Genealogy in the Park

Join us for Genealogy in the Park! Bring some finger foods, genealogy stories, & research tips to share.

Audubon Mill Park
Saturday, June 4 • 11 am - 1 pm

The Beginning
Genealogy Lunch Bunch

- Introductions
- People interested in genealogy
- Sharing of resources
- Presentations
- Genetic Genealogy
- Questions and answers
- Lunch/Potlucks

Examples of shared information

- Sharing of ideas
- Connecting with others who are searching for the answer to a problem similar
- Sharing of photos or other family items
- Sharing of ideas of how to use or display your family items in a new way
- Sharing of information on a geographic area that you might not be familiar with
- Connecting to other families in the area

Help with a history project
- Receiving suggestions of where to go next for information
- Help with organizing genealogical information and material
- Sharing of other actives in the area
- Information on new genealogical software
- Information of upcoming seminars/webinars
Becoming more familiar with the services of the library
Signup for upcoming programs at the library that are discussed at Lunch Bunch
Sharing of published material that might inspire future programs
Exchange of ideas for library program planning

Comments
I find it helpful that other attendees would share answers to some of the questions.
There is always such a warm and accommodating atmosphere for these things.
It is always informative: but has evolved from leader information only; to problem solving and sharing among the small group; to a safe place to expose one’s feelings about distant and strained relationships.

Comments
To me the best part of the Lunch Bunch is that we never know what ideas or websites will be discussed. It’s the unknown possibility of learning.
I enjoy hearing what other people are working on and having people who are interested in genealogy that I can share my discoveries with.
Those who have done it longer don’t make you feel like an idiot if you don’t know what they are referring or suggesting on a topic.
Comments

- With this group it keeps you wanting to try harder to “get thru the brick wall” as my dear Doug would say.
- We get excellent tools or books to help guide us on this journey of ancestry.
- A lot of friends/relatives don’t like to talk about genealogy for more than 5-10 minutes so it’s nice to be with other people who have that same interest. Also, I’ve picked up new ideas from others and website information as well as DNA information.
- I like the relaxed lunchtime atmosphere, it’s not a presentation (at least for us participants) but a nice round table discussion.

Upcoming events

- Victorian Christmas tree decorating
- What’s New in Genealogy
- Step-by-Step Genealogy Series
GENEALOGY LOCK IN

LESLIE MCCARTY
KENTUCKY ROOM MANAGER
LMCCARTY@DCPLIBRARY.ORG

LOCK-IN PURPOSE

- After-hours research
- Network with other genealogists
- Learn how to use library databases
- Ask the experts

RIGHT

- Registration
- Extra staff members
- Enough seating

WRONG

- Structured
- Program
- Refreshments
Innovative Genealogy Programming
Webinar

November 4, 2017
1:00-2:00 pm
Provider: KDLA
Sponsored by KDLA

Kathy Vaughan-Lloyd
Librarian, Reference/Kentucky Room
104 S. Bradford Lane
Georgetown, KY 40324
Email: kathyvl@scottpublib.org
Phone: 502-863-3566
www.scottpublib.org

November 4, 2017
1:00-2:00 pm

Provider: KDLA
Sponsored by KDLA

Scott County Public Library
Oral History Partnership
Find Your Roots
Beginners Packet

SCPL & UK Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History partnership transforms oral histories into a 'keyword searchable' format using OHMS.

SCPL & Scott County Genealogical Society partnership provides on-site family history assistance with a Society volunteer.

Developed to help DIY beginners get started at their own pace.

Oral History Partnership

SCPL & UK Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History partnership transforms oral histories into a 'keyword searchable' format using OHMS.

SCPL & Scott County Genealogical Society partnership provides on-site family history assistance with a Society volunteer.

Oral History Partnership

A Joint Partnership with UK Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History

“This partnership allows the Nunn Center to focus on what it does best, partnering with communities to design oral history projects and providing innovative access to oral history projects and the partnership allows the library to do what it does best, continue to connect with their communities in exciting new ways.”

Doug Boyd, Ph.D., Director,
Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History
How It Started

We wanted a recording studio!

• We knew nothing about the requirements.
  ....did I mention we knew nothing?
• Contacted the Nunn Center for suggestions and resources
• Multi-use studio
• OHMS (Oral History Metadata Synchronizer)
• Partnership resulted

How It Works

• UK provides training for staff
• The recording is uploaded to the Nunn Center
• Nunn Center provides constructive evaluation on the recording, and processes using OHMS
• Digital recording is housed with the Nunn Center
• Recording is ready for online presentation via Nunn Center oral history website
• Photos, video, and map coordinates can be attached

Why We Support It

• Enhanced user experience
• OHMS is much easier for researchers to use
• Mentoring by Nunn Center
• It parallels neatly with our other digitization projects

What To Consider

• The overall cost factor
• Designated staff for interviews
• Project selection
• A good IT staff
• Time management
• Copyright/Permission slips
Background

• A joint partnership between SCPL and our local Scott County Genealogical Society.
• An experienced volunteer from the society is scheduled twice a month.
• Volunteer duties:
  • Introduces patrons to researching techniques, record organization etc.
  • Introduces patrons to online databases and in-house resources.
  • Assists patrons with questions ranging from basic to complex.
  • Assists staff with emailed/online inquiries.

How To Start

• Develop a relationship with your local society.
• Set up a date and time for the program that is good for your patrons.
• Advertise the program.
• Brand it.
• Cross pollinate.
• But especially, BE GOOD TO THE VOLUNTEER!

Why Do We Support It?

• Patrons get experienced assistance, and exposure to our Kentucky Room.
• We want patrons to feel comfortable & welcome, not intimidated.
• The “Find Your Roots” program brings them into the Kentucky Room.
• It is a ‘win-win’ program for both organizations.
• As a result, we hope that patrons have a positive experience and will want to return.

Things to Consider
• Volunteer’s eagerness, dependability, and knowledge are important.
A Self-Help Guide for Beginners

- Created for the patrons who like to work at their own pace.
- Brand it.
- Serves as a guidebook on 'how to start'.
- Includes sections on:
  - supplies, organization, where to start, techniques, record types, etc.
  - necessary forms and charts.
  - Library on-site resources.
  - a list of genealogy online research tools.

- "Find Your Roots" information.

Why We Support It

- Packets are very popular.
- They generate interest….great icebreaker.
- Cross-pollination.
- It brings patrons back.

Things to Consider

*It does take time to develop the packet and keep copies on display.

Contact Information

Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have.

Kathy Vaughan-Lloyd
Librarian
Reference/Kentucky Room
Scott County Public Library
104 S. Bradford Lane
Georgetown, KY 40324
Email: kathyvl@scottpublib.org
Phone: 502-863-3566
www.scottpublib.org
Welcome to the Kentucky Room and be prepared for an exciting journey into the past to discover your ancestral heritage. Merriam-Webster defines Genealogy as “the history of a particular family showing how the different members of the family are related to each other”; and is better known as the history of a family. However, genealogy does not need to be limited to the collection of records and data you will find; it can also include stories you gather and pictures you collect along the way. The best family histories are the ones that include the stories of your ancestors and the times in which they lived. You are the one that can bring that alive for the future generations of your family.

The Kentucky Room

The Kentucky Room offers patrons who are conducting genealogical research an excellent combination of resources unique to Scott County, Kentucky and its people. We are committed to promoting and supporting researchers in the areas of genealogy and local history by collecting items of interest to their studies. The genealogy collection focus is on Scott County, Kentucky families. This collection may include, but is not limited to, biographical works, atlases, maps, pedigrees, family histories, oral histories on Scott County family genealogies, census records, vital records, cemetery records, newspaper records, family and personal papers, and family files. We also offer several online genealogy resources such as databases, forms, websites etc. Feel free to ask an attendant for any help you may need.
How Do I Begin?
Tips to Help You Get Started

Supplies: pencils, notebook paper/pad, file folders, genealogy forms, divider tabs; and any other items you prefer for organizing your information. Optional – camera phones, flash drives, wand scanners.

Organize: People have various methods of organizing their files. Use whatever method is best for you. A simple filing system will be fine for beginning your project. Computer programs are optional depending on your level of comfort with a computer. Keep your records up to date and well organized. You will be glad you did!

Begin with yourself! Collect family photo albums, scrapbooks, family Bibles etc. Collect documentation such as your birth and marriage certifications, jobs, hobbies etc.

Recording the information: Next record the names, dates, places and sources on Family Group Sheets or Ancestor Charts. After you record everything about yourself, do the same with your parents; and then your grandparents and so on. Continue to work backwards from generation to generation. Never skip a generation!

Forms - There are numerous styles of forms you can use that are available online. A sample collection has been included in this packet.

Numbering Systems – There are several numbering systems that have been widely adopted for keeping track of generations in family trees and charts. You may or may not choose to use a numbering system. Most family tree software programs have this feature built in.

Prove As You Go: It is recommended to document each life event with the original papers. Especially vital statistic records (birth/marriage/death). This serves as proof of your research, and can be invaluable in proving relationships that will be helpful to future generations of your family.

Interview family members and friends: Take written notes, audio, or video tapes of your conversations. This is a good time to ask additional questions for storytelling so you can begin to build information for your family history stories. Offer to make copies of their records or photographs for your own files. Be sure to record your information on a Family Group Sheet or Ancestor Chart. Prepare your list of questions in advance.
Questions you may want to consider asking include:

- When and where they were born.
- Who they married and where (“How they met” can lead to some interesting family storytelling!)
- Jobs, interest, hobbies, clubs (what was it like in your community at that time, was it during the depression, what type of house they lived in, etc.)
- Churches (Any committees they served on or positions they may have held)
- Military service (Rank and where served)
- Is anyone else conducting family history research? (You may find other family members have done research before you.)

Records to Search:

- Public library – visit, write, or email the local library for family file records, local histories, cemetery records, and copies of birth/marriage/death certificates. Be clear and prepared with your questions.
- County Clerk Office – visit the office in the county the family member lived in to check for deeds, wills, and land records.
- Census records—they will become your best friend! Don’t forget to see who their neighbors were, often families lived close together and you may discover additional ancestors!
- Military Records – there is some excellent information included on military records; information such as the location where they joined, pension records, physical description, and injuries just to name a few.
- Immigration and Naturalization Records – can provide information on what country they came from, what port they arrived in, and some will list the ship name.
- Newspapers/Obituaries – are an excellent source of information. Many obituaries will include a list of relatives, location of burial, funeral home etc.

Online Resources: Be sure the information is well documented with references and sources. Without documentation of sources it can be easy to get ‘off track’ and end up researching the wrong family. Do not get discouraged if you cannot locate your ancestor on the first try, records are being added to online databases every day. A list of online resources has been included in this packet.
Join local, state, and national genealogical societies: They are a great way to network, attend conferences, research travel trips, share resources, attend lectures, stay up-to-date on new technologies......and to enjoy the company of people with the same hobby as you! A list of local, state, and national societies has been included in this packet.

Educate yourself: Locate and attend genealogy classes offered in your area. Many libraries and genealogical societies will offer classes. Check with national societies for online courses you can take, and conferences you can attend.

Organize your own family reunion: Set up displays with pictures, family bibles, etc. This will usually get people talking and sharing information! There are websites that specialize in family reunion planning and ideas.

Surnames: Visit online sites and blogs for information that other researchers have gathered on your surname. You will be surprised how many different spellings you will encounter, so do not make the mistake of limiting your search to one spelling.

DNA: Consider a DNA test. It can be fun to see if you are really who you think you are! And can help in breaking down some of those brick walls!

Have Fun! : Try not to let yourself become so ‘bogged down’ with all the record keeping that you forget to have fun!
Genealogical Societies

Scott County Genealogical Society: http://scgs-ky.org/

Kentucky Genealogical Society: http://www.kygs.org/

African-American Genealogical Group of Kentucky: http://www.aaggky.org/

National Genealogical Society: http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/

Federation of Genealogical Societies: http://www.fgs.org/

Libraries

Kentucky DAR Library
John Fox, Jr. Genealogical Library
323 High Street, Paris, KY 40361
Telephone (859) 987-1786

Kentucky State Archives Research Room
300 Coffee Tree Road
Frankfort, KY 40602-0537
Telephone (502) 564-8300

Kentucky Historical Society
Martin F. Schmidt Research Library
Kentucky Historical Society
100 W. Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-1792
Using and Evaluating Websites/Online Research Tools

Websites and databases can provide valuable information for your genealogy research, just like books, paper journals, and primary sources. There are literally thousands of websites that focus on family histories; the key is to determine if the website is reliable and accurate.

Here are a few evaluation tips to keep in mind when using websites:

- Who created the website?
- Is it a reliable organization, a well-known institution, or a subject expert?
- Can you trust them?
- Is the information provided correct? Can you verify the information in print sources?
- Is the grammar and spelling correct? If not, then you might want to reconsider using the information, or at least be cautious.
- Is the information a fact or an assumption? Remember, you are looking for facts as proof of evidence, so look for the source quotation.

Here are a few tips in how to use websites:

- Determine what information you are looking for; then review the sites for what they can provide.
- Allow yourself a few minutes to learn to navigate the site before you begin your research.
- Keep a detailed record of the site(s) you visited and the information you gathered. It is often helpful to keep an “Online Research Record” so you can list the sites visited, information gathered, and date.
- Double check all the URLs that you list in your records. Three weeks later you may want to visit that site again for additional information.

We have provided several links to websites that are well-known and used by researchers on a regular basis. Some of the websites included are government, society and organizations, popular research institutions, and websites that provide links to additional research sites for you to peruse.
List of Genealogy Online Research Tools

Both professionals and hobby enthusiasts alike will find these online research tools useful in conducting research.

**Research Tools Available from your library**
Ancestry Library – Please visit the library to use this resource. It is accessible inside the library.

**Other Online Research Tools**
Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives - http://kdla.ky.gov/researchers/Pages/default.aspx
Cyndi’s List – www.cyndislist.com
Heritage Quest – www.heritagequestonline.com
Family Search – https://familysearch.org
National Archives - https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/
Kentucky Secretary of State Land Office – http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/Pages/default.aspx
The Ships List – http://www.theshipslist.com/
Ellis Island- http://www.libertyellisfoundation.org/
Rootsweb- http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/

**Genealogical Forms and Charts**
Form and Charts are available for free via Scott County Genealogical Society - http://scgs-ky.org/forms.html

**Blogs for Fun and Information**
Dear Myrtle - http://blog.dearmyrtle.com/
Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter - http://blog.eogn.com/
Genealogical Standards

Standards For Sound Genealogical Research

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Remembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently—

* record the source for each item of information they collect.
* test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.
* seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.
* use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records, or as contributions to the critical analysis of the evidence discussed in them.
* state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others.
* limit with words like "probable" or "possible" any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.
* avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.
* state carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.
* recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.
* consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

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Genealogical Standards

Standards For Sharing Information With Others

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Conscious of the fact that sharing information or data with others, whether through speech, documents or electronic media, is essential to family history research and that it needs continuing support and encouragement, responsible family historians consistently—

* respect the restrictions on sharing information that arise from the rights of another as an author, originator or compiler, as a living private person, or as a party to a mutual agreement.
* observe meticulously the legal rights of copyright owners, copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the limited extent specifically allowed under the law’s “fair use” exceptions.
* identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use of another’s intellectual work is plagiarism.
* respect the authorship rights of senders of letters, electronic mail and data files, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender’s permission.
* inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items.
* require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
* convey personal identifying information about living people—like age, home address, occupation or activities—only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
* recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.
* communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
* are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behavior may bring to family members.

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Genealogical Standards

Standards For Use Of Technology In Genealogical Research

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they—

* learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.
* do not accept uncritically the ability of software to format, number, import, modify, check, chart or report their data, and therefore carefully evaluate any resulting product.
* treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital databases in the same way as other published sources--useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.
* accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.
* cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.
* always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.
* preserve the integrity of their own databases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.
* provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.
* actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.
* treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.
* accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

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Quick Tips for Using the Forms

Organizing your research from the beginning will help eliminate problems and confusion later when you reach the point of information overload from your interviews and research at courthouses and libraries.

Fortunately, you don't have to create your own initial plan for organizing your information because there are many standard forms already designed and used by family historians and professional genealogists.

The Pedigree Chart
Pedigree charts, or lineage charts, are similar to a snapshot of your direct ancestry. Pedigree charts are not designed to record all the known information about a family, but are used as summaries of the information in the family group records.

You fill in the Chart No. 1 with yourself as Number 1, your father is Number 2, your mother is Number 3. Using pencil instead of pen allows for easy corrections.

The Family Group Record
Family group records, or group sheets, are detailed records of one family, including information about a husband, wife and their children. Children in a family group record are listed in order of birth, with the oldest child first.

Record as much information as possible being sure to record the source of your information. Use as many Notes pages as you need.

Research Calendar
The Research Calendar is a brief record of your family history research — what you looked at, when you looked at it, and what you found. It helps you keep track of the clues you've found and their sources. A separate research calendar is created for each person on a lineage chart.

url: http://www.lineages.com/

Research Extracts
Research extracts are used to record information that cannot be photographed. When records are restricted from photocopying or when record quality is too poor to reproduce well, you should hand copy all the pertinent information. Specific forms are available for births, christenings, marriages, and deaths.

Contact/Correspondence Log
This form can help you keep track of the inquiry letters you have written as well as interviews and phone calls. You can use the correspondence log to track expenses and to record people you plan to contact.

Source Checklist
A source checklist can be used as a reminder of the types of records you could search for information and those sources you have already checked. Source checklists are in an optimal form, but are very useful.

Census Abstracts
Federal censuses are an excellent source of information on family groups and pioneer families. However, census records should be supplemented with other evidence because of the many errors, especially misspelled names, incorrect ages and birthplaces, in those records. Each year of the census contains different information, for example, only the 1900 census includes a person’s month and year of birth. State, local and other enumerations frequently contain information not included in the federal census.
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Genealogy Relationship Chart
Research Checklist

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Individual Research Notes

Name: 

Born: 

Died:

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## Individual Time Line Event Log

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### Notes / Sources:

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# 2017 Research Calendar

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**Notes:**

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### Census - Age Chart

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**Instructions:**
Determine the person’s age on the census. Locate the correct census year. The intersection of the age and census year is the approximate birth year.

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Four-Generation Pedigree Chart
### Cemetery Transcription Form

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Cemetery Transcription Form

Cemetery: 

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Distributed by Scott County (Kentucky) Genealogy Society for non-commercial use only.
## Correspondence Record

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©2009 Thomas R. A. Frey.
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Notes:
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## Children

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   Born:   
   Married:   
   Died:   
   Spouse's Name:   

2. Name:   
   Sex:   
   Born:   
   Married:   
   Died:   
   Spouse's Name:   

3. Name:   
   Sex:   
   Born:   
   Married:   
   Died:   
   Spouse's Name:   

4. Name:   
   Sex:   
   Born:   
   Married:   
   Died:   
   Spouse's Name:   

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### Additional Children

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### Notes / Sources:

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Prepared By: 

Contact:

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