, please let us know. We look forward to working with you in the coming months as fellow soldiers in the Lord's battalion to gather Israel, on both sides of the veil.

### **New Assistant Directors**

If you learn anything about the way in the Church functions, you know that change is constant. We are welcoming two new members of our Center staff this month. Jossy Swain has served as the scheduler for several years. He was recently pulled into a new bishopric and has been released. In his place we welcome Jacque Fryer, of the Granite Stake, as the new assistant director of scheduling.

Jacque will handle all scheduling of the Center. To schedule a time for your group or activity at the Center, you can reach her at either 801.231-1635 or by email at

[jacquefryer@gmail.com](mailto:jacquefryer@gmail.com). Be prepared to answer a few questions about your needs at the Center so she can better help you plan a successful activity.

We also are welcoming Bob Taylor from the Granite Stake as our assistant director over curriculum. Bob is one of the co-founders of The Family History Guide and will work to create curriculum to help all skill levels in doing family history work.

### **What's in a Name?**

#### **Liz Kennington**

This past Spring, the British royal family welcomed a new prince, the son of Prince William and Princess Kate. The young prince was born on 23 April 2018, and there were a few days where the name of the new prince was not known. On April 27 the name of the new prince was revealed: Louis Arthur Charles. There is always a lot of curiosity about that new name since royals use multiple names, three or four, for their children.



When Queen Victoria reigned, she ordered that all her descendants bear the name Albert somewhere in their names if male and Victoria if female. Needless to say, this order has not been followed to a great extent over the years although Princess Eugenie, Eugene Helena Victoria, and her father, Prince Andrew, Andrew Albert Christian Edward, are some of Victoria's descendants who do carry the names.

While the new royal baby will be known by the first name throughout his life, when he becomes King he can select one of his names to reign. Interestingly, when Queen Victoria

was born, George IV was not interested in her ever inheriting the throne. As a result, he denied her a royal name and decreed that she should be given her mother's name, Alexandria Victoria.

With three names, what is the last name? Prince Louis will have no official last name. Yup! If a last name is ever needed it is likely to Mountbatten-Windsor, Cambridge, or even Wales.

While these naming constrictions may seem odd, it only takes a quick look at other cultures to see they are also bound by some unusual naming traditions. Do you have any Southern ancestors? It is not uncommon to find females with a family surname as their middle name. I found this disturbing at first because I kept looking for a first marriage when I found female ancestors! It was only after finding tombstones transcriptions that I understood the Southern need to keep family names in the family.

How about Old German? The first name of each daughter was usually the first name of the mother, and the first name of each son was usually the first name of the father. To help keep them straight, the middle name of each child was often the name of the baby's baptismal sponsor, and this name was the name the children went by during his/her lifetime.

If your family originates from Scandinavia, then you have been exposed to patronymic naming patterns. Rather than keep a constant last name, the name changed with every generation. John Larson's children would carry the last name of Johnson, rather than Larson. It wasn't until the late 1800s or early 1900s that these names became more

standardized and the last name became permanent.

Another common naming pattern I have run into several times is the use of a historical figure's name as the first and middle names of a child. How about George Washington Smith or Jefferson Davis Jones? Or even the practice of vying for a family ancestor's name in each generation. If a famous great-great uncle were to be honored, it might cause a competition among family members to see who would have the first son in that generation, thus "earning" the right to use the name first.

Since many early converts to the Church came from the British Isles, this naming pattern used in England, Ireland, and Wales from 1700-1870 could become a bit confusing if families were large:

First daughter: named after the mother's mother

Second daughter: named after the mother's father's mother

Third daughter: named after the mother

Fourth daughter: named after the mother's oldest sister

First son: named after the father's father

Second son: named after the mother's father

Third son: named after the father

Fourth son: named after the father's oldest brother

This naming pattern explains why my 2<sup>nd</sup> great-grandfather is the Jr rather than his oldest brother. It took me a long time to figure that one out, since in our culture if there is going to be a junior, it is usually the first son.

Compound this pattern further if the father had several brothers who would also follow this naming pattern, and suddenly you have multiple people in the same area, about the same ages, with the same name. A genealogist's nightmare! Then consider what many families often did if one of these children died early: gave that name to the next boy or girl born into the family. The chances for incorrect family trees just keeps going on and on!

The next time you are faced with names of people in your family tree and don't know where they immigrated from, you might want consider the naming patterns in the family to help you discover your family's migration pattern.

### Tech Help Bob Ives

Here is a link to a demonstration video for the new LDS Media App. This app allows anyone to download/display media from the LDS Library to your local device so it can be used without internet access.

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=PYt8YfQgl4s>

Also, here is a link to download 4K Video Downloader. This program allows you to download YouTube videos to your device for use in LDS buildings where YouTube is blocked.

<https://4kdownload.com/products/product-videodownloader>

**Happy Teching**

## Post-Mortem Photography

**Liz Kennington**

A normal practice in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was post-mortem photography. By today's standards this would be considered morbid and definitely taboo. But the photos, commissioned by grieving families, were often the only visual remembrance of the deceased and also a treasured possession.

The pictures were taken of the recently deceased. Because death in the nineteenth century usually took place at home, post-mortem photography was as commonplace as the deaths themselves. The invention of the daguerreotype in 1839 made it possible for a cheap means of photographing often not available to the average person. According to Mary Warner Marien, "Post-mortem photography flourished in photography's early decades, among clients who preferred to capture an image of a deceased loved one rather than have no photograph at all."

This practice was especially common with infants and young children. Childhood mortality rates were high during the Victorian era, and the post-mortem photograph would be the only picture a family had of



small children. Earliest photographs are usually close-ups of the face or body, sometimes shown reposed on a couch or in a crib, with toys or playthings. Rarely do the photos show an actual casket. It was also not uncommon to show the child with a family member, such as a mother or other sibling. Later photographs actually show the person in a casket.

The only picture my husband’s family has of his younger sister is just this kind of photo. She lived only a few days, and the casket photo is the only visual remembrance of her.

While this practice seems morbid to us today, that was not how a family viewed this practice. Also known as mourning portraits, these pictures gave lasting proof that someone close to the family had actually existed. It provided a memory to share with others over the ensuing years.



How can you tell if the photograph you have of an ancestor was taken post-mortem? Look for the presence of special symbols in the photos that would have made

sense to nineteenth century viewers. A rose held downward or a broken stem indicated a life cut short. The use of morning glories in the photos symbolized a short life since morning glories bloom, wilt, and drop from the vine in one day. A boat on calm water symbolizes an easy death; stormy waters, a difficult one. If there is a watch displayed in the photo, it would indicate the time of death.

Sometimes the photographer would have rouged the cheeks of the deceased much like a mortician would do today. Subjects for post-mortem pictures can also be staged sitting up. Well-done photos are an attempt to preserve the illusion of life, while poor attempts fail to show “life.” The dating of these photos can also be made from the “pose” of the deceased. The early photos used “living” kinds of poses, while later photos were most often done in the casket.

While post-mortem photos were usually private images, post-mortem photos of public figures were made on occasion. The most famous one would be that of Abraham Lincoln at the funeral ceremony in New York City. General Edward D. Townsend, representing the U.S. Army, gave permission for photographer Jeremiah Gurney to photograph Lincoln’s body as it lay in state. When Secretary of State Edwin Stanton learned of this, he ordered the destruction of the negatives. Gurney did so but retained a smaller, stereo plate while waiting for Stanton to reverse his order. A print from this stereo plate was published in 1953 in a picture biography of Lincoln.



### **Guidelines for Reserving the FHC**

Each month the FHC becomes busier. If you are interested in bringing any size group to the Center on nights when the center is not usually open, you need to know a few guidelines:

- \* You must bring a person with you who is familiar with the Center.
- \* No keys are ever given out. This is not a building like the churches.
- \* 2-3 consultants must come with you. The Center cannot provide those for you.
- \* You will need to contact your Stake FH consultant to coordinate.
- \* Always calendar with the center scheduler: Jacque Fryer 801.231.1635

**Make every effort to plan ahead when you want to use the Center.**

**Summer 2018 Class Schedule**

Sandy Granite Family History Center  
 801.943.3005, 2720 Newcastle Dr., Sandy, Utah  
 Open: Tues, Wed. and Thurs. 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.,  
 Sun. 3 p.m. - 6 p.m.  
 www.granitefhc.com



**Tuesday, July 3, 2018**  
**Journaling your Personal History:**  
 Shelly Adam

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. and repeated 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.  
 Is writing about yourself overwhelming? Come find out a fun, easy way to write about who you are so your descendants can learn about who you were.

**Tuesday, July 10, 2018**  
**You've Taken (or want to take) a DNA Test, Now What?** Debbie Weaver (Repeat Class)

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. and repeated 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.  
 This class will cover the very beginning basics of DNA testing. You will learn basic terminology and how you can use your DNA results for genealogical research.

**Tuesday, July 17, 2018**  
**Fitting Family History into Your Life:** Janet Helland (Repeat Class)

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.  
 You see people around you devoting many hours to their family history work and feel like you just don't have the time to get involved. This class will be designed to help you find ways to fit the blessing of Family History work into your life in 5, 20, 30 minutes a week to a couple of hours a week.

**Tuesday, July 31, 2018**  
**"All the Stories" App using FamilySearch:**

Janice Kanaley  
 10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. and repeated 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.  
 Finally, a way to browse the stories of your ancestors without having to hunt around your tree-- Learn of this new tool whereby you can view your family tree and see at a glance which families have stories attached and which do not. Such a great way to connect to your ancestors and learning of their personal stories.

Visit our website for updates, class schedule, and information:  
<http://www.granitefhc.com>

2720 East Newcastle Drive  
 Sandy, Utah  
 801-943-3005



To subscribe to *Family Ties*, send email requests to:  
[newsletter@granitefhc.com](mailto:newsletter@granitefhc.com)



**There will be no newsletter in August. Watch for Family Ties to return in September with the Fall class schedule.**