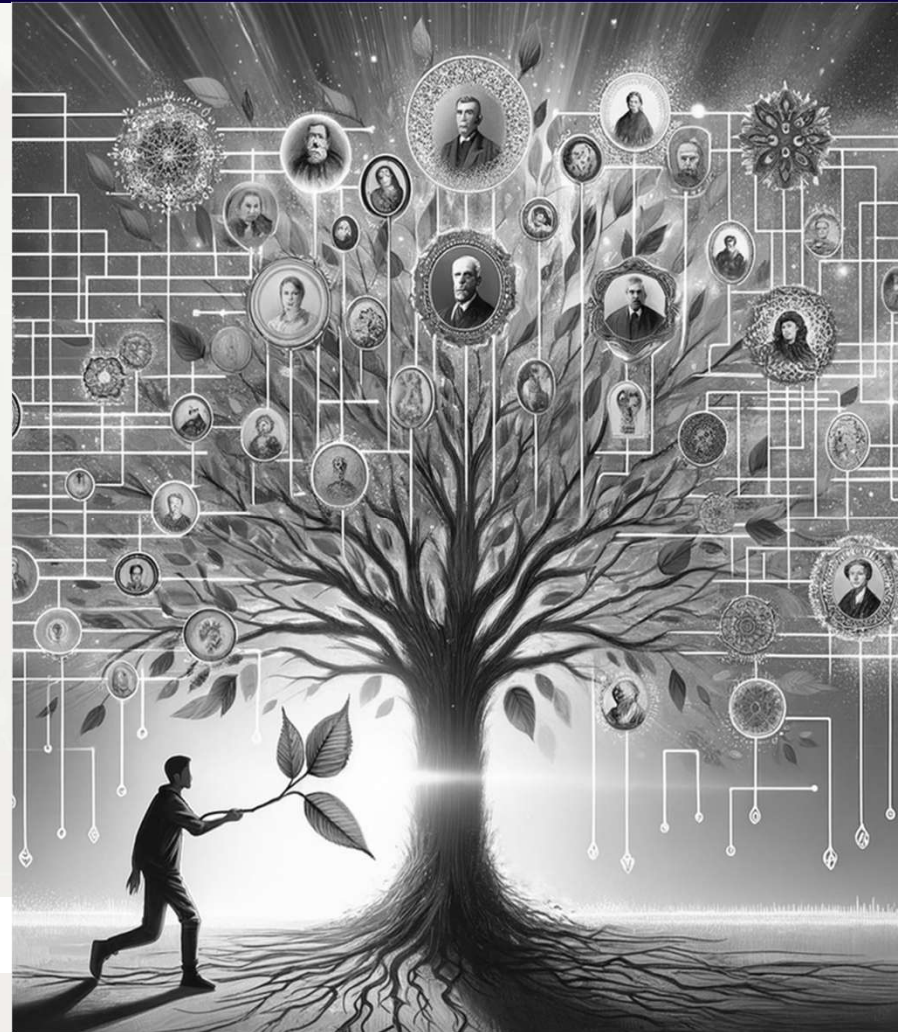


Presentation By John Beaumont

Genealogy and Your Family History

Class Three: Beyond The Basics

Some Images in This Presentation Were Created Using ChatGPT



What's Ahead: Beyond The Basics

In this class, we will cover:

- **Stepping Back in Time**
- **Devil in the Details**
- **Genealogy Standards**
- **What is a GEDCOM**

Stepping Back in Time



Stepping Back In Time



Step 1 – Immediate & Extended Family

Step 2 – Near Ancestors (up to 200 years ago)

Step 3 – Far Ancestors (between 200 & 400 years ago)

Step 4 – Distant Ancestors (over 400 years ago)

Each Step Needs Different Sources and Techniques

We covered step #1, the foundation, in the first class

Near Ancestors

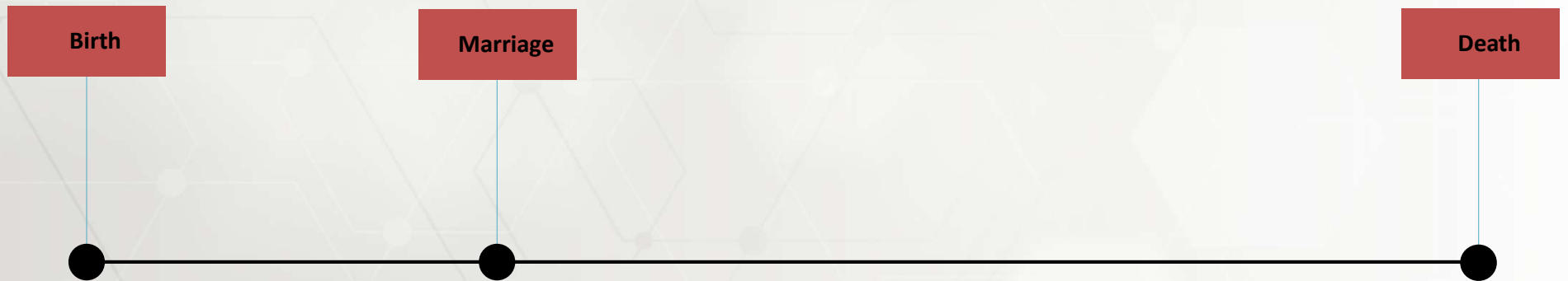


- Numerous sources and information are available for researching this group.
- Detailed biographies and timelines can often be created from data up to 200 years ago.
- **Creating a timeline** to organize people and events is beneficial.
- DNA evidence can be highly valuable (class #4)

Near Ancestors

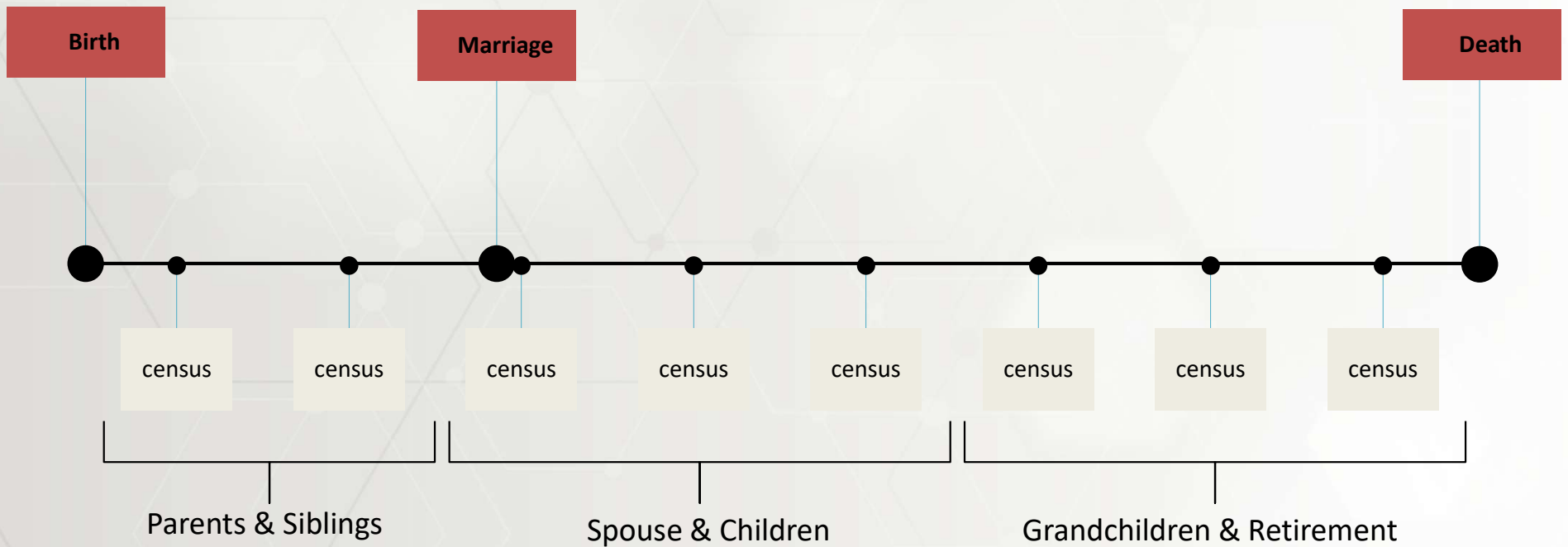


Starting a biography - Vital Records



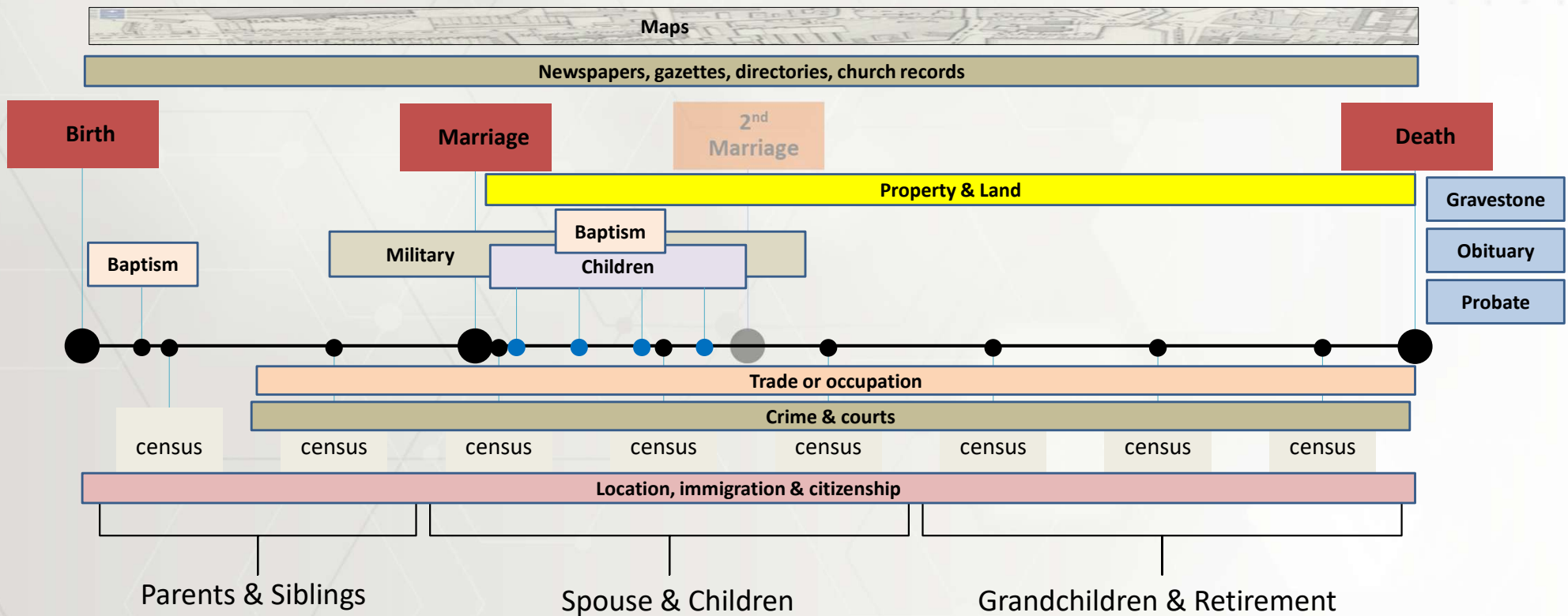
Near Ancestors

Adding Details – Census Data



Near Ancestors

Completing The Picture



Far Ancestors – Key Sources



Between 200 and 400 years ago

Church Records

Many church records date back centuries and can include baptisms, marriages, and burials.

Probate Records and Wills

These documents can provide insights into family relationships and the economic status of ancestors

DNA Testing

DNA tests can help you find genetic matches and trace lineage paths that are not well-documented

Court Records

Court documents from disputes, apprenticeships, or other legal proceedings can offer unique insights into your ancestors' lives

Immigration Patterns

Historical migration records, routes and patterns can help hypothesize where ancestors might have originated

Land Records and Deeds

These documents can provide insights into family relationships and the economic status of ancestors

Distant Ancestors – Key Sources



Over 400 years ago

Church Records

Some Parish, Church or Manor records can date back to the 16th century or earlier

Legal Documents

Early legal documents, including court proceedings, disputes, and land transactions, can provide details about ancestors.

Genetic Genealogy

Y-DNA and mtDNA Testing: These tests trace direct paternal and maternal lines respectively

Archives

Local, regional, university and other archives can contain a rich and diverse collection of documents

Published Genealogies

Reference published (peer reviewed) genealogies to leverage research but do not copy

Societies and Studies

Engage with societies and studies dedicated to genealogy to access specialized knowledge and networks

Devil in the Details

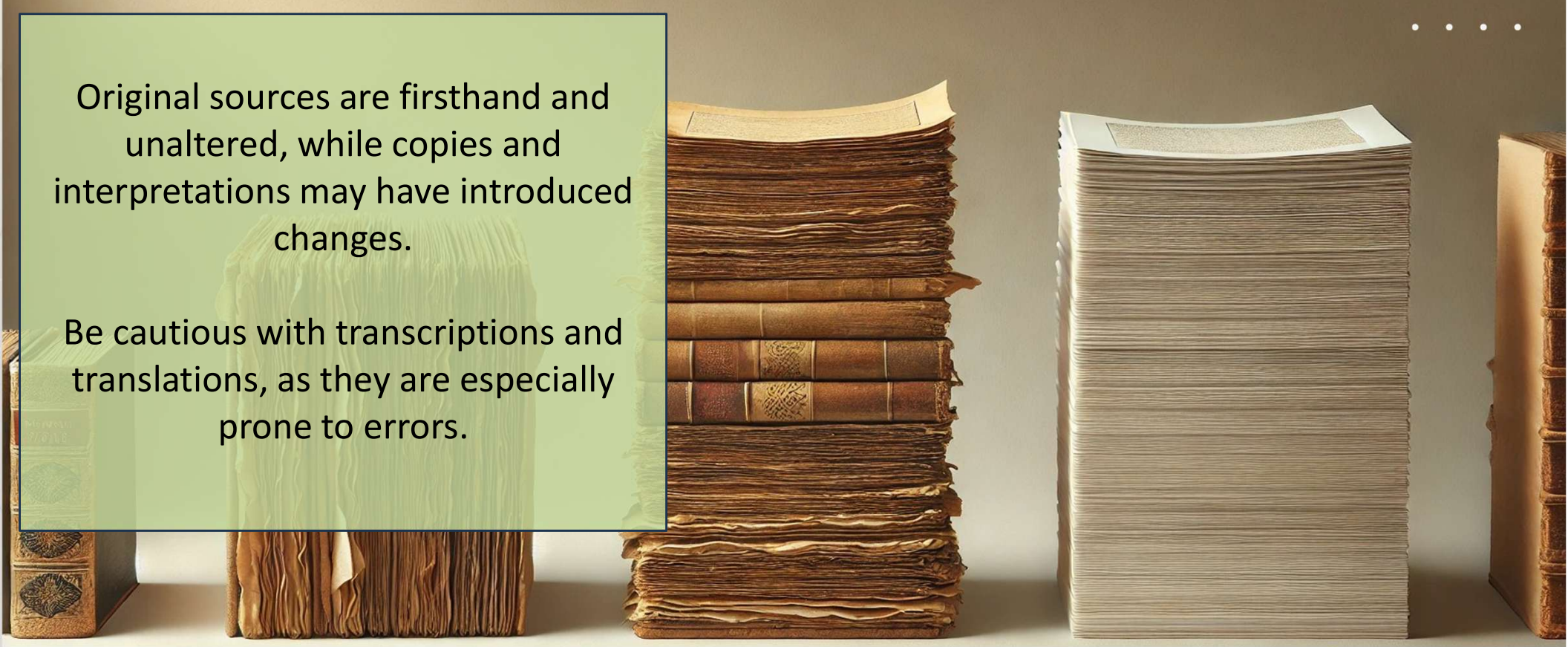


Source Type

Is the source an original, a copy, or an interpretation?

Original sources are firsthand and unaltered, while copies and interpretations may have introduced changes.

Be cautious with transcriptions and translations, as they are especially prone to errors.



Source Reliability

How much can we rely on the information?

Examine who gathered the data and the circumstances under which it was recorded, as this can impact accuracy.

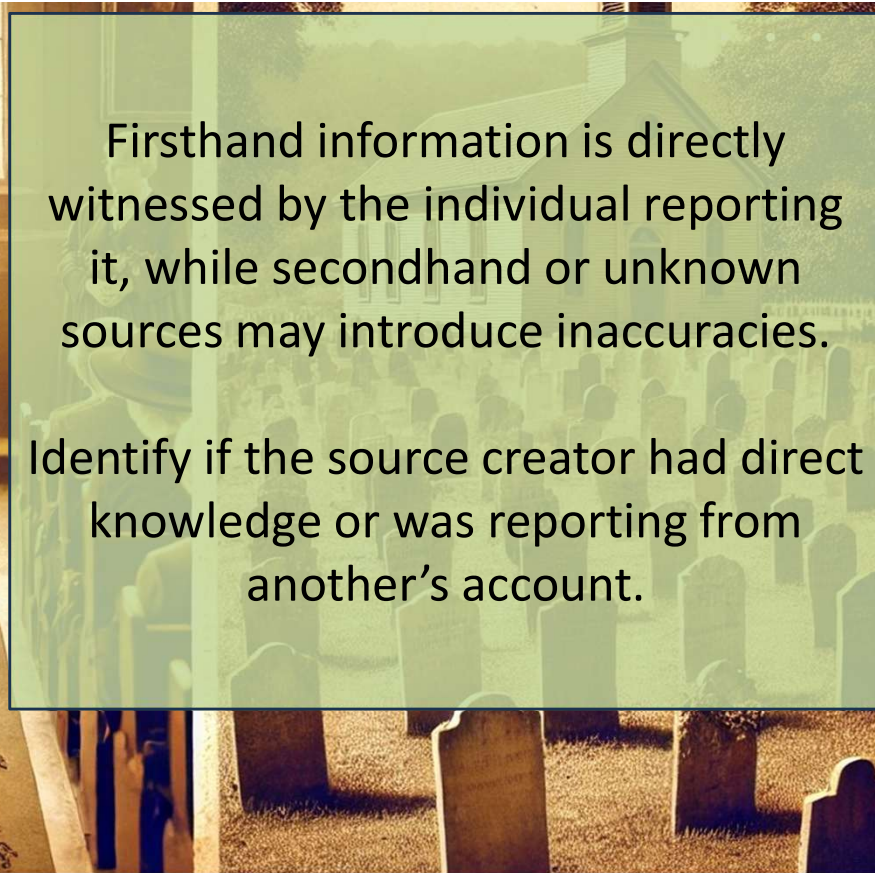
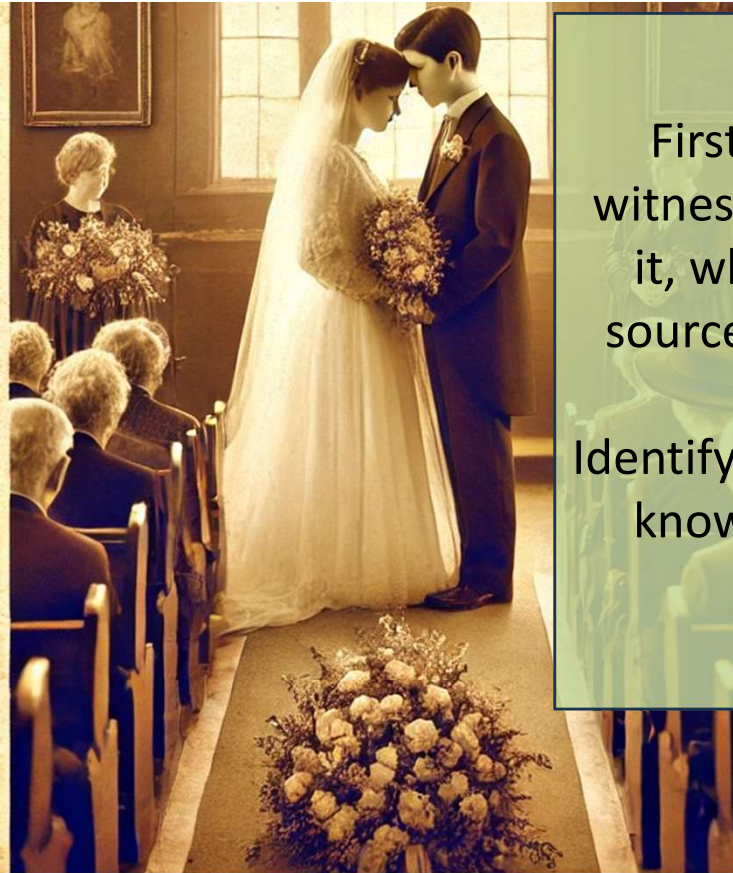
Understanding subtle details, such as **context** or specific roles in records, can prevent misinterpretation..



Information Origin



Is the information firsthand, secondhand, or unknown?



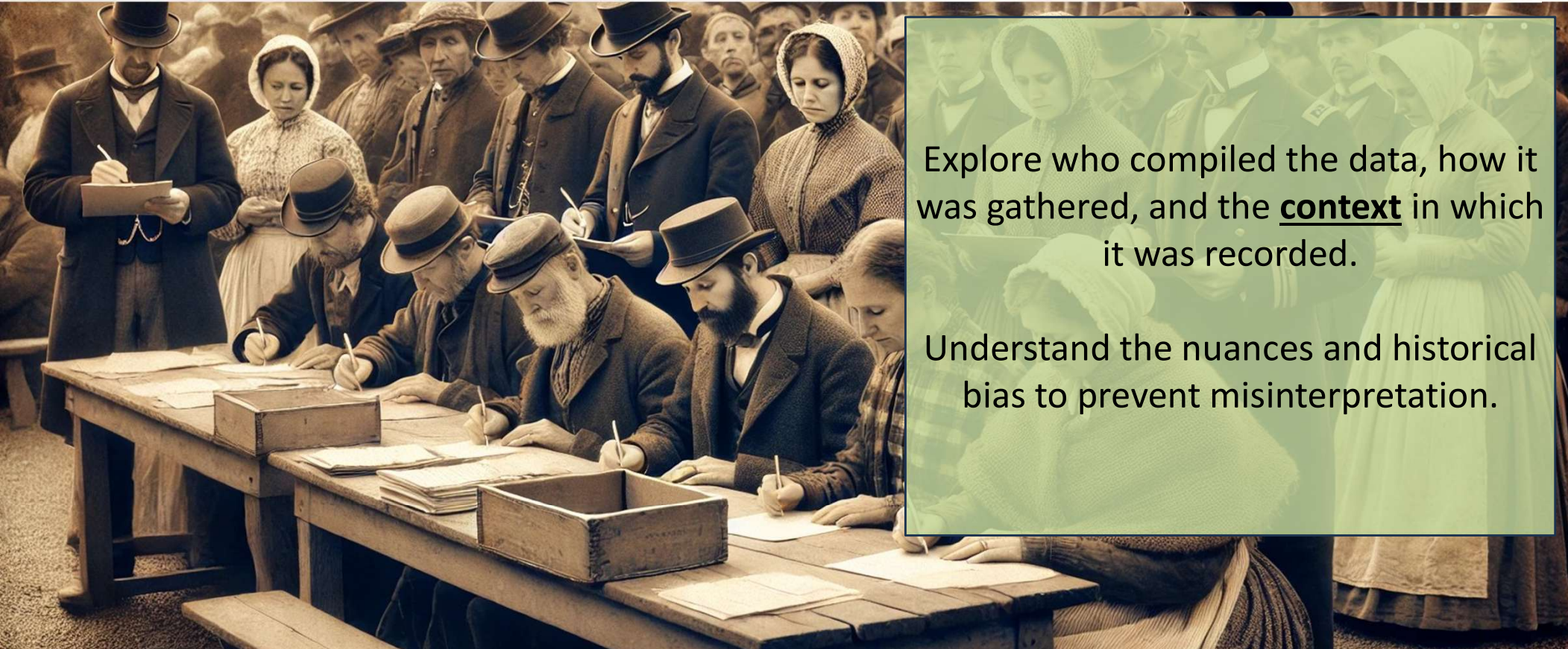
Firsthand information is directly witnessed by the individual reporting it, while secondhand or unknown sources may introduce inaccuracies.

Identify if the source creator had direct knowledge or was reporting from another's account.

Data Interpretation



Do we understand the true meaning of the data?



Explore who compiled the data, how it was gathered, and the **context** in which it was recorded.

Understand the nuances and historical bias to prevent misinterpretation.

Document Details

Have we examined every detail of the document?

Look beyond the primary facts; even small details can provide valuable insights.

Pay attention to margins, notes, or unusual markings that might reveal more.

| No. of HOUSES | ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE | NAME and Surname of each Person | RELATION to Head of Family | SEX | Age | | Prof. or OCCUPATION | WHERE BORN | Whether | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Male | Female | | | 1. Deaf and Dumb | 2. Blind | 3. Insane or Idiot | 4. Lunatic |
| | | Scholar | | M | 8 | | Scholar | Lancashire Bolton | | | | |
| | | | | M | 7 | | | Westminster Fishbank | | | | |
| | | | | F | 9 | | | Not known | | | | |
| | | | | F | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M | 11 | | | Westminster Fishbank | | | | |
| | | | | F | 9 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M | 11 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | F | 11 | | | Not known | | | | |
| | | | | F | 5 | | | Lancashire Bolton | | | | |
| | | | | F | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M | 14 | | | Labourer | | | | |
| | | | | F | 11 | | | Not known | | | | |
| | | | | M | 12 | | | Labourer | | | | |
| | | | | M | 14 | | | Labourer | | | | |
| | | | | F | 11 | | | | | | | |

End of part of the Township of Kendal

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | |
| Reference | | | | | |
| R/10/5288 | | | | | |
| COPYRIGHT BY REPRODUCING PUBLIC | | | | | |

Examples

Original, a copy, or an interpretation?

1919. Marriage solemnized at *S. Laurence Beeford* in the Parish of *Newisham* in the County of *Herts*

| No. | When Married. | Name and Surname. | Age. | Condition. | Rank or Profession. | Residence at the time of Marriage. | Father's Name and Surname. | Rank or Profession of Father. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>414</i> | <i>December 6th 1914</i> | <i>Jacob Kettle</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>Widower</i> | <i>Blacksmith</i> | <i>The Forge Willow Walk</i> | <i>Edward Kettle (Deceased)</i> | <i>Blacksmith</i> |
| | | <i>Matilda Beaumont</i> | <i>66</i> | <i>Widow</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>3 Elmer Road</i> | <i>William Henry Glover (Deceased)</i> | <i>Shoemaker</i> |

Married in the *aforsaid Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Church of England* by me, *G. T. Thomas* or after *Beard* by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Jacob Kettle* in the Presence of us, *Emma Kettle* *John Thomas Kettle* X

Page 92.

1844. Marriage solemnized by *Banns* in the Parish of *Nidmaworth* in the County of *Hertford*

| No. | When Married. | Name and Surname. | Age. | Condition. | Rank or Profession. | Residence at the Time of Marriage. | Father's Name and Surname. | Rank or Profession of Father. |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>183</i> | <i>June 30th 1844</i> | <i>William Andrews</i> | <i>19 1/2</i> | <i>Bachelor</i> | <i>Labourer</i> | <i>Nidmaworth</i> | <i>Thomas Andrews</i> | <i>Labourer</i> |
| | | <i>Belinia Braumont</i> | <i>19 1/2</i> | <i>Spinster</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>Nidmaworth</i> | <i>James Braumont</i> | <i>Labourer</i> |

Married in the *Church of Nidmaworth* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Church of England* by me, *C. E. Gray*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *William Andrews* in the Presence of us, *Henry Powell* *Mary Powell*

Examples

Firsthand, secondhand, or unknown?



Someone Tells You Their Birthday



Information on a Gravestone

A scanned image of a death certificate form from the Indiana State Board of Health. The form is filled out with handwritten information. The deceased is identified as Donna M. Reed, born on October 25, 1925, in Evansville, Indiana. The cause of death is listed as "Secondary Pulmonary Embolism". The informant is identified as John M. Reed, the father. The form includes sections for personal and statistical particulars, medical certificate of death, and burial or removal details.

Details on a Death Certificate

What Does it Mean?

| LOCATION. | | | |
|------------|---------------|--|---|
| IN CITIES. | | Number of dwelling-houses, in the order of visitation. | Number of family, in the order of visitation. |
| Street. | House Number. | | |

| Street. | House Number. | IN CITIES. | LOCATION. | |
|---------|---------------|------------|---|---|
| | | | Number of dwelling-house, in the order of visitation. | Number of family, in the order of visitation. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----------------------|----------|---|---|------|------|-------|---|----|---|---|
| | | Petersen Christian M | Head | M | M | Feb | 1840 | 60 | M | | | |
| 2021 | | Hall Ernest | Boarder | M | M | Feb | 1848 | 52 | S | | | |
| | | Hancock Benjamin J | Boarder | M | M | Feb | 1848 | 52 | S | | | |
| | | Stetson Stephen B | Servant | M | F | Nov | 1864 | 35 | S | | | |
| | 22 | Hemingway Clarence | Head | M | M | Sept | 1871 | 28 | M | 4 | | |
| | | Grace | Wife | M | F | June | 1872 | 27 | M | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Marcelline | Daughter | M | F | July | 1878 | 2 | D | | | |
| | | Ernest M | Son | M | M | July | 1899 | 10/12 | D | | | |
| 22 | 23 | Ingersoll George | Head | M | M | July | 1849 | 57 | M | 18 | | |
| | | Edwin | Wife | M | F | Oct | 1861 | 38 | M | 18 | 4 | 3 |

Ernest Hemmingway and his family are living in the home of Ernest Hall.

It does not indicate "Boarder" so the families may be related.

It turns out that this is his maternal grandfather

"United States Census, 1900", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MS7D-YMG : 25 January 2022>), Ernest M Hemingway in entry for Clarence Hemingway, 1900.

* In fact, Ernest Hall is Ernest Hemmingway's maternal grandfather

Be Curious!

Examine all documents in detail.

For instance, we know that families used to stay close, so let's look at Ernest Hemingway's 1900 census entry a little further.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|----------|---|---|------------|----|---|----|---|---|-------------|
| | | Schultz Rebecca C | Servant | W | F | June 1880 | 19 | S | | | | Illinois |
| 24 | 25 | Simmons Edward H | Head | W | M | May 1858 | 42 | M | 14 | | | New York |
| | | — Sarah J | Wife | W | F | March 1859 | 41 | M | 14 | 2 | 2 | New York |
| | | — Susan E | Son | W | M | July 1886 | 13 | S | | | | New York |
| | | — Martha W | Daughter | W | F | March 1897 | 3 | S | | | | Minnesota |
| 25 | 26 | Hemingway Anson | Head | W | M | Aug 1844 | 55 | M | 32 | | | Connecticut |
| | | — Adelaide A | Wife | W | F | Aug 1842 | 56 | M | 32 | 6 | 6 | Illinois |
| | | — Morrison A | Son | W | M | Apr 1897 | 26 | S | | | | Illinois |
| | | — Albert P | Son | W | M | Dec 1877 | 22 | S | | | | Illinois |
| | | — Adelaide L | Daughter | W | F | Feb 1881 | 19 | S | | | | Illinois |
| | | Reed Albert G | Brother | W | M | June 1849 | 57 | M | 31 | | | Illinois |
| | | — Man M | Brother | W | F | July 1848 | 52 | M | 31 | 2 | 2 | Illinois |
| | | — Albert M | Brother | W | M | Nov 1871 | 28 | S | | | | Illinois |
| 26 | 27 | Aspinwall Milo | Head | W | M | May 1870 | 30 | M | 25 | | | Illinois |

Further down the page, we can see another Hemingway family, just a few houses away from Ernest Hemingway.

Are these families related?

After investigation, we see that this is the family of Anson Hemingway (1844-1926.) This is Ernest's paternal grandfather.

So, we know that in 1900, Ernest Hemingway lived very close to both grandparents.



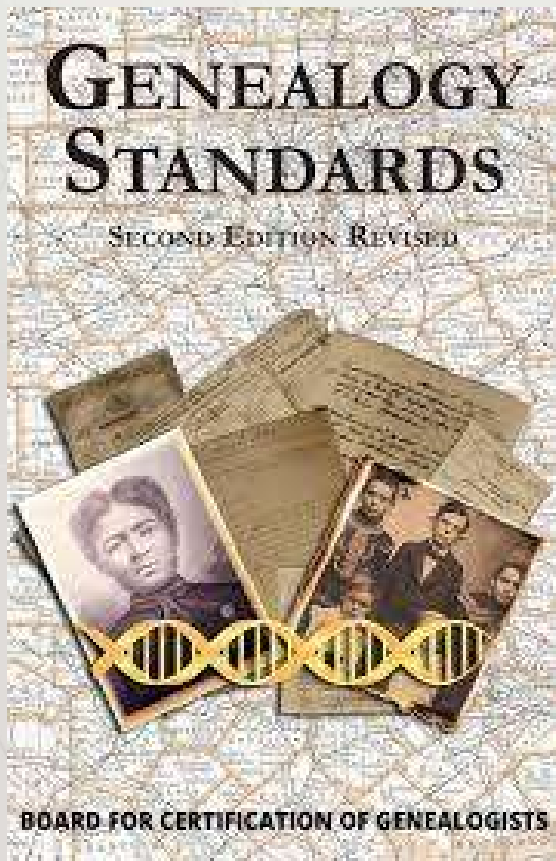
Genealogy Standards



GENEALOGY
STANDARDS
SECOND EDITION REVISED

Proving Your Findings

Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)



To reach a sound conclusion, we need to meet all five components of the GPS.

- 1. 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**

Board for Certification of Genealogists, Genealogical Standards, Second Edition (Nashville & New York: Ancestry Imprint, Turner Publishing, 2019), pages 1-3.

Proving Your Findings

Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)

- 1. Conduct reasonable and exhaustive research.** Investigate all relevant records for an event, identity, or relationship, emphasizing personal interpretation of original records.
- 2. Complete and accurate source citations.** Citations will allow other genealogists to replicate your conclusions. All records contributing to your research (**direct, indirect, negative, and DNA**) should be cited.
- 3. Thorough analysis and correlation.** The evidence you have assembled should both support your conclusion and correlate with each other. The researcher should review all possibilities that the evidence may support.
- 4. Resolution of conflicting evidence.** Evidence that does not support your conclusion cannot be ignored; it must be discussed and resolved.
- 5. Soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence.** Document your proof and thought process in coming to your conclusions. It could be a few bullet points or a detailed narrative.

Types of Evidence.

Direct: Unequivocal evidence which directly supports a conclusion. A marriage certificate would support proof of marriage.

Indirect: Two or more pieces of evidence that do not support a conclusion when taken independently but provide support when taken together. For instance, evidence of a person's biological sibling and proof of that sibling's parents could provide indirect evidence of that person's parents.

Negative: Evidence showing that something is false may also support a conclusion. For instance, someone missing from a census could support the conclusion that they were elsewhere.

DNA. DNA evidence can support a conclusion but not independently prove it.

Citations

What is a citation, and why do we need them?

A citation in genealogy identifies and categorizes the **provenance, origin, and location** of information.

Citations serve two purposes:

- **Personal Reference:** Reminds you about the source details.
- **Public Sharing:** Inform others of your sources when sharing work.

Five Key Components of a Citation:

1. **Who?** – Who created the source
2. **What?** – What is the source
3. **When?** – When was the source created
4. **Where is (it)?** – The location of the source
5. **Where in?** – Whereabouts within that location



Words Matter



Qualifying Your Findings

Certainly: The author has no reasonable doubt about the assertion, based upon sound research and good evidence. [*Meets the **genealogy proof standard***]

Probably: The author feels the assertion is more likely than not, based upon sound research and good evidence.

Likely: The author feels some evidence supports the assertion, but the assertion is far from proven.

Possibly: The author feels the odds weigh at least slightly in favor of the assertion.

Apparently: The author has formed an impression or presumption,

Perhaps: The author suggests that an idea is plausible, although it remains to be tested.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace: 3rd edition revised (p. 20). Genealogical Publishing Company. Kindle Edition.

GEDCOM



GEDCOM Files

What is a GEDCOM File?



GEDCOM stands for "Genealogical Data Communication."

Purpose: It's a universal file format used to exchange family tree data between different genealogy software programs.

File Type: GEDCOM files typically have a ".ged" extension and are plain text files, making them compatible across various genealogy tools.

Use: Most genealogy software programs allow GEDCOMs to be imported and exported. There are also programs to analyze GEDCOMs, such as **Family Tree Analyzer**

GEDCOM Files

How are GEDCOM Files used?

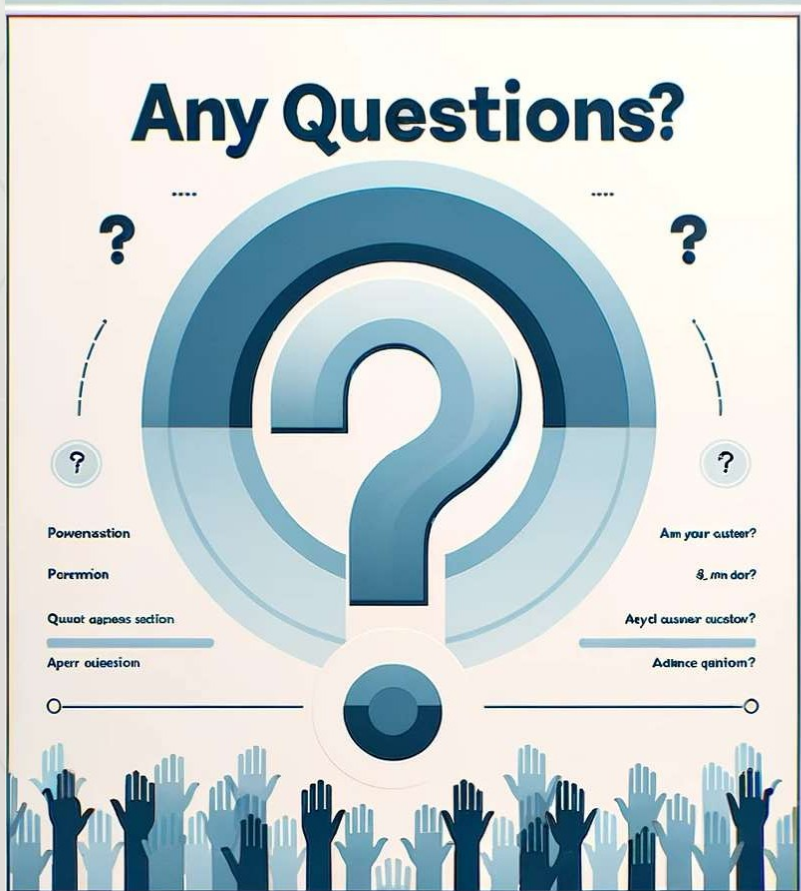


Using GEDCOM Files: You can import or export GEDCOM files in most genealogy software, allowing you to easily update or share your research.

Data Structure: GEDCOM files use a structured format to store family relationships, dates, events, and other genealogical information. **But not all data is GEDCOM-compatible**

Plain Text Format: Though they store complex family data, GEDCOM files are plain text files with specific codes representing meanings. **Images cannot be transferred using GEDCOMs (except within the same application).**

Thank you for Attending



My YouTube Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/@Beaumont-Genealogy/videos>

My Genealogy Website: (for this Presentation)

<https://www.beaumont-genealogy.com/classes>

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