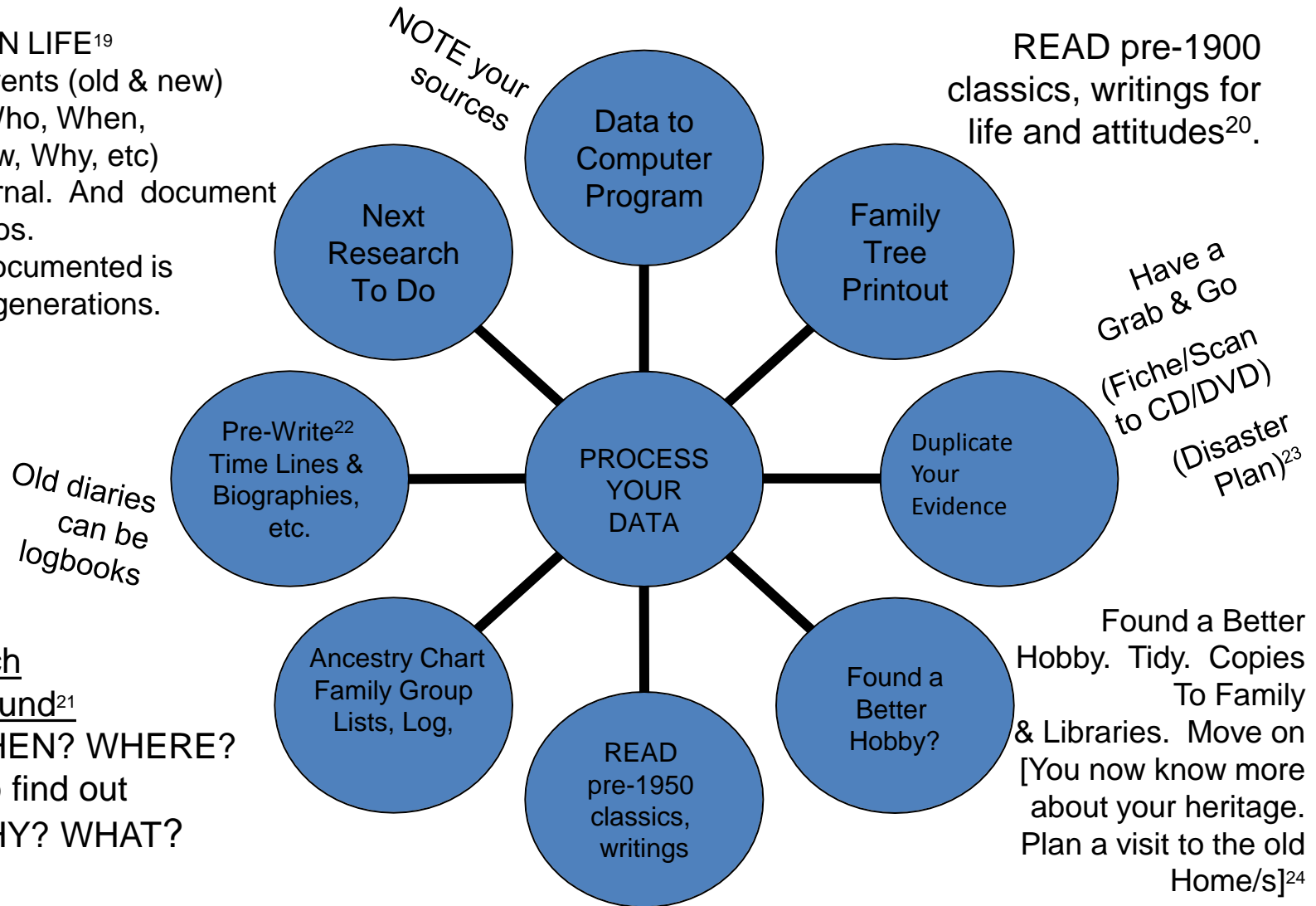


Ways to organise family information.

YOUR OWN LIFE¹⁹

Write up events (old & new)
(Answer: Who, When,
Where, How, Why, etc)
Keep a journal. And document
Using photos.
A life not documented is
lost in two generations.

READ pre-1900
classics, writings for
life and attitudes²⁰.



Ask of Each

Record Found²¹

WHO? WHEN? WHERE?
Then try to find out
HOW? WHY? WHAT?

GENEALOGY V

CHARTING AND FILING

To show off the family tree, and keep family records in order.

USE SYSTEM

Ancestry chart & Family Group sheets

Use usual formats for NAMES, DATES, PLACES

WRITE UP WHAT YOU KNOW [AND CAN REMEMBER]¹²

Do Not Assume you will remember¹¹

A page per Ancestral Family:

*Your PARENTS and children (your brothers/sisters)

*Your Father's Parents, Children, Grandchildren (your Aunts, Uncles, & First Cousins)

*Your Mother's Parents - the same.

*Other Relatives INCLUDE Residences Occupations Events, And anything that Comes to mind

DATA¹⁰ - KEEP SEPARATE FILES

*Family Records & Memorabilia,

*Reconstruction, e.g. 'clues' & Family trees, from COUSINS –

*Nil results

*Your thoughts & ideas

*Possibles Waiting

*One-Person --

Studies & Synthetic Trees

NOTE your sources

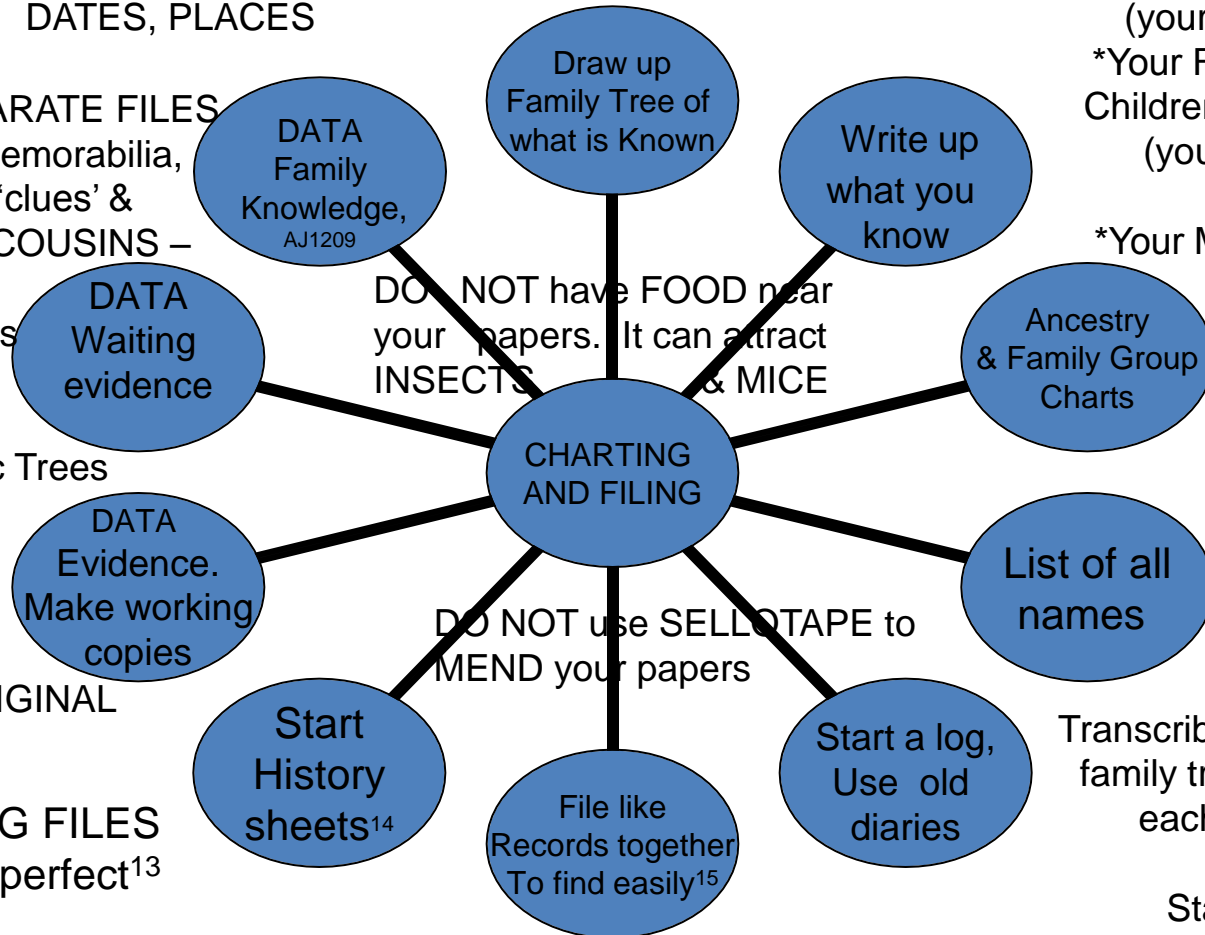
PRESERVE THE ORIGINAL make working copies.

YOUR WORKING FILES do not have to be perfect¹³

DO NOT have FOOD near your papers. It can attract INSECTS & MICE

DO NOT use SELLOTAPE to MEND your papers

Transcribe and Draw up family tree of names in each will, old letter, Bible, census. Staple together¹⁰.



DATA Family Knowledge, AJ1209

Draw up Family Tree of what is Known

Write up what you know

Ancestry & Family Group Charts

List of all names

Start a log, Use old diaries

File like Records together To find easily¹⁵

Start History sheets¹⁴

DATA Evidence. Make working copies

DATA Waiting evidence

DATA Family Knowledge, AJ1209

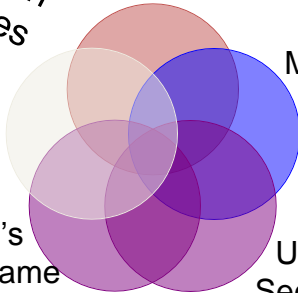
CHARTING AND FILING

GENEALOGY V

DATA: CONVENTIONS

To Lessen ambiguities

NAMES



Mr/Mrs, not needed
But Rev, Dr, etc
AKA (also known as)

Usually a woman's
Second marriage
Was under her
first married name

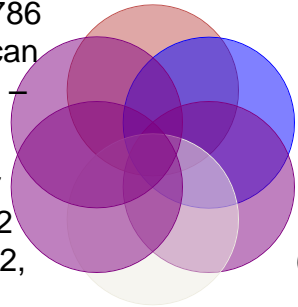
From 1970s, women
used maiden names

Surname –
in capitals

Maori were named for
Tribal events, etc at the
time of their birth¹⁶

Woman's
Maiden Name
(BUT remember
her last married name
At her death)

DATES



Calculated
Dates, e.g.
Abt 1810

Possible birth
(or marriage) Year, e.g.
first child at Age 25
(married before
That date)

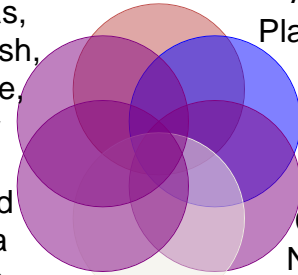
Maori history
has no dates¹⁶

DDMMYYYY
e.g. 13 Apr 1786
(All numbers can
be confusing –
UK v US.)

Gregorian Calendar
Catholic Countries 1582
England 1752,
Russia c1919....

Regnal years*, i.e. years beyond
Monarch's Accession Date, e.g. Elizabeth II Was 6 Feb 1952,
& 2012 her 60th year

PLACES



At least 3 levels
With commas,
e.g. Town/Parish,
County/Province,
& Country

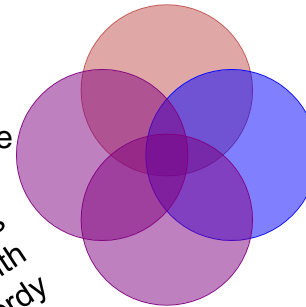
Always add dates and
Placenames on a
Family tree.

Use place at the
event date (helps find
Official records)

Always verify
Placenames given
Using maps
Or gazetteers.

Suburbs & Localities
Can confuse, e.g.
Northland in Wellington

SOURCE (to find again)



At which Resource
& date seen

For accuracy always
copy verbatim with
'...' if too wordy

Title, Author,
& References --

Two people can have
same name and birth
date but different birth
places.

[*This system used back to
Roman and Greek times.]