Genealogy

How to Use FamilySearch Labs Full Text Search to Find New Family History Records - Beta

VIDEO LINK

FamilySearch announced at Rootstech 2024 a new feature called "Full text search" which is currently an experiment in beta. It has provided stunning results.

I heard that 60% of records at FamilySearch are not easily found. Well, this is a huge leap forward in finding those records.

In short, what this does is it reads the typed or handwritten documents and then transcribes the document so that it is searchable. This will be huge for unindexed records or records that have minimal indexing.

Currently *only* **US land and probate records** and **Mexico notary records** are available in this beta experiment.

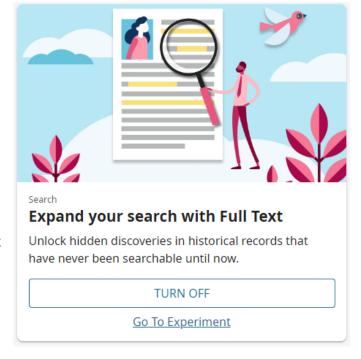
BOOKMARK THIS LINK - To give it a try go to

https://www.familysearch.org/labs/. Once there click on "Expand your search with full text."

Be sure to <u>bookmark this link</u> because you can't find it on the FamilySearch website at this time.

In the search box use quotes things like "last will and testament" if you are looking for probate records. Add a plus symbol in order to add names or multiple names that you might think are in the document.

Reminder: At the time that this content was created *only* US Land and Probate Records and Mexico Notary Records are available.





GenealogyTV.org



YouTube.com/GenealogyTV

Search & Filtering

Use filters to narrow your results. Here I just used the keyword and name fields that resulted in 68+ million records.



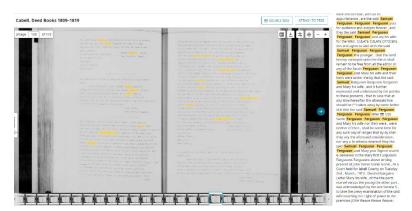
Let's narrow the results by using the place filter instead and remove the place from the keyword field. I also removed the quotation marks around his name.

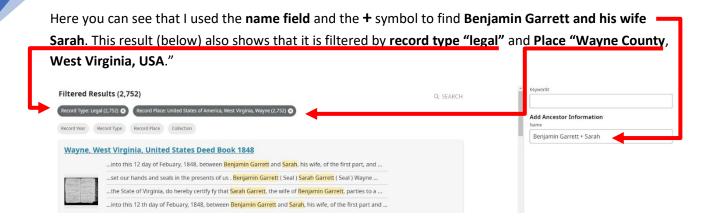


The result is 9,254 records. I could filter more but, in this case, the very first record appears to be my ancestors as it names **Samuel**, **his wife Mary**, and his son "**Samual Ferguson the younger**."



Another benefit of this new search engine is it can read some of the font that has faded, as shown below. The transcript is still a little funky as it repeats the surnames more often than in the actual record, but it is a huge help in researching unindexed records.





Keyword Search

Use **Keywords** to find **words** and **phrases** that might **match the document** you seek. For example, "Last will and testament" if you are looking for wills. "Deed" if you are looking for property records or "Deed of Trust". You never know what you might find.

Wildcards

Use the * to search for various spellings. For example, if we are searching the name Johnson try using an asterisk instead of the o in son, i.e., Johns*n. This Johnson family was from Denmark, and they spelled their surname Jensen in the old country. In this case to capture both possible spellings, I would use J*ns*n to give different search results.

The wildcard * means it could be several characters that are wildcard characters and to search for any grouping of characters within those parameters given. For example, often the month of February is misspelled or abbreviated. One might use **Feb*** to catch searches with February (current spelling), Feb^y (old school way of abbreviating the month in documents), Febuary (misspelled), etc.

The **wildcard? means it could be a single character** and to search for all variations of that single character.

Here I used a **? instead of an e in Madsen** knowing that it might be spelled Mads**o**n with an **o**. While there were a lot of results, the top result was my Christopher and Laura Madsen ancestors.



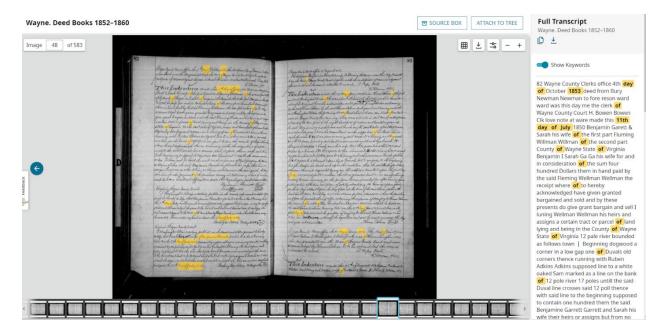
Also know that these keyword wildcards and modifiers can be used on most search engines at many websites.

Modifiers to Keyword Search

You can use **+**, **AND**, **OR**, to refine your search. For example, you can use the phrase "11th **Day of July 1853" + "Benjamin Garrett"** to make sure the search includes both the phrase and the ancestors name. I used quotes around the ancestors name in this example to make sure that the results included exactly Benjamin and Garrett together. I found the record I was looking for.



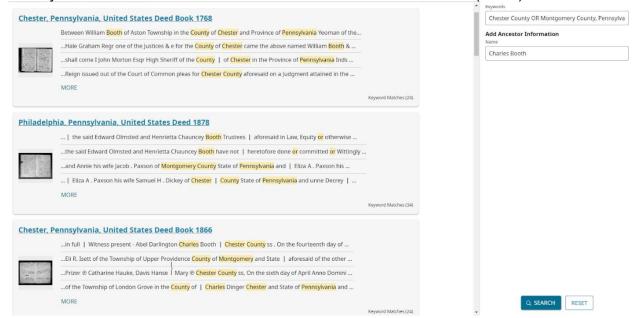
Clicking on the document header (in blue) provides the document and a full AI transcript highlighting all of the text that matched the search criteria.



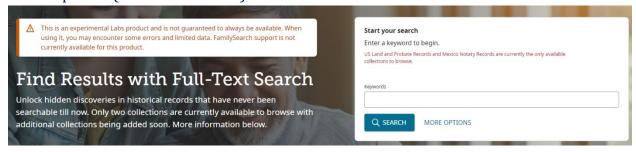
While the full AI Text Transcript is not perfect, it is a huge time-saver when transcribing the records. Simply **click the copy transcript icon and paste it into your transcription document.** I use Word and then review and clean up where the AI transcript didn't get the transcription quite right. Here is the above document if you wish to see it.

Make sure to **CAPTURE THE IMAGE** and **paste it at the end of your transcription document** with a **SOURCE CITATION!**

Here I used the modifier **OR** to look for two counties (Chester and Montgomery) in Pennsylvania. It resulted in records for names of Booth in both counties (below).



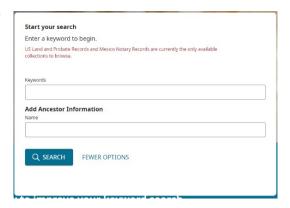
More Options (Ancestors Name)



Click the "**More Options**" button to try searching by your **ancestors name**. It never hurts to search both ways.

Note: Sadly, I found two enslaved 12-year-old girls in a "Deed of Trust." This might be another strategy if you are looking for enslaved ancestors by using the keywords "Deed" + the enslavers name if you know it.

Another idea might be to search the county and the enslaved persons first name as often found in probate and property records.



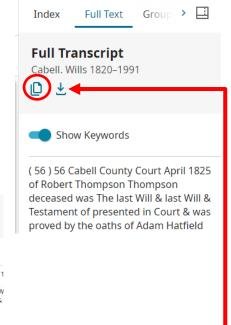
Saving the Record

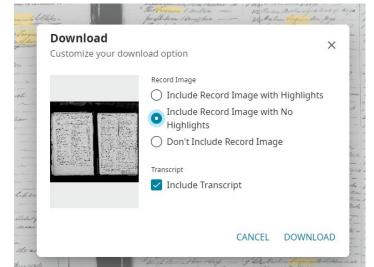
Once you find a record you wish to save, there are a few things you can do.

One is to **copy the transcription** (even though it is not perfect). To do so use the **copy icon** instead of copying and pasting the entire transcript.

The other task is to **download the image**. You can do so with either one of the the **download arrows**. The **blue arrow** gives you







Download Options (blue arrow)

For **download options**, choose the **blue arrow** and save it to your computer in your ancestors file.

Using the blue arrow option shown here will **download a PDF** version with the image and transcription as it was on the website (errors and all).

If you want to edit the transcription to fix the errors, use the **Copy Transcription Icon** and **paste it** into your



document software for editing (such as Word or Google Docs).

Turning off the "Include Transcript" option will download the image in a PDF without the transcription. There does not seem to be an option to download an image file such as a JPG.

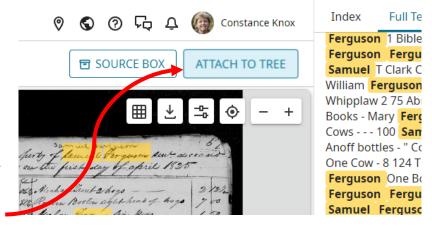
If you wish to have a JPG image of the document, try the black arrow download icon, sometimes this comes down as a PDF. If so, I suggest you use the Snipping Tool (Windows) or Snagit or similar on a Mac.

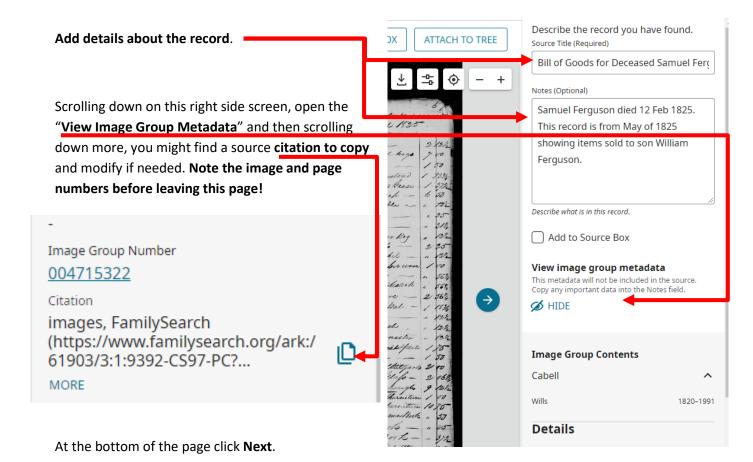
Attaching the Record to Your Tree

Lastly, you can add this record to your ancestor in the FamilySearch tree.

You can also add this record as a URL weblink in your Ancestry tree (On Ancestry, ancestors profile, center column, add+, weblink).

To add the record to your ancestor in the FamilySearch tree, click on Attach to Tree at the top right side of the screen.





Next, you'll need to **search for the person in the FamilySearch tree** or find their **FamilySearch ID**. You may need to open your FamilySearch tree in another tab to find it.

If you have opened your ancestor in a new tab, click the ID number to copy it.



Then return to the "Attach to Tree" menu to paste the ID and click the search icon. Then Next at the bottom of the screen. If anyone else is named in the document, you can add them at this time. It will automatically show you family that is attached to the ID number as a convenience. Next. Then give a reason and submit. This document is not added to your ancestor in the FamilySearch tree. You can go to their profile to verify in the sources tab.



Tips:

When you download the image with transcription, it **does not come down with a source citation**, currently.

Adding a Source to your Transcription Document

If you go to that same ancestor on FamilySearch and find the source you just attached, you can copy the source citation and weblink into your documents and research notes. Easy-Peasy!

If you have a PDF reader that allows you to edit the PDF, you can add a source citation or hyperlink to the PDF copy you downloaded and then save. I use Adobe Acrobat Pro DC to do this.



Web Page (Link to the Record)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-CS97-PC?view=explore

Where The Record Is Found (Citation)

"West Virginia Will Books, 1756-1971," database with images, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-CS97-PC?cc=1909099&wc=Q8BW-MX9%3A179687401%2C179754001: 22 June 2016), Cabell > Will book, v. 001 1820-1848 > image 30 of 434; citing Jackson County Clerk, West Virginia.

Enjoy and Happy Researching!