

Family Tree Genealogy

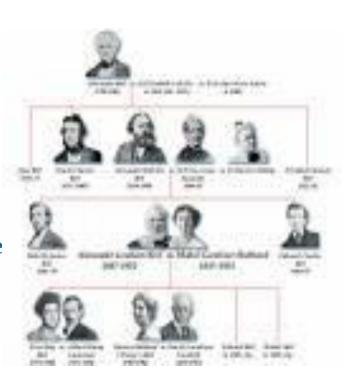
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Family Tree/Genealogy Outline

- Genealogy
 - Why do Genealogy
 - How to do Genealogy
 - Examples of Geneaology
- National Geographic/IBM Genographic Project
 - Where did I come from?
- ▶ (If time permits) Sprint Mobile Broadband
 - Mobile Internet Connection

Why do Genealogy?

- Learn about your family and family history
- Pass on information on your family to the next generation
- Find relatives that you did not know
- Quotes from others
 - "When we read about the hardships, tragedies, and triumphs of our ancestors, it makes us realize how relatively easy we have it, and how fortunate we are. And it gives us a real sense of debt and gratitude"
 - "My great driving force was trying to understand the incomprehensible dynamics of my family--you know, the standard dysfunctions, but when you are a kid growing up in the midst of irrationality....nothing seemed so important as trying to understand the whys and wherefores"



Alexander Grahm Bell

Ten Steps to Create the Family Tree

www.burlington.lib.ia.us/genealogy/geneal.htm

- > Step One Read a beginner's book to become familiar with how to do genealogy and the types of resources used. Attend a class. Join a genealogy society. <u>Read some beginner's guides</u>.
- Step Two
 Gather your supplies. You will need <u>print copies of pedigree charts and family group</u>
 sheets and/or a genealogy computer software program to organize your information.
 You'll also want to have binders or file folders to organize the documents that you find.
- Step Three Record what you already know. Pencil in all that you know on the charts. Remember to use maiden names for women. You will need dates and locations for each major event: birth, marriage, death, and divorce.
- Step Four Look for clues in your own attic, basement, etc. Photographs, diaries, scrapbooks, documents, family bibles, and other mementos in your own home may have information that can help you find names, dates, and places to help guide your research.
- > Step Five
 Talk to your relatives. Ask them about documents and photographs that they may have
 in their homes that will provide further clues. Record their personal stories and
 memories.
- Step Six Find out what others have already done by checking for published family histories in books or magazines and looking at web sites.

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- Step Seven
 - Start research at libraries, courthouses, cemeteries, churches, funeral homes, etc. <u>Search online databases</u>. For a list of the types of resources you can try when researching an individual, try our <u>Family History Resource Search Checklist</u>. Step Eight
 - Document your sources. Sort through the conflicting information. Try to find more than one source to confirm information by evaluating your sources for reliability. Some problems you will encounter are missing records, spelling variations, and lack of indexes.
- Step Nine
 - Keep organized. The number of people you are researching increases quickly with each generation you go back in time. Take the time to enter information on your charts or in your program. Copies of records will mount up so develop a system to organize your copies by surname, place or type of record. Preserve your original documents and photographs.
- Ask Questions. People generally are willing to help. Most genealogists are happy to share their knowledge about where to look for information. Join genealogy societies in the areas you are researching, keep attending workshops, read how-to books or watch videos, find books on the state, type of record, or general problem that you are working to solve. Come to the library's reference desk.

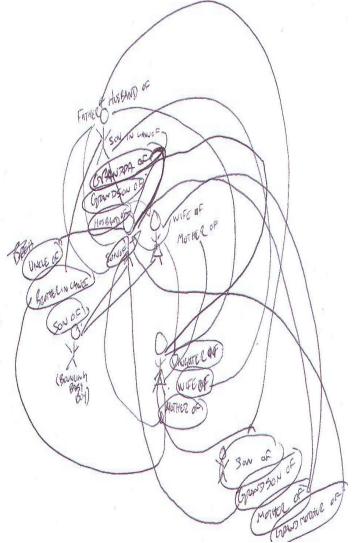
Genealogy Programs

Programs

- The Master Genealogist (TMG)
 - The one I use and many professionals use
 - Allows more individual customization
- Family Tree Maker
 - Popular
- Legacy Family Tree
 - Free Download
- Generations Family Tree
- Family Origins
- Ancestral Quest
- Myheritage-Family Tree Builder
 - Free Download

For Reviews

http://genealogy.about.com/library/reviews/aatpgen_eas-y.htm



Common Data Exchange Formats

Make sure the Genealogy program allows for data interchange of data with other Genealogy programs

GEDCOM

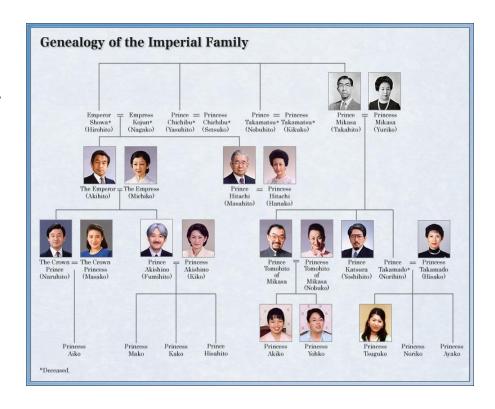
 GEnealogical Data COMmunication(GEDCOM), is a specification for exchanging genalogical data between different genealogy software

DIF

 Data Interchange Format (.dif) is a text file format used to import/export single spreadsheets between spreadsheet and database programs

Research Locations

- http://www.myheritage.com/ research
- http://genealogy.about.com/c s/genealogysearch/
- Harwood Kolsky will reference more sites next month



Let us Try and Make a Family Tree

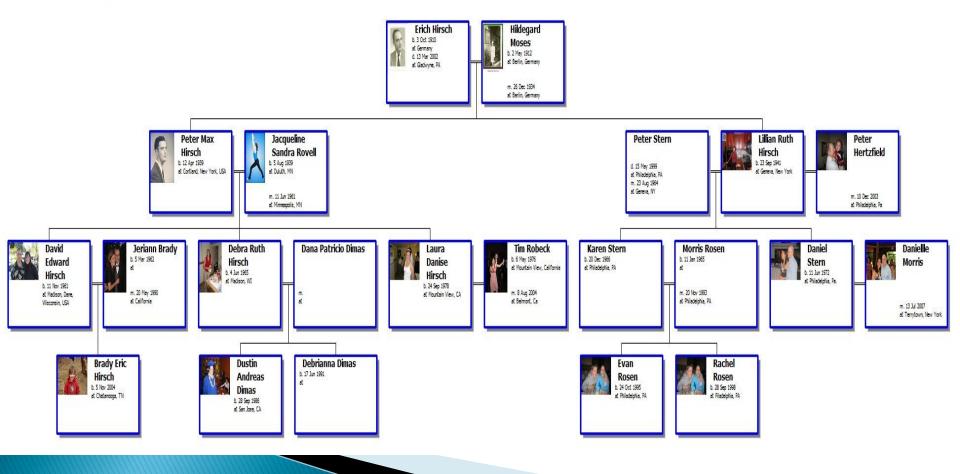
- Need a Volunteer
 - You will need to divulge some family information
 - Let us see how much you know about your family



My Family Tree

▶ An abbreviated version, 4 (out of 7) Generations

Descendants of Erich Hirsch





A LANDMARK STUDY OF THE HUMAN JOURNEY

Start your journey - launch the Genographic Flash experience here



- Partnership IBM and National Geographic
 - https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/ genographic/
 - http://www-03.ibm.com/industries/healthcare/genographic/index.jsp?P_Camp aign=6N3EWS56?re=gihome67hcls
- Unlocking the secrets of our past through innovation
- Use DNA on the Y chromosome, passed on from father to son
- Track 50,000 years of human history



Peter Hirsch Results based on my DNA

