

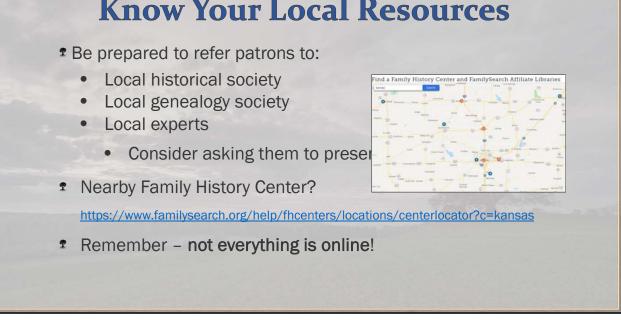
## **Four Top Tips for Librarians**

- \* Know Your Collection
- \* Know Your Local Resources
- Learn About Online Resources
- \* Encourage Beginners in Research

### **Know Your Collection**

- \* Have a couple of recent how-to books (Dewey classification 929)
- **₹** KEEP LOCAL HISTORY
  - City & county history, old city & county directories
  - Family histories
  - Church & school records
  - Local maps
  - Other?
- \* If you have microfilm, ALL staff need to know how to use the reader
  - If it doesn't save digital copies or print, users can zoom in and take pictures of onscreen display

### **Know Your Local Resources**



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### **Learn About Online Resources**

- \* Take some time to familiarize yourself with at least a few sites
- Bookmark, link or make a list of a few sites for easy referral
  - Kansas sources (episode 2)
  - Other free online sources (episode 3)
- Sites with collections of links
  - Geographic/ethnic
  - Topical (military, religious, professional, etc.)

## **Encourage Beginners**

- \* Start with what they know and work back in time
- \* Not only find, but evaluate & compare information
  - Official documentation is most reliable
  - 'User added' information may be incorrect, so fact check!
- Learn search strategies
  - Try different (mis)spellings of names
  - Broaden searches, filter results
- Record info AND its source and date found
- ♣ Organize!

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## **Genealogy Proof Standard**

The five 'GPS' principles used by professionals (informally stated here) provide a 'roadmap' for beginning genealogists, too!

- Make as wide a **search** as possible for sources that could help establish the identity, event or relationship under investigation.
- Accurately **record the source** citation and/or the provider of the information.
- Analyze and correlate the collected information evaluating the quality of sources and the reliability of information within them.
- Resolve any conflicting, contradictory evidence with a reasoned argument.
- \* State your **conclusion** convincingly (more than a "balance of probability").

### Where to Start

- Begin with the family you know
- Research official (and unofficial)
  documentation
- \*Use paper and computer to track your finds

### Start With You - and Relatives

- \* Write down what you know
- \* Ask relatives interview in person if possible
  - Contact them ahead of time
  - Record (audio or video) with permission
  - Take notes!
  - Use questions to help get started
- Especially ask for:
  - Maiden names, relationships
  - Dates and locations
  - Military service, professions, etc.
- Stories can be the best!



# While you're at it...

- \* Ask to see family photographs and heirlooms
- \* Take pictures of pictures
  - Photograph pictures straight on, avoid glare
  - Get identifications for as many people as possible
  - Ask about places and events in the photos
- Ask about and photograph other items
  - Who originally owned the item(s)?
  - What is its story and why was it kept?

#### **Vital Statistics**

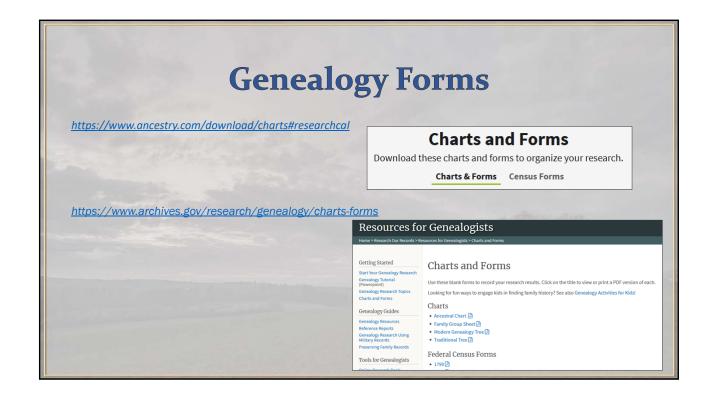
- \* BMD Birth, Marriage, Death
  - These pieces of information (with date and location) are the target minimum for each person
  - Some data is available online, but not all!
  - Most reliable sources are legal documents or certificates
- Work back from yourself, generation by generation
- \* Try to find multiple sources for verification
  - Obituaries and cemetery records & headstones
- Expect to run across some variations!

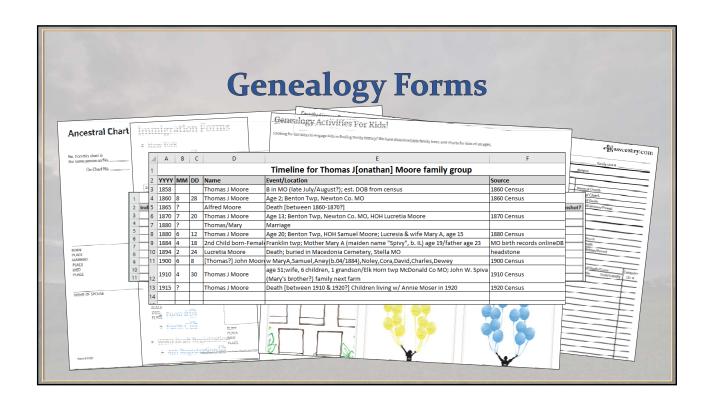
### **US Census information**

- Access free through State Library of Kansas
- Every 10 years from 1790 1940 (1950 will be released in 2022)
- Beginning in 1850, names of all household residents were included, not just head of household
- \* Almost all 1890 records were lost due to fire
- Blank census forms are handy for knowing what information was gathered for each census

# **Genealogy Forms**

- \* Useful for making sure to gather all pertinent information
- 2 Download free from various sites
- \* Save as pdf files, print as needed for patron use
- Basic forms include ancestry chart, family group chart and research logs, but there are many others





# **Genealogy Software**

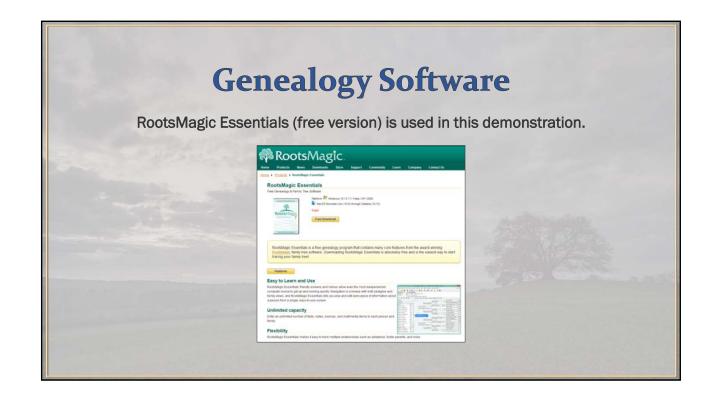
When choosing free or purchased software, consider:

- Support and recent updates
- Allows for data export in standard GEDCOM format
- Creates/prints reports
- User can add photos and/or documents
- \* Connects with online service (if desired)
- Price (monthly or annual subscription)

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### **GEDCOM** format

- GEDCOM is an acronym for GEnealogical Data COMmunication
- Standard, non-proprietary file format used for transferring data
  - The concept is the same as using MARC files for bibliographic data download/import
- Use for migrating from one program to another, or to share data with another family member
- May also be used as a data backup



#### **Best Practices**

- Research notes are the working documents
- The 'family tree' is the display version
- Work to find documentation for every piece of data you add to your tree
- If you decide to add data to the family tree without full documentation, use notation to indicate uncertainty:
  - ca. (circa or about)
  - aft (after)
  - bef (before)
  - ? (indicate unknown or questionable information)
- Whatever you decide, be consistent



