Mesa County Genealogical Society
First Friday

Chart No. _____

Ancestral Chart

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Married
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Married
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Married
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Married
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Married
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Born
Place
Died
Place

Cont. On Chart _____

Name of Spouse
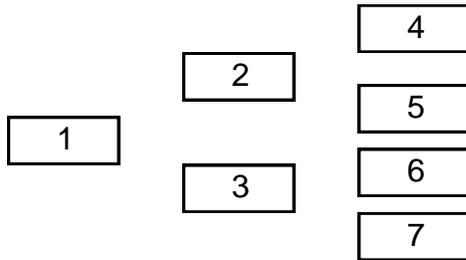
How to fill out the Ancestral/Pedigree Chart

An efficient way to organize your direct line ancestors in an easily understandable manner

Use pencil, you will be putting temporary information on this working chart and as you learn more about your ancestors you will want to make changes.

Put your name and address on all your charts. If you make copies for another researcher they will automatically include the name of the researcher as the source of the information. I you misplace your chart it may be returned to you.

How ancestor charts are numbered

Males are always even numbers; females are odd numbers in an ahnentafel (German for 'ancestor table') chart

```
                            ┌─────┐
                            │  4  │
                   ┌─────┐  └─────┘
                   │  2  │  ┌─────┐
                   └─────┘  │  5  │
          ┌─────┐           └─────┘
          │  1  │           ┌─────┐
          └─────┘           │  6  │
                   ┌─────┐  └─────┘
                   │  3  │  ┌─────┐
                   └─────┘  │  7  │
                            └─────┘
```

#1 = yourself
#2 = your father (previous generation x 2)
#3 = your mother (previous generation x 2 +1)
#4 = your paternal grandfather (same as above)
#5 = your paternal grandmother (same as above)
#6 = your maternal grandfather
#7 = your maternal grandmother

Entering information

- First Name Middle Name Last Name (female maiden name)

- Day/ Month (not a number)/ full year (DD/MMM/YYYY)
      (Make sure that the month is spelled out or abbreviated, and the year is
            complete so that there is no question of the date)

- Town (city), County (Parish), State

As you go back in time and find more information and ancestors you will be adding them to this chart.

Family Group Sheet

Husband

Occupation(s)

	Date	Place		
Born			Immigration	
Christened			Naturalization	
Died			Military Service	
Buried			Cause of Death	
Married			Date of Will	
Father			Other Marriages	
Mother				

Wife (maiden name)

Occupation(s)

	Date	Place		
Born			Immigration	
Christened			Naturalization	
Died			Military Service	
Buried			Cause of Death	
Father			Date of Will	
Mother			Other Marriages	

Other Information/Records (ie. Census, Passports, etc…)

Children

*	Sex M/F	Name	Birth		Date of first marriage	Date of Death/ Cause
			Date	Place	Name of Spouse	Place
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				
		11				
		12				
		13				
		14				
		15				

* = Direct Ancestor

Research Plan/Log   Example

Target Individual: Vesta Morrison

Locations lived: Arkansas / California

Date range: Born: after 1902, died: unknown

Goal:

        Vital statistics and sources for Vesta Morrion

Known Information:
- Information from interview with Arlette Morrison Merritt Bischoff and Diana Morrison McCrossin. Daughters of Evan Morrison.
- Vesta Morrison was Evan Morrison's <u>younger</u> sister. [*born after 1902?*]
- Probably born in Arkansas.

Research Plan (step 1)

- o If Vesta Morrison was born after 1902, and depending on when whe died. she should appear in the following census records:
    - 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.
    - Father: William Morrison
    - Mother: Pearl Morrison
    - Siblings: Jewel Morrison, Evan Morrison

Repositories:

        Check Ancestry.com or Heritage Quest for census records that include Vesta Morrison.

Today's Date:

Subject: James Severson

The Document: James Severson obituary and headstone

Goal (choose <u>one</u> question you want to answer):
Locate headstone for James Severson

Initial Analysis:
Date and Place of death

Conflicting Data:
Several family members give conflicting information on where James Severson died.

Clues to be Pursued (related to your research question)**:**
Bible record seems to give completely different information

Research Plan:

Check Find-A-Grave for tombstone data

Check Billion Graves for tombstone data

Check Ancestry.com for other researchers research. Do they have sources?

Check reported residences at date of death for a death certificate or obituary

RESEARCH CHECKLIST FOR: _____

VITAL EVENT RECORDS:

Birth Date:	Birth Location:
Adoption Date:	Adoption Location:
Baptism/Christening Date:	Baptism Location:
Marriage Date:	Marriage Location:
Divorce Date:	Divorce Location:
Death Date:	Death Location:
Burial Date:	Gravestone Location:

UNITED STATES FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS

1790	1870
1800	1880
1810	1900
1820	1910
1830	1920
1840	1930
1850	1940
1860	State:

MILITARY RECORDS

Wars Fought	Branch Of Service:
Enlistment:	Mustered Out:
Service Record:	Draft Registration Card:
Pension Application:	

LAND RECORDS

Land Patent/Grant:	Plat Map/County Map:
Deed Date:	Deed Location:
Deed Date:	Deed Location:

PROBATE RECORDS

Will/Administration:	Property Inventory:
Guardianship Record:	Estate Account

OTHER RECORDS

Scrapbook/Journal:	Family Bible:
Church Records:	Tax Lists:
High School Records:	College Records:
Passenger List:	Naturalization:
Social Security:	Passport:
Court Records:	Online Family Tree:
Genealogy Books:	Biography:

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Birth Announcement:	Wedding Announcement:
Anniversary Announcement:	Obituary:

Internet Search Techniques

Definition:

    Browsers:

        Applications designed to display the information on the World Wide Web.
(Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox)

    Search Engines:

        Applications which search for World Wide Web (WWW) documents
using keywords or phrases.
(Google, Dogpile, Bing, etc)

How Search Engines work:

- Search engines look for what you ask for
- Search engines are not case sensitive
- Typing the words **alfred morrison** into a search engine will return every page that contains the words **alfred** and **morrison,** but not necessarily in that order, or in close proximity to each other.
- "Operators" are used to refine your searches

Common search engine Boolean operators: (not all of these work with every search engine)

Quotation marks (keep in mind: Variant Spellings, Abbreviations, Initials, etc.)
Plus sign or the word AND (Google requires the 'operator' to be in CAPS)
Minus sign or the word NOT
NEAR
OR
Define:
word * word

Note: Boolean is a logic system. Using the "AND" operator between terms retrieves documents containing both terms. "OR" retrieves documents containing either term. "NOT" excludes the retrieval of terms from your search.

Things to remember about search engines

- They are not perfect, they are only as good as the behind the scenes applications that run them and the programmers who wrote the code. Remember, they are constructed by humans.
- They each work a little bit differently
- Different commands can have different results in each search engine
- Search Engines have only indexed about 60% of the Internet
- Search Engine indexes are updated regularly
- Not all web sites or documents on the web will be included when you search

Tips and Tricks When Searching

"Web site does not open, or no longer valid"

- In Google use the 'cached' page
- Delete parts of the URL starting from the far right side
- Look closely at the URL; can you decipher what organization might have put up the original web page? Can you find the organizations site; perhaps they have changed their directory.

Other tips
- If you find a webpage with several pages of information, use your browsers 'Find" function to quickly locate what you are looking for
- Think about using the 'cut and paste' feature, but keep in mind copyright laws
- Learn how mailing lists work, how to subscribe, post messages, and unsubscribe
- Don't just search for names; try places and other specific details.
- Organize your E-mail and your Bookmarks/Favorites so that you can more easily find the sites you are interested in.

DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU FIND ONLINE. DO NOT DOWNLOAD GEDCOMS AND ATTACH THEM TO YOUR FAMILY FILES IN YOUR GENEALOGY SOFTWARE UNTIL YOU ARE SURE THEY ARE WELL DOCUMENTED AND VALID.

Major Search Engines

Google
www.google.com

- Recommended by many as the first search engine to use in your searches.
- Can be used to locate images, news information, discussions on Usenet (*a global, distributed bulletin board system*) newsgroups, or product searches.
- Has a wide range of features
- A toolbar can be downloaded for easy access

Yahoo
www.yahoo.com

- Launched in 1994, it is the Webs oldest "directory"

Ask
www.ask.com

- Lets you search by asking questions, but still uses 'crawler (*bot that visits publicly accessible websites following all links it comes across collecting data for search engine 'indexes'*) based' technology

Other Choices

Bing
www.bing.com

The Internet Archive (The Way Back Machine)
https://archive.org/web/

The Archive has been taking snapshots of the entire World Wide Web for years now, allowing you to travel back in time to see what a web page looked like in 1999 for example.

Gigablast
www.gigablast.com

A new search engine a try

Dogpile
www.dogpile.com
Searches Google, Yahoo, MSN and Ask

Subject Search Engines

Genealogy Related Search Engines
http://www.cyndislist.com/search-engines/

For in-depth information on search engines and hints helpful to genealogists

Librarians Internet Index
www.ipl.org

About.com
http://www.about.com/

Steve Morse Genealogy links

http://www.stevemorse.org/

Note: the links are for <u>fee</u> and free databases

Familysearch.org Wiki

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page

Citing Internet Databases

From discussion on Association of Professional Genealogists (APG) listserve
[APG-L@rootsweb.com]
Elizabeth Shown Mills
June 18, 2006

Name of Database Creator [if identified], "Name of Database."
Name of Website Creator/Owner [Unless it duplicates the name of the website], *Name of Website*, nature of item being cited (i.e database or digital images)
(URL : date posted, copyrighted, or accessed), whatever detail needed to locate the specific item: whatever source citation the database might give.

Example:

U.S. Selective Service System, "World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry.com* digital images (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 18 June 2006), For Carl Shown, Monroe County, Arkansas, card no. 14; citing *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918,* National Archives microfilm M1509

Genealogical Proof Standard

- Conduct a reasonably exhaustive search for all information that is or may be pertinent to the identity, relationship, event or situation in question.

- Collect and include in your compilation a complete, accurate citation to the source or sources of each item of information used.

- Analyze and correlate the collected information to assess its quality as evidence.

- Resolve any conflicts caused by items of evidence that contradict each other or are contrary to a proposed (hypothetical) solution to the question.

- Arrive at a soundly reasonably, coherently written conclusion.

- It does not require or ensure proof beyond the shadow of a doubt but the objection that "something else could have happened" is insufficient to discredit the conclusion.

Documentation

There is no one formula. But a good rule is to work from the general to the specific. Ask yourself: "Can someone else find this information using my documentation?"

- Author: Who wrote the book, provided the interview or wrote the letter
- Title: If an article, title of article then the periodical
- Publication details: Place of publication, name of publisher, date of publication, volume, issue and page numbers for periodicals; series and roll and/or item number if microfilm
- Location: Repository where you found it. Web site URL if Internet (remember the Internet does not often have primary sources)
- Specific details: page numbers, date you viewed; exact URL

Additional information can include:

- "The tombstone was dirty and worn, the month might have been and 8 rather than a 3."
- "I wasn't able to find a tombstone for his second wife after a search of the cemetery"

Birth document examples:

Birth Certificate for John Doe, certificate no. 1234
1 Jan 1900, Cerro Gordo County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse,
Mason City, Iowa

Birth Certificate for John Doe, certificate no 1234A,
1 Jan 1900, State Vital Records Office, Des Moines, Iowa

Copy of birth certificate received from John Smith for John Doe,
1 Jan 2000, no citation included. [Appears to be from Cerro Gordo
County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse, Mason City, Iowa]

Marriage document examples:

Marriage *license* for John Doe and Jane Smith, Marriage Book B,
page 10, Cerro Gordo County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse,
Mason City, Iowa

Marriage *return* for John Doe and Jane Smith, Marriage Book B,
p. 25, Cerro Gordo County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse,
Mason City, Iowa

Marriage data, John Doe and Jane Smith, from copy of bible record page in
possession of James Doe 2003, original page owned in 2003 by James Doe
(111 Main St, Any Town, Any State 12345). The original bible was destroyed
and only a few family data pages were saved.

Death document examples:

Death Registration for John Doe, Vol. 2, entry no. 225
1 Jan 1900, Cerro Gordo County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse,
Mason City, Iowa

Death Certificate for John Doe, certificate no 1234A,
1 Jan 1900, State Vital Records Office, Des Moines, Iowa

Copy of death certificate received from John Smith for John Doe,
1 Jan 2000, no citation included. [Appears to be from Cerro Gordo
County Clerk, Cerro Gordo County Courthouse, Mason City, Iowa

Census examples:

1830 U.S. Census (population), Missouri, Jackson Co., p. 306, line 22, National Archives
Microfilm Publication M19, roll 73

1850 U.S. Census (population), Missouri, Jackson Co., Blue Twp., p. 316, nos. 610/611,
National Archives microfilm Publication M432, roll 402

1900 U.S. Census (population), Missouri, Jackson Co., Blue Twp., E.D. 1, sheet 15, p.
115, nos. 95/97, National Archives Microfilm Publication T623, roll 860
(http://www.ancestry.com/, Accessed 01 Jan 2021)

Media examples:

Christopher Nordmann, "Rochon Baptisms of Mobile: Translated Abstracts," email
message from <104274.1313@compuserve.com> (2767A Mary Avenue; St. Louis, MO
63144-2725) to author, 12 January 1997.

Nicholas Shown entry, FamilyFinder database, Family Tree Maker, CD-ROM (Fremont,
California: Banner Blue Software, 1994), citing Archive CD-153 (Orem, Utah:
Automated Archives, no date). This data set is based on the census-index series complied
by Ronald V. Jackson et al. (Salt Lake City [and elsewhere]; Accelerated Indexing
Systems, 1970s-1980s).

Will & Probate examples:

Will of James Smith, Will Book C, pp 44-49, Probate Court, Buchanan County
Courthouse, St. Joseph, Missouri

Estate of James Smith, File No. 550, Probate Court, Buchanan County Courthouse, St.
Joseph, Missouri

Citing Internet Databases

Name of Database Creator [if identified], "Name of Database."
Name of Website Creator/Owner [Unless it duplicates the name of the website], *Name of Website*, nature of item being cited (i.e database or digital images)
(URL : date posted, copyrighted, or accessed), whatever detail needed to locate the specific item: whatever source citation the database might give.

Example:

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For Carl Shown, Monroe County, Arkansas, card no. 14; citing *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918,* National Archives microfilm M1509

Bibliography:

- *Cite Your Sources, A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records*
    Richard S. Lakey, c 1980, University Press of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi

- *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*
    Elizabeth Shown Mills, c 1997, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, Baltimore

- *Chicago Manual of Style.* 14th Ed. Chicago:
    University of Chicago Press, 1993

- *Cite Your Sources (Source Footnotes)*
    https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Cite_Your_Sources_(Source_Footnotes)

		Gen1	Gen2	Gen3	Gen4	Gen5	Gen6	Gen7	Gen8	Gen9
	Common Ancestor name goes here	Child	Grand Child	Great GChild	2G GChild	3G GChild	4G GChild	5G GChild	6G GChild	7G GChild
Gen1	Child	Sibling	Nepice	Great Nepice	2G Nepice	3G Nepice	4G Nepice	5G Nepice	6G Nepice	7G Nepice
Gen2	Grand Child	Nepice	1st Cousin	1C 1R	1C 2R	1C 3R	1C 4R	1C 5R	1C 6R	1C 7R
Gen3	Great GChild	Great Nepice	1C 1R	2nd Cousin	2C 1R	2C 2R	2C 3R	2C 4R	2C 5R	2C 6R
Gen4	2G GChild	2G Nepice	1C 2R	2C 1R	3rd Cousin	3C 1R	3C 2R	3C 3R	3C 4R	3C 5R
Gen5	3G GChild	3G Nepice	1C 3R	2C 2R	3C 1R	4th Cousin	4C 1R	4C 2R	4C 3R	4C 4R
Gen6	4G GChild	4G Nepice	1C 4R	2C 3R	3C 2R	4C 1R	5th Cousin	5C 1R	5C 2R	5C 3R
Gen7	5G GChild	5G Nepice	1C 5R	2C 4R	3C 3R	4C 2R	5C 1R	6th Cousin	6C 1R	6C 2R
Gen8	6G GChild	6G Nepice	1C 6R	2C 5R	3C 4R	4C 3R	5C 2R	6C 1R	7th Cousin	7C 1R
Gen9	7G GChild	7G Nepice	1C 7R	2C 6R	3C 5R	4C 4R	5C 3R	6C 2R	7C 1R	8th Cousin

Legend:
Nepice = **NEPhew/NIeCE** (*a made-up word*)   G = Great   R = Removed
GChild = Grandchild   C = Cousin   Gen = Generation

Examples:
1C = First Cousin   2C = Second Cousin   3C = Third Cousin
3C2R = Third Cousin, Twice Removed   2G GChild = Great Great Grandchild