

DNA Testing: How to Understand Your Results

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41 WEB SEARCH TRICKS TO FIND YOUR ANCESTORS

COMPLETE GUIDE TO CEMETERY RECORDS

DISCOVER AMERICAN INDIAN ROOTS

4 DIY PROJECTS FOR OLD PHOTOS



- ⊕ How to "Reconstruct" Your Ancestors' Neighbors
- ⊕ Rescue Stuck Photos From Magnetic Albums
- ⊕ Website Tutorial: Digital Public Library of America

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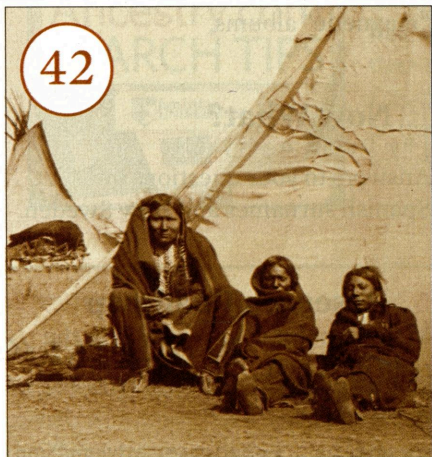
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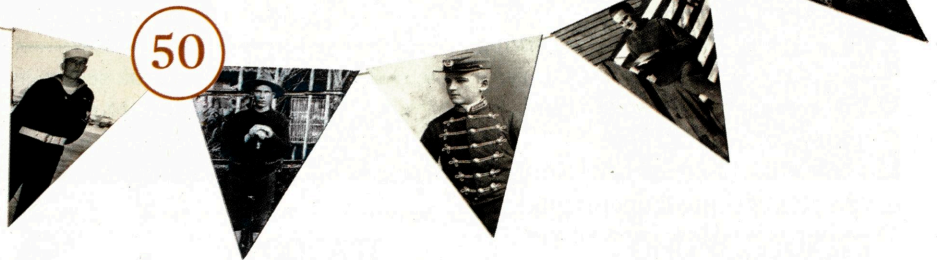
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WORKBOOK

Cemetery Records

BY SHARON DEBARTOLO CARMACK

🐾 **FINDING AN ANCESTOR'S** final resting place can be tremendously satisfying. A grave may be the only surviving evidence of that person's life. It's a fitting place to honor his or her memory, whether with flowers or a moment's reflection.

Additionally, the words carved on a tombstone—a name, dates of birth and death, the words “son” or “loving wife”—are important clues to a person's identity. So are inscriptions on the graves of family buried nearby. Other records relating to a burial, whether created by the cemetery or the local community, may even be richer in genealogical information.

Today, millions of tombstone images and inscriptions are just a click or two away on your computer. Accompanying burial records may not be much further out of reach. The following tips and strategies can help you find your way to both, whether you plan to visit an ancestor's grave in person or just take a virtual stroll through the cemetery.

Finding family headstones

You can't visit final resting places (in person or remotely) without first learning where relatives are interred. Death certificates, obituaries, funeral or prayer cards, funeral home records and other sources usually mention a cemetery. Gathering this information before you start searching for online gravestone records will help ensure you find your ancestor's headstone—not that of someone with a similar name and age at death. Even if you only know when and where your ancestor died, this will certainly help narrow any options.

Keep in mind that cemeteries, especially in the South, were subject to segregation just as other institutions were. You

might find African-American relatives in a separate section of a cemetery, or in a different cemetery altogether. Those of other ethnicities also were often put to rest alongside their countrymen. In many towns, genealogists know particular cemeteries as “the German” or “the Irish” cemetery.

The internet hosts several free collections of gravestone images and headstone transcriptions; find listings in the Toolkit box in this guide. Two of the largest databases are Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com> and BillionGraves <www.billiongraves.com>, where genealogy volunteers have contributed burial information on hundreds of thousands of grave-stones around the world. The sheer size of these sites makes them good starting points.

On Find A Grave, volunteers may have added a person's obituary to his or her tombstone record and provided family members' names with links to their listings on the site. This information isn't independently verified, so always research these relationships in birth, census, probate and other records before assuming it's correct. BillionGraves tags cemeteries and individual tombstone images with global positioning coordinates, making them easier to locate (with help from your smartphone or GPS device) when you visit. Subscription site Ancestry.com <ancestry.com> and the free FamilySearch <www.familysearch.org> return search results from both databases.

If you don't find your ancestor's burial on these websites but you know the name of the cemetery, try browsing listings for that cemetery. On the Find A Grave home page, click Search for a cemetery and then click on its name. From the

BillionGraves search page <billiongraves.com/search>, click on Cemeteries and enter the cemetery name and location. Click the cemetery name, then click Search records.

If you're still striking out, try these additional strategies. First, run a web search on the name and location of the cemetery. If the cemetery has a website, visit it and look for an index of burials. (Many cemeteries share the same names, so make sure you're viewing the right website.) Also watch for search results from local genealogical websites and libraries, which may have headstone transcriptions online. Take note of contact information for the cemetery office. You'll want it to inquire about additional records covered below.

Finally, look for printed collections of transcribed headstone inscriptions for a particular cemetery or for multiple cemeteries in the area where your relative lived. Before the internet, kind-hearted genealogists would visit cemeteries and, rather than taking photographs, copy all the headstone inscriptions and publish them in a book. Some genealogical societies, cemetery associations and other organizations took on cemetery transcribing projects as well.

The Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City has perhaps the largest collection of published cemetery transcriptions. In the FamilySearch catalog <www.familysearch.org/catalog/search>, search by locale, then look under the subject heading Cemeteries. If you're lucky, a catalog listing will link to a digitized version of the book on the FamilySearch website. If the FHL has the book only in print (so it doesn't

FAST FACTS

- **RECORDS BEGIN:** with the earliest burial, in most cases
- **JURISDICTION WHERE KEPT:** for active cemeteries, in cemetery offices, church offices (for church-owned cemeteries), veterans association (for veterans' burials); for inactive cemeteries, local government offices, libraries and historical societies
- **KEY DETAILS:** name of the deceased, death date, birth date or age at death, and burial/reburial date; sometimes a birthplace, place of death, cause of death, family members' names, military service, and (through iconography) religious affiliation, fraternal organization membership and occupation
- **SEARCH TERMS:** Name of cemetery (if known) and the place. In cemetery databases, search by name or browse by cemetery.
- **HOW TO FIND IN THE FAMILYSEARCH CATALOG:** Run a place search for the state, county and/or city or town, then select the cemeteries category; alternatively, run a keyword search for the cemetery name
- **ALTERNATE AND SUBSTITUTE RECORDS:** death certificates, obituaries, funeral home records, home sources such as funeral cards and letters

Online tombstone images are just a starting point for your search for burial records

circulate) search for the title on WorldCat <www.worldcat.org> to find copies you can borrow from other libraries. Also try searching online for the county and name of the cemetery to see if these transcriptions have been put online.

Beyond the headstone

Several types of records relating to individual burials may contain additional information about the deceased. These include records created by the cemetery and additional permits obtained from county or town offices relating to the transit or removal of bodies. Look for the following types of records documenting your ancestors' burial:

■ **INTERMENT OR BURIAL RECORDS:** These are the most likely cemetery records to survive and to contain genealogical information. Cemetery sextons or caretakers, today often known as superintendents, kept these, often as cards or registers. Burial records typically give the name and age of the deceased, the date of death and burial, cause of death and sometimes the relationship to a survivor and/or owner of the cemetery plot. The exact location of the grave in the cemetery may be noted, perhaps with reference to an accompanying map. Sexton's records might even include the fee charged for digging the grave and erecting the tombstone.

■ **CEMETERY PLOT PURCHASE RECORDS:** These may state who bought the plot, when and under what terms. You might find a list of all those buried in the same plot, which can prove helpful when headstones are absent or illegible.

Few cemeteries have burial or plot purchase records on their websites, but it's worth a look. You'll likely need to write, call, email or visit the cemetery office to request copies.

If a cemetery is no longer in use, there's probably no office or sexton to consult. Records may have been archived or may no longer exist. Ask about records at the town hall, county courthouse and local genealogical and historical societies. Check the FamilySearch catalog (run a place search and look for a cemeteries heading) for microfilmed cemetery records you can rent through a local FamilySearch Center.

■ **BURIAL PERMITS:** From about the mid-19th century forward, whenever a body was moved from one place (such as a hospital or coroner's office) to another, a permit followed it and marked its progress. Once the railroad connected the East and West coasts, transporting bodies became easier. So if Uncle Harry died while he was on vacation or visiting relatives, his body could be shipped back home for burial. Those

AT A GLANCE:

BURIAL REGISTER

Record of Interments. 1				Record of Interments. 2			
Date of Death & Burial.	Names of Persons Interred.	Place of Birth.	Age.	Disease.	Priest.	Cemetery.	Remarks.
1904 Sept	Reed, Elsie	Ill.			Felix Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1904 Nov 14-17	Cusack, .	Chicago	5	lung fever	Jose Bolche	" "	
1905 Feb. 5 th - 7 th	Kate Joseph	Quincy	74		Felix Szwedzinski	" "	
1905	Ordach	North Judson	4		Felix Szwedzinski	" "	
1905	Awry		2		Felix Szwedzinski	" "	
1905 March	Boyd, Susan	North Judson			Felix Szwedzinski	" "	
1905 April 6 th	Mr. Mathew John	Sau Pierre	36	Tuberculosis	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	Sau Pierre	
1905 April 27 th	Antony Spretka	Europe (Poland)	70+	Old age & pneumonia	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1905 May 11 th	Kataria Mary		17	Pneumonia	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	" "	Died at St. Vincent's
1905 July 3 rd - 5 th	Dolegal, James	Bohemia	62	Heart disease	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	Sau Pierre	Died near S. Pierre
1905 July 12 - 14	Kozalauczyk, Emma		5 1/2		Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	Parents not present, buried in cemetery
1905 Aug 5-7	Kozelka, Barbara	Bohemia	68	Paralysis	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	Parents present, buried in cemetery
1905 July	Kozalauczyk		3		Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1905 September	Kekris, John	Germany	65		Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1905 December 8-11	Audzevics, Paulina	Poland	45	Child birth	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1905 December	Burka	North Judson	4		Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	Parents present, buried in cemetery
1905 December	Caponch, Joseph	Bohemia	87	Paralysis	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	Sau Pierre	
1906	Bozner, (child)	North Judson			Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1906 July 21-20	Podach, (child of Joseph P.)	England Lake	1 1/2		Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1906 July 27 th - 29	Rebner, Francisca	West Prussia	23	Inf. pneumonia	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	
1906 Aug 13 th - 15 th	Michalecki, Frank Martin	near North Judson	2 1/2	Paralysis	Felix Thomas Szwedzinski	North Judson	

1 Along with dates of death and burial and name of the deceased, this record gives the person's birthplace, which may help identify whether a person is an ancestor or prove helpful for further research.

2 Cause of death ("Disease") is usually the doctor's best diagnosis based on symptoms in the days before modern medicine. Look up terms in the online glossary of archaic medical terms at www.antiquusmorbus.com.

3 Not all listings have dates or even months of death and burial, or causes of death.

4 In the Remarks column for the child, it says the parents affirmed that the child was baptized. Seek a baptismal record.

5 This record names the cemetery and the priest who handled the service. Search for additional records at the cemetery and the priest's church.

CITATION FOR THIS RECORD: Record of interments of the Parish of SS Cyril and Methodius in North Judson, Indiana (Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1989), Family History Library microfilm 1638079, item 18.

AT A GLANCE:

FIND A GRAVE RECORD

Maria T Hayden

MemorialPhotosFlowersShareEdit

[Learn about upgrading this memorial...](#)

Birth:	Sep. 27, 1843
Death:	Dec. 28, 1925

Family links:


Parents:
Jacob Blancet Hayden (1811 - 1891)
Letitia Thomas Hayden (1816 - 1908)

Siblings:
Daniel Hardin Hayden (1837 - 1914)*
Mahetable "Hettie" Hayden Stevens (1841 - 1927)*
Maria T Hayden (1843 - 1925)
Benjamin Hardin Hayden (1845 - 1892)*
Jesse Hayden (1848 - 1852)*
Lucinda H Hayden Logue (1850 - 1930)*
Susan Goodin Hayden English (1852 - 1919)*
Alfred T Hayden (1854 - 1916)*
John Breckenridge Hayden (1856 - 1919)*
Charles Thomas Hayden (1861 - 1939)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
[West Rhodes Creek Cemetery](#)
Hardin County
Kentucky, USA

Created by: [Vickye Blatherwick](#)
Record added: Dec 04, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 81509706



Added by: [D. Scott Wilcher](#)

1 The headstone doesn't give Maria's parents' or siblings' names. The person contributing the memorial has done some research or made connections based on other stones. Always verify these relationships with additional research.

2 The name of the cemetery and place are given. Investigate whether the cemetery has a website and how to obtain copies of burial records.

3 "Created by" refers to the person who submitted the photo and information. This person isn't necessarily a relative of the deceased and may or may not have additional information.

4 Before you email the submitter, note when the photo was added. If it's been a few years, remember that email addresses can change.

5 Include the Find A Grave memorial number in your source citation.

CITATION FOR THIS RECORD: *Find A Grave*, database and images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 6 July 2016), memorial page for Maria T. Hayden (27 October 1843-28 December 1925), Find A Grave Memorial No. 81509706 created by Vickye Blatherwick, citing West Rhodes Creek Cemetery, Hardin County, Ky., photograph by D. Scott Wilcher.

TOOLKIT

who died while serving in the military might be sent home or buried near where they fell (see the next page for more on this). Removing a body after interment required a permit, too.

Look for burial removals and permits in town, city or county court records. These documents might be duplicated in funeral home records, or be available on microfilm through FamilySearch. The records not only document the body's travels, but may be accompanied by a death certificate, names and addresses of the sending and receiving funeral homes, and possibly a relative's name requesting the transit.

When you can't find a burial place

When you don't know the cemetery where your ancestor was buried, start with the place he lived at the time of death. Look for cemeteries affiliated with nearby churches whose members share his religion and/or ethnicity. Research where his family members and neighbors were buried. Search the US Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System <geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic>, entering a state and county, and selecting cemetery as the feature type.

Special situations arise that may call for a little additional hunting. These include relocated cemeteries; family cemeteries on private property; institutional burials and military burials at home or overseas.

■ **RELOCATED CEMETERIES:** Some cemeteries have been relocated because of changes in land use (such as construction of a road) or acts of nature, particularly flooding. If you suspect this to be the case, ask at the local town hall, courthouse, library or historical society.

Modern re-interment projects generally include painstaking efforts to document the original burials and the location of each person's remains in the new cemetery. Even unmarked graves receive attention, with researchers attempting to identify the remains from other sources. Once you confirm when graves in a particular cemetery were relocated, check local newspapers for articles about the project and notices seeking relatives of those being reinterred. Also look for permits related to the removals and reburials.

■ **FAMILY PLOTS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY:** In newly settled and rural areas, families often buried their dead in plots on their own property. Slaves were generally buried separately from the slaveowning family. The redistribution and repurposing of land over the years means family plots often are difficult to find and access. If you're unable to travel to the area to ask about the cemetery at the local library or historical society, contact the genealogical or historical societies. They may have done inventories or made transcriptions of cemeteries in the area. For a small community, you might also try writing to the local postmaster or mistress. That person may be able to put you in touch with someone, such as a town historian or descendant of the family, who knows where the cemetery is. Each state has laws regarding visiting cemeteries on private land; most require the landowner to

Websites

- Access Genealogy: Cemetery Records
<accessgenealogy.com/cemetery-records>
- African American Cemeteries Online
<africanamericancemeteries.com>
- American Battle Monuments Commission <abmc.gov>
- Arlington National Cemetery: ANC Explorer
<www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Find-a-Grave>
- Association for Gravestone Studies
<www.gravestonestudies.org>
- BillionGraves <billiongraves.com>
- TheCemeteryClub.com <www.thecemeteryclub.com>
- Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com>
- Geographic Names Information System
<geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic>
- Histopolis <www.histopolis.com>
- Interment.net <www.interment.net>
- Names in Stone <www.namesinstone.com>
- Nationwide Gravesite Locator
<gravelocator.cem.va.gov>
- Online Cemetery Records and Burial Indexes
<www.deathindexes.com/cemeteries.html>
- Tombstone Birthday Calculator
<www.searchforancestors.com/utility/birthday.html>
- Tombstone Symbols and Their Meanings
<msghn.org/usghn/symbols.html>
- US GenWeb Tombstone Transcription Project
<www.usgw-tombstones.org>

Publications and Resources

- *The American Resting Place: 400 Years of History through Our Cemeteries and Burial Grounds* by Marilyn Yalom (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt)
- *The Archaeology of American Cemeteries and Gravemarkers* by Sherene Baugher and Richard Veit (University Press of Florida)
- *Cemetery Research on the Internet* by Nancy Hendrickson (Green Pony Press, Inc.)
- *Cemetery Walk: Journey into the Art, History and Society of the Cemetery and Beyond* by Minda Powers-Douglas (AuthorHouse)
- *Cemetery and Sexton Records: A Research Guide* by Holly T. Hansen and Arlene H. Eakle (CreateSpace)
- *A Graveyard Preservation Primer, 2nd Edition* by Lynette Strangstad (AltaMira Press)
- *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* by Douglas Keister (Gibbs Smith)
- *Your Guide to Cemetery Research* by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack (Betterway Books)

Put It Into Practice

1. Where would you look for the name of the cemetery where your ancestor was buried?
 - a. death certificate
 - b. census
 - c. Social Security Death Index
 - d. birth certificate
2. To locate a family burial ground, check with ...
 - a. the local Walmart
 - b. the local genealogical or historical society
 - c. the telephone directory
3. After finding an ancestor's information on a website, you should then look for ...
 - a. a census record
 - b. a will
 - c. a city directory listing

EXERCISE A: Go to Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com> and search for Mortimer Montgomery of Hillsdale County, Mich. According to this record:

1. When did Mortimer die?

2. How many half-brothers are listed?

3. What were the names of his parents?

4. Write a citation for this record.

EXERCISE B: Pick an ancestor whose headstone you want to find. Using one of the cemetery database websites in this article, locate the ancestor's burial place. What information does it give you? If relatives are listed, what records would confirm they're indeed relatives?

EXERCISE C: Choose an ancestor whose place of burial you know. Using the tips in this article, search for burial, cemetery plot purchase and permit records.

provide reasonable access. Your local contact might be able to help you obtain permission to visit or have headstone photographs taken by a local researcher.

■ **INSTITUTIONAL BURIALS:** Many institutions, such as tuberculosis sanatoriums, state hospitals, poor farms, almshouses, insane asylums, old folks' homes, orphanages, convents and prisons, had their own cemeteries. Unfortunately, many of the graves are unmarked or marked only by number, sometimes to protect the patient's and family's privacy, and sometimes due to lack of careful record-keeping. The website InstitutionalCemeteries.org <[institutionalcemeteries.org](http://InstitutionalCemeteries.org)> catalogs known cemeteries established for residents of such places. The institution's original records may include burial registers or mention a burial in individual case file. For more on finding institutional records, see the January/February 2016 *Family Tree Magazine* <shopfamilytree.com/family-tree-magazine-january-february-2016>.

■ **POTTER'S FIELDS:** Those who died without means or families to arrange burial were interred at public expense in cemeteries called potter's fields, sometimes locally known as "the city cemetery" or by another name. Graves might bear small or no markers, and similar to institutional records, might have been poorly kept. Research these online (Google something like *Cincinnati city cemetery*) and through local genealogical societies.

■ **VETERANS CEMETERIES:** Military veterans, especially those killed in combat, may not have been buried in their hometown cemeteries. Prior to the Civil War, soldiers who died while on active duty were buried at their posts or forts or wherever a death occurred. Even after the Civil War, regular Army, Union and some Confederate Army soldiers and their relatives were often buried on military installations. Look for records of these burials in the Ancestry.com database US, Military Burial Registers, 1768-1921.

Some of these military burials were later removed to national cemeteries. In 1862, Congress enacted legislation authorizing the purchase of land to be used as national cemeteries for soldiers and their families. Search the Nationwide Gravesite Locator database <gravelocator.cem.va.gov> for graves at US national cemeteries, state veterans cemeteries, and (for deaths in 1997 and later) graves in other cemeteries with government markers. Find a list of included cemeteries and their locations at <www.cem.va.gov/cems/listcem.asp>.



TIP: For relatives who were born or died before England and its colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1752, you'll need to convert gravestone dates from Old Style (OS) to New Style (NS). Find an easy tool at <www.stevemorse.org/jcal/julian.html>.

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

- Finding burial places <familytreemagazine.com/article/finding-the-final-resting-place>
- Podcast: Prepping for a visit to the cemetery <familytreemagazine.com/article/episode77>
- Q&A: Fraternal symbolism on gravestones <familytreemagazine.com/article/now-what-grave-signs>

For Plus Members

- How to edit tombstone photos <familytreemagazine.com/article/toolkit-grave-transformations>
- What not to do with a tombstone <familytreemagazine.com/article/out-on-a-limb-grave-error>
- Graveyard symbolism and history <familytreemagazine.com/article/tombstone-tales>

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- Genealogy Research to Go Kit <shopfamilytree.com/genealogy-research-to-go-kit>
- Cemetery Research 101 independent study course <shopfamilytree.com/cemetery-research-101-download-w6814>
- Cemetery Research Guide <shopfamilytree.com/american-cemetery-research>

WWI soldiers who died overseas may have been buried there temporarily. After the war, the Graves Registration Service sent a questionnaire to each deceased soldier's next of kin, asking whether they wanted the soldier's remains returned to the United States for re-interment. While the majority of remains were returned home, many families opted to leave their loved ones overseas. More than 30,000 now rest in the many overseas American military cemeteries. Search those burials the American Battle Monuments Commission database at <www.abmc.gov/database-search>.

Clues in cemetery records

Visit the tombstone if possible to pay your respects, take a photograph and transcribe the inscription (do this on-site as a backup, in case your photos don't turn out). If there's an office, stop by for a map and to ask about burial records, if you haven't already inquired.

Illuminate hard-to-read gravestones by using a mirror or foil-covered cardboard to direct sunlight onto the surface. A spritz of plain water on the inscription also may increase readability. When you get home, experiment with photo-editing software to enhance the inscription. The September 2009 *Family Tree Magazine* has an example of this.

If the stone is intact, you can gently remove dirt with a soft brush. But don't apply shaving cream, chalk, commercial cleaners or other substances, which will damage the stone.

If you can't visit the cemetery and a photo isn't on a site like Find A Grave, the local genealogical society may offer a gravestone photo service for a fee. Or you could hire a local researcher through a site such as Genealogy Freelancers <www.genealogyfreelancers.com> or Genlighten <genlighten.com>. Then mine the photo and any burial records for clues:

- Transcribe the deceased person's name, dates of birth and death, age at death and any other details. Those may include the hard-to-find place of birth for immigrants or migrants. Use an age and death date to calculate the birth date with a tool such as <www.searchforancestors.com/utility/birthday.html>. Does this agree with your previous research? A tombstone is a secondary source, created after a person's death by those who didn't necessarily have firsthand knowledge of the inscribed details. And engravers did

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE ANSWERS

- 1 a. 2 b. 3 b. **EXERCISE A** 1 April 26, 1857 2 three 3 William Rochester Montgomery and Lydia Rosamond Moltrou Montgomery 4 Find A Grave, database and images (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed [date]), memorial page for Mortimer Montgomery (1856-1857), Find A Grave Memorial No. 115001788 created by JOT, citing Oak Grove Cemetery, section 6, row 7, Hillsdale, Hillsdale County, photograph by JOT.

sometimes make mistakes. Look for other records to confirm what you've found.

- An immigrants' gravestone inscription may be in his native tongue. Figuring out what it says could reveal hard-to-find details such as a birthplace and pre-migration name. A Facebook group such as Genealogy Translations <www.facebook.com/groups/genealogytranslation> may be able to help with a translation or recommend someone who can. The aforementioned lookup sites also can connect you with genealogical experts in the language. Tools at <stemorse.org> can help you with dates on Jewish tombstones.

- Gravestone engraving and icons may be clues about occupation, fraternal organization memberships, religion and more. An eye in a triangle or sunburst, for example, symbolizes a Freemason, and the initials FCB indicate membership in the Knights of Pythias. You can look for fraternal society records or newsletters through the organization (if it still exists) or at libraries and historical societies. Use the website <msghn.org/usghn/symbols.html> and resources in the Toolkit box to "read" symbols on your relatives' tombstone.

- Look at surrounding graves for those of relatives. Photograph the stones even if you don't recognize the names—they could later turn out to be related. In online databases, search your ancestors' cemetery for family surnames.

- Examine burial records for parents' names and look carefully at the plot owner. If it's not a relative, how did your family come to be buried in his plot? This could be a clue to the maiden name of a wife or mother.

As you can see, a person's burial could create many types of records with different pieces of information. These clues will help you learn not just about your relative's death, but also about how he lived. ■

