C01 Use computers to research family genealogy and world history

Genealogy Research

Session 4

b4uc.xyz

1

Review

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Introduction to Genealogy Software

1. **Search engines** (general vs. specialised)
2. **Client-based Genealogy Software**: information stored on your computer (or your own media or cloud space), but can assess internet.
3. **Web-based Genealogy Software**: information stored on internet website but owned by you.
4. **Commercial Online Genealogy Applications**: information stored on internet website owned by software company, you have rights to use.
5. **Collaborative Online Family Trees**: information stored on internet website, whatever is posted they have full rights to use.

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Genealogy Software Sampler

Genealogy Software Sampler

Client-based (Desktop) Genealogy Programs

- Roots Magic 7: https://www.rootsmagic.com/ (owned by Ancestry.com)
- Family Tree Maker 2017: https://www.mackiev.com/ftm/
- Family Historian 6: https://www.family-historian.co.uk/
- Gramps: https://gramps-project.org/introduction-WP/
- Legacy Family Tree 9: https://legacyfamilytree.com/

Others

Collaborative Family Trees

- FamilySearch: https://www.familysearch.org
- Geni.com: https://www.geni.com (geni pro is full commercial)

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Remember: it isn't about "tools"!

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Genealogy
Research

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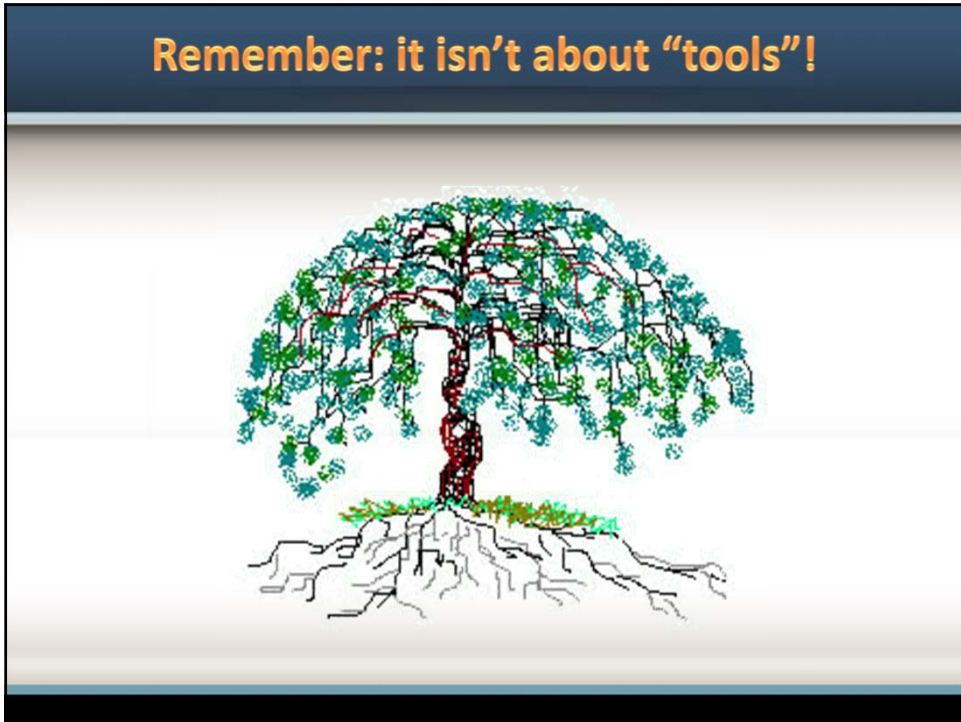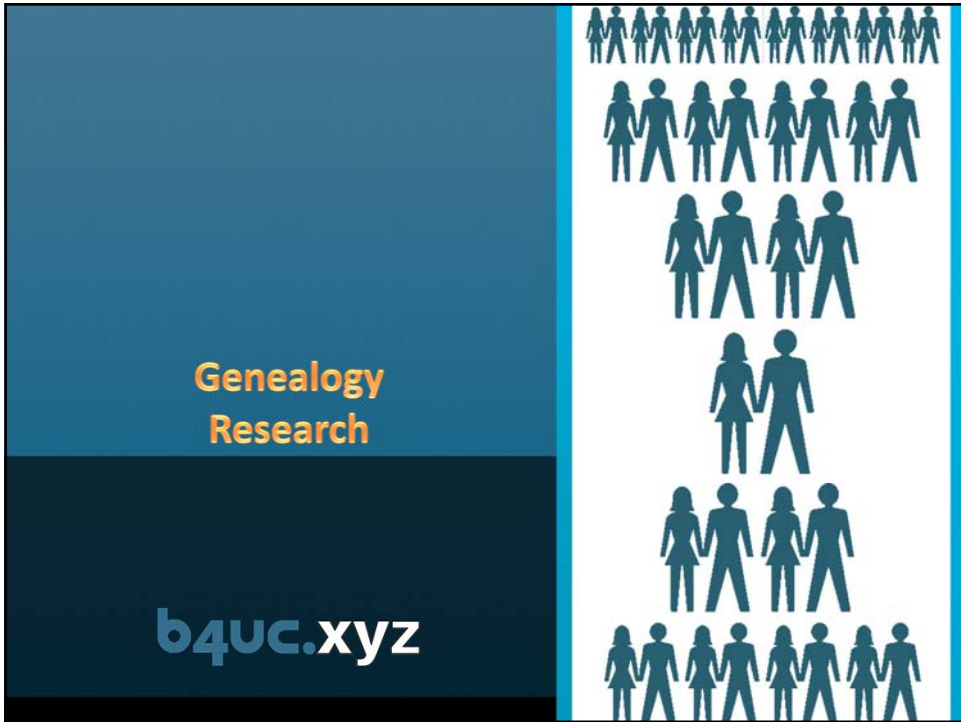
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Some useful research tools

1. Genealogy Standards and Codes of Ethics
2. Genealogy Research Log
3. Surname Table
4. One-name Study
5. Relationship Calculator
6. Software Relationship Reports
7. Quality Research Questions
8. All-in-one Genealogy Worksheet
9. Soundex Codes

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Genealogy Standards and Ethics

We're from the Online Genealogy Monitoring Service.
We noticed a few errors on your recently submitted Pedigree Chart.

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Standards and Codes of Ethics

- Information gathered about living people during family research is potentially harmful if misused.

- Without effective standards and codes of ethics, inaccuracies and myths created and perpetuated can lead to libel, slander or other legal issues.

- Some people have genuine privacy concerns that must be respected. Identify theft is also a concern.

- Most negative aspects of family research can be avoided by working to reasonable genealogy standards.
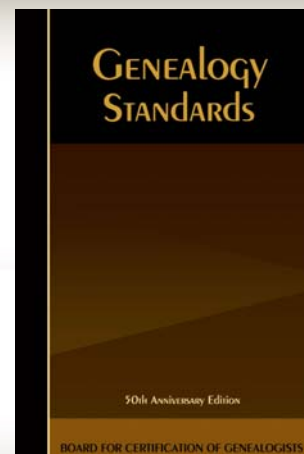
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Genealogical Standards

BCG
BOARD FOR CERTIFICATION OF GENEALOGISTS

GENEALOGY STANDARDS

- The Board for Certification of Genealogists is a professional credentialing body for genealogists.

- The Board has combined a number of genealogy practices into a Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS).

Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards*, fiftieth-anniversary edition (Nashville, TN: Ancestry, 2014).

50th Anniversary Edition

BOARD FOR CERTIFICATION OF GENEALOGISTS

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Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)

To reach a sound conclusion, we need to meet all five components of the GPS[1]: **BCG**

1. We conduct reasonably exhaustive research.

2. Complete and accurate source citations.

3. Thorough analysis and correlation.

4. Resolution of conflicting evidence.

5. Soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence.

1. Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards*, fiftieth-anniversary edition *(*Nashville, TN: Ancestry, 2014), 1–3.

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Other organisational Ethics and Standards

- Association of Professional Genealogists (APG), "Code of Ethics and Professional Practices"
- Genetic Genealogy Standards
- National Genealogical Society (NGS)
- International Commission for the Accreditation of Genealogists (ICAPGen)
- International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS)
- The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations, Inc. (AFFO) Code of Ethics
- Society of Genealogists (UK) "Standards and Good Practice in Genealogy"

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AFFHO — Code of Ethics

The Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc.
(AFFHO) and its members are conscious that collecting, collating and sharing information about people, living and deceased, is an essential element of family history.

Responsible family historians respect the law and the feelings of others and will always:

- Seek by all reasonably available means to inform themselves about the legal principles in force from time to time governing the protection of copyright and of personal privacy;
- Observe the legal rights of copyright owners, by copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the extent allowed under the copyright law's fair use provisions;
- Be sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behaviour may bring to family members;
- Obtain specific consent from living people that they are agreeable to further sharing of information of themselves;
- Inform people who provide information about their families of the ways it may be used, carefully recording and observing any conditions they may impose about the use of it; and,
- Recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.

Member societies are urged to prepare their own statement, adopt and publish. Feel free to adapt this statement to suit your needs.

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Genealogy Research Log

- History researchers should not speculate. We test. We critically observe and carefully record. Then we weigh the accumulated evidence, and analyse the individual parts as well as the whole without favouring any theory.

- Research is more than an accumulation of data. It is a process that requires continual comparison of new information against the old.

- A research log can help keep track of your research.

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Example: Genealogy Research Log

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The Genealogy Research Log

- **Decide whether to use a Genealogy Research Log**.
  - Organise your research activities.
  - Track your research from planning to completion. Record "to do" and those "have done" activities.
  - Document your research. List sources.
- **Decide on a format**.
  - Allow data to be sorted and searchable.
  - Organise data by ancestor, family group or branch.
  - Make your choice: electronic or manual.

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Typical Research Log

Research Log

Ancestor's name

Objective(s)

Locality

Date of search	Location/ call number	Description of source (author, title, year, pages)	Comments (purpose of search, results, years and names searched)	Doc. number

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Create a surname table

SURNAME TABLE WORKSHEET

1. Enter ancestor's last names. If unknown, leave blank.
2. **Enter a name only once**. Typically that means mostly maiden names will be entered.
3. If a person was adopted, add an asterisk to the name.
4. Where paternal and maternal lines overlap, add a ### instead of repeating a surname.
5. If an ancestor changed surname or spelling, record both names.

	FATHER'S PATERNAL LINE	FATHER'S MATERNAL LINE	MOTHER'S PATERNAL LINE	MOTHER'S MATERNAL LINE
GRANDPARENTS	Sarlin	Johansson	Leyde	Anderson
1st GREAT GRANDPARENTS	Niemi	Noreen	McClay	Eriksen
2nd GGP	Wilhelmsdr		Robinson	Mikkelsdr

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Sample surname table

GP	Lee	Brewer	Kevern	Tame
1st GGP	Greene	Bell	Quick	Orton
2nd GGP	Locknane	Stevens	Tripcony	Turpin
	Harper	Shurtleff	Marte	Simpson
3rd GGP	Garnett			
	Brandenburger	Richards	Nicholls	Saville
	Lewis	Brady	Richards	Litson
	Senter	McGregor	Asher	Trout
	Hopkins	Smith	Kaltenbacher	Astill
4th GGP		Proctor		Pierce
	Braun	Coon		Wright
	Gordon	Hendrickson	Roberts	Smith

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SURNAME TABLE EXERCISE

NOTE:
This charts only shows birth (maiden) surnames.

George Smith IV

PARENTS

George Smith III — Sarah Black

GRANDPARENTS

George Smith, Jr. — Gorgeous Delight — Samuel Black — Euphemia Winslow

GREAT GRANDPARENTS

George Smythe — Abigail Songbird — Ferdinand Delight — Norma L. Blank — Real E. Blacke — Darling Couchette — Reginald Winslow — Cashmere Blanco

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In the surname table below, enter ancestor's surnames. Where unknown, leave blank.
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GRANDPARENTS				
1st GREAT GRANDPARENTS				
2nd GGP				

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GRANDPARENTS	SMITH Smythe	DELIGHT	BLACK	WINSLOW
1st GREAT GRANDPARENTS	SONGBIRD	BLANK	COUCHETTE	BLANCO
2nd GGP				

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Issues with names

OH - MY - GAWD!

WHAT IF STARBUCKS MISSPELLED MY NAME?

- Both first and last names can be spelled and pronounced in a variety of ways. Differences are not wrong, dust different.
- Some names are distinctive, like Hesse-Kassel or De'Ath.
- Some names are similar, like Bohun or Boone or Boon.
- These differences can cause havoc when you're trying to find your relatives in online databases or documents.

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More on spelling of names

- Before ~1850, names were recorded with a variety of spellings. William Shakespeare signed his name as Shakp, Shakspe, Shaksper, Shakspere, Shakspere & Shakspeare.

  Blount and Blunt are examples of often confused similar surnames. So are de Bohun, Bohun, Boon and Boone.

- Surnames can be pronounced differently in different families, regions or countries.

  Exercise: How do you pronounce "Beauchamp"? "Jesus?"

- Immigrants may have "anglicised" their surname.

- Different cultures may use different naming patterns for passing down both surnames and given names.

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Some ways to deal with spelling issues.

- Soundex codes were invented to deal with name spelling.
- Wildcards can be helpful when doing name searches, too.
  - Use wildcards when searching databases to help different spellings and name variants.

    Ex.: Searching for Leyde using L*YD* would find variants Lyde, Leyda, Layde, Leyden and others (but miss the original Leidy).

  - Wildcards can also be used in firstname searches.
- Consider searching with just the firstname and something you know like an occupation or place of birth.
- If you've found a possible match but the name looks wrong, say it out loud. For example, 'Marilous' could be "Mary Louise.

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Variant versus deviant spellings

- Historic **primary** name spelling

- A **variant** is a name spelling which varies from the primary name spelling and is:

  - A spelling known to have used through signature evidence on wills, marriage bonds, or other documents originating from the individual(s) concerned, or

  - A name spelling used by officials on a consistent and persistent basis over a period of years.

- A **deviant** is any other spelling recorded, including cases in official records, through random or inconsistent transcription and indexing errors.

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One-Name Studies

A **one-name study** is a project researching a specific surname, as opposed to a genealogy study of one's ancestors or descendants.

Primary name:	McClay	
Variants:	Mac Duinnshléibhe	MacAleavy
	MacDonlevy	MacAlea
	Mac an Leigh	MacLea
	Maconlea	MacLay
	MacConloy	McClay
	McCloy	

Alternate Spelling Finder   https://datayze.com/alternate-spelling-finder.php

Use highly probable character substitutions to find similar spellings of a given word or name.

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Soundex Codes

- Soundex is a phonetic algorithm for indexing names by sound, as pronounced in English. The code represents the sound of an English word.

- Each Soundex code consists of one letter and three numbers no matter the length of name.

SARLIN = S645

- The Soundex code has been used for indexing US federal census microfilm records. The Soundex card index will identify which microfilm roll contains the actual census data for an ancestor.

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Calculate a Soundex Code

1. The **first letter** is the first letter of your last name. (If a name has a prefix, calculate w/ and w/o prefix).

2. The numbers in the code are determined by the remaining consonants; vowels and Y, W, H are ignored:
   - Remove these letters: A, E, I, O, U, Y, W, H
   - 1 = B, F, P and V
   - 2 = C, G, J, K, Q, S, X and Z
   - 3 = D and T
   - 4 = L
   - 5 = M and N
   - 6 = R

EXAMPLE
SARLIN
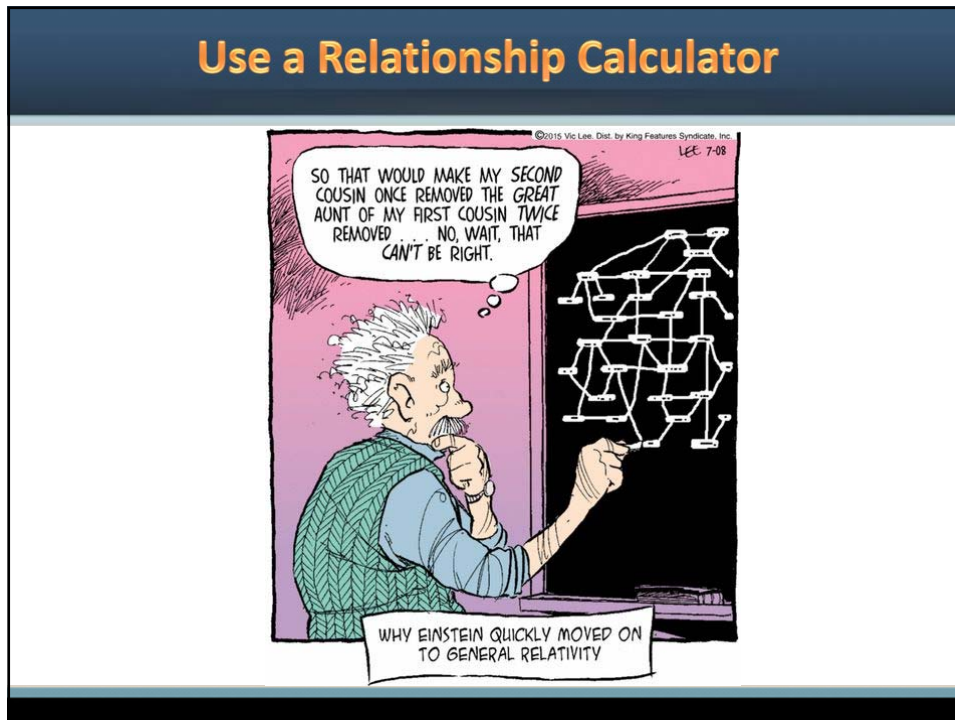
Surname	S	A R	L	I	N
Soundex	S	6	4	5	

S645

Code #	Represents
1	B, P, F, V
2	C, S, K, G, Q, X, Z, J
3	D, T
4	L
5	M, N
6	R

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Use a Relationship Calculator

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Some Cousin Terms and Definitions

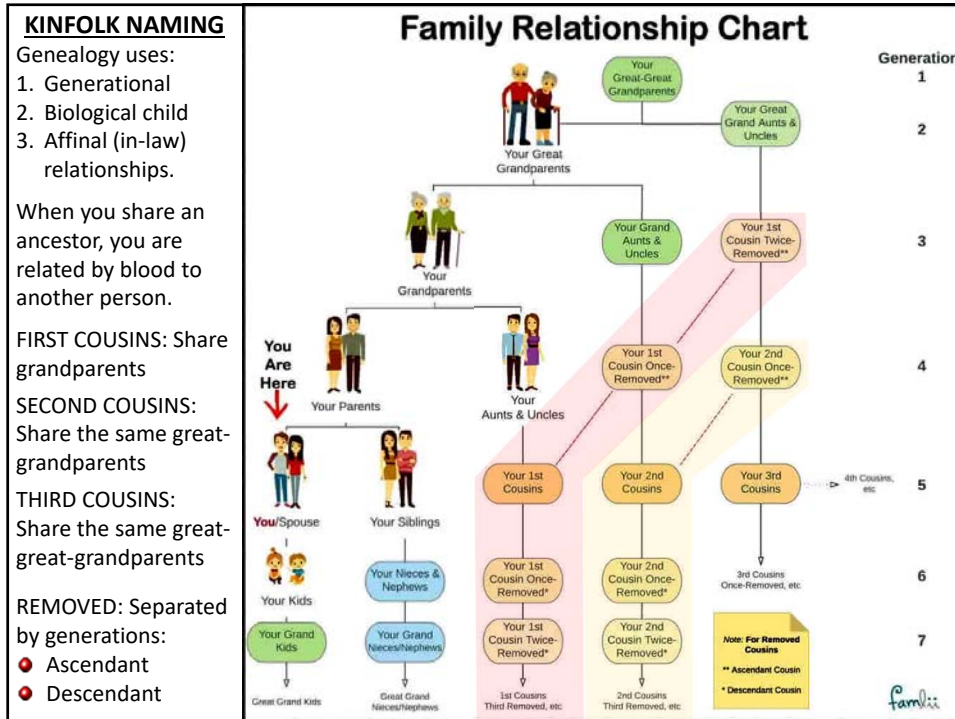| First Cousin	Your first cousin is a child of your aunt or uncle. You share one set of grandparents with your first cousin, but you do not have the same parents.	①
Second Cousin	Your second cousin is the grandchild of your great-aunt or great-uncle. You share one set of great-grandparents with your second cousin, but you do not have the same grandparents.	②
Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cousins	A third cousin is a great-grandchild of a great-great-aunt or great-great-uncle. You share a set of great-great-grandparents, but do not have the same great-grandparents.	③
Double Cousin	If two siblings in one family marry two siblings from another family and each couple has a child, the children are double first cousins. The word *double* is because they share the same four grandparents.	④
Times Removed	Cousins of different generations use the term "removed". Cousins "once removed" have a one-generation difference. For example, the first cousin of your father is your first cousin, once removed.	⑤

Twice removed means a two-generation difference. If you are two generations younger than the first cousin of your grandparent, then you and your grandparent's first cousin are first cousins, twice removed.

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KINFOLK NAMING

Genealogy uses:
1. Generational
2. Biological child
3. Affinal (in-law) relationships.

When you share an ancestor, you are related by blood to another person.

FIRST COUSINS: Share grandparents

SECOND COUSINS: Share the same great-grandparents

THIRD COUSINS: Share the same great-great-grandparents

REMOVED: Separated by generations:
- Ascendant
- Descendant

Family Relationship Chart

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Relationship Table

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Common Ancestor	Son or Daughter	Grandson or Daughter	Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	7th Great Grandson or Daughter
2	Son or Daughter	Siblings (Brother or Sister)	Nephew or Niece	Grand Nephew or Niece	Great Grand Nephew or Niece	2nd Great Grand Nephew or Niece	3rd Great Grand Nephew or Niece	4th Great Grand Nephew or Niece	5th Great Grand Nephew or Niece	6th Great Grand Nephew or Niece
3	Grandson or Daughter	Nephew or Niece	First Cousin	First Cousin Once Removed	First Cousin Twice Removed	First Cousin Three Times Removed	First Cousin Four Times Removed	First Cousin Five Times Removed	First Cousin Six Times Removed	First Cousin Seven Times Removed
4	Great Grandson or Daughter	Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin	Second Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed
5	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin	Third Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Third Cousin Five Times Removed
6	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed
7	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed
8	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Sixth Cousin	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed
9	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Six Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	Seventh Cousin	Seventh Cousin Once Removed
10	7th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Seven Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed	Third Cousin Five Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed	Seventh Cousin Once Removed	Eighth Cousin

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Quality Research Questions

- The fundamental step is developing a sound research question. What do you want to discover?
- There are three basic types of research questions:
    1. When and where did an event happen?
    2. To whom was an individual related to by marriage or genetically?
    3. What biographical details can be found about an ancestor?
- Few questions in genealogy don't fit into one of these three categories.

When and where did an event happen?

- When and where did Johan Gustav Johansson, husband of Ulla Norenn, die and where is he buried?

- What is DOB of Anders Johnson of County Brunskog, Varmland, Sweden (died 1881), husband of Christina?

Refine and narrow the question

- When and where did Johan Gustav Johansson, born 23 Oct 1846 in Turku, Finland and married 4 Apr 1881 to Ulla Norenn die and where is he buried?

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To whom was an individual related?

- Who was the first wife of Benjamin Boone (1706-1762), and when and where did they marry?

- Who were the children of Olaf Eriksen and Maria Arnison of Norway who moved to Minnesota, USA?

Refine and narrow the question

- List the siblings of Emma Eriksen (27 Sep 1852-5 Jul 1940) daughter of Olaf Eriksen (1828-1904) and Maria Arnison Eriksen (1830-1910) who emigrated from Norway to USA in 1871 and homesteaded in Crowing County near Brainerd, Minnesota.

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What biographical data can be found about X?

- Did John Leyde who died in 1810 in Slippery Rock, PA, serve in the American Revolution?
- Did Matthew Lepley sell a property to the federal government to become part of the national forest?

Refine and narrow the question

- Did John Leyde, Sr., (1732-1810) of PA who in 1759 married Arriantje Rosencrans Westfall widowed in the French and Indian War (1759-63) in which he served in the New York Militia also serve in the Revolutionary War?

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The *fuzzy ink* STATIONERY All-In-One Genealogy Worksheet

- This worksheet is designed to help with three research tasks:
    1. It's a **snapshot** of all **information** uncovered about a particular individual.
    2. It's a **research planner** to help decide what to look for next that can be printed out or saved on an iPad for library trips.
    3. It's a **checklist** which helps monitor your progress and list types of records to investigate.
- The worksheet is designed to be shareable so that you can give forms to your relatives and ask them to add what they know (manually or on their computers) and send back to you.

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One four-page worksheet per ancestor

Individual snapshot and checklists

Make notes of progress or findings to further explore

Spouse and children (add a page for each marriages)

Census, education, employment and residential records

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