

Ancestor Chart _____

This form is an ancestor chart template. It consists of several interconnected boxes for recording genealogical data. The chart is structured as follows:

- Spouse:** A box on the far left for recording the name of the spouse: _____
- Parents:** Two boxes in the middle-left section, one above the other, for recording the names and vital statistics of the parents. Each box contains:
 - name: _____
 - born: _____
 - place: _____
 - married: _____
 - death: _____
 - place: _____
- Children:** Four boxes on the right side, arranged in two vertical columns. Each box is connected to a parent box by a dashed line. Each box contains:
 - name: _____
 - born: _____
 - place: _____
 - married: _____
 - death: _____
 - place: _____
- Grandchildren:** Eight boxes on the far right, arranged in two vertical columns. Each box is connected to a child box by a dashed line. Each box contains:
 - name: _____

Family Group Sheet

Husband			
Wife (maiden name)			
Child 1	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 2	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 3	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 4	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 5	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 6	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 7	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 8	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 9	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 10	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 11	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 12	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 13	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 14	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 15	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 16	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 17	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 18	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 19	Birth	Death	Spouse
Child 20	Birth	Death	Spouse

Genealogical Resources

Types of Records Available

- Vital records – birth, marriage, death
- Census records
- Population schedules
- Christenings & baptisms
- Military records
- Newspaper articles & obituaries
- Deeds
- County histories
- Wills
- Bible notations

Where to Find Them

- Libraries – city & county
- Historical libraries
- Archives
- County offices
- Churches
- Historical societies
- Genealogical societies
- LDS libraries
- Museums & museum libraries
- Newspapers

Computer Sites to Try

- Ancestry.com (ancestry.com)
- FamilySearch (www.familysearch.org)
- Geni (www.geni.com)
- MyHeritage (www.myheritage.com)
- Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org)
- Newspapers.com (www.newspapers.com)
- Fold3 (www.fold3.com)
- Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com)
- Find a Grave (www.findagrave.com)
- Google & Google Books (www.google.com & www.books.google.com)

Tips for Beginning Researchers

When researching away from home, it may be helpful to bring the following items:

- Pencils, erasers, paper
- Tablet or phone with notes app
- Magnifying glass (some old records are very hard to read)
- Genealogy forms
- Your family tree chart for reference
- Change for copies
- Library card when needed
- Snacks and water

When filling our family tree charts and family group sheets:

- Print all information
- Be consistent with how you write dates - Pick one way and stick with it
 - Sep 23, 1895
 - 9/23/1895
 - Sept 23, 1895
 - 23/9/1895
 - 23 SEP 2023 (Genealogical Proof Standard way)
- Include the country name whenever possible
- Include middle names whenever possible

When researching, keep in mind that spelling was not all standardized in the past, especially names. A family name could have numerous spellings. For example: the name Cathcart could also be spelled Kithcart, Cethcart, or Caerhart.

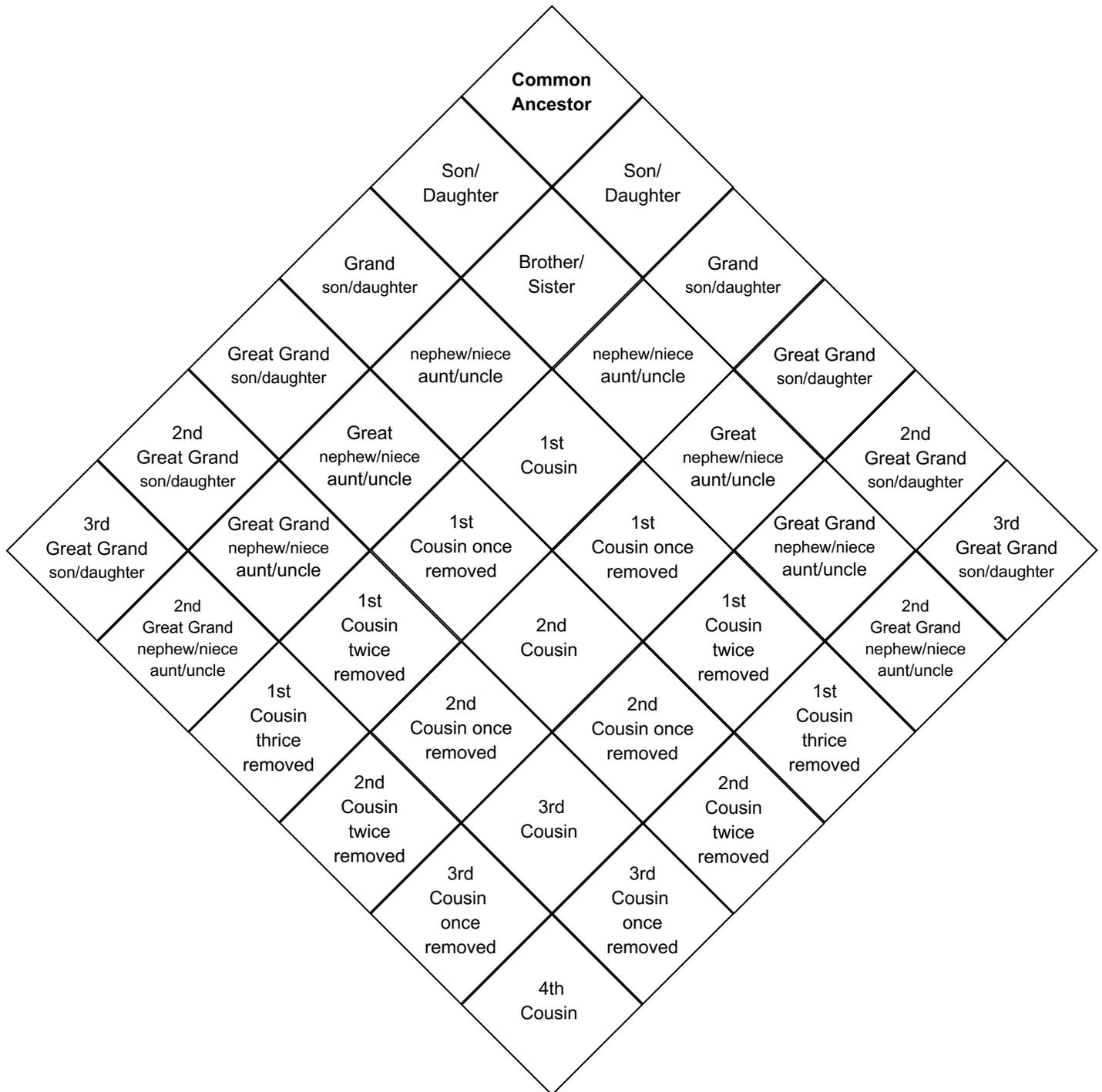
Nicknames may have been used in records and some people used their middle names for everyday use.

Some county names changed over time and their boundaries also changed. What was once Orange County might change to Rowan county. There are books and online state resources that can tell you the changes that were made and the date that they changed.

Research Log

Date	Location (Where did you go?)	Name/Subject (Who/What were you looking for?)	Type (Where did you look?)	Discoveries (What did you find?)

RELATIONSHIP CHART



Directions:

1. Place the name of the common ancestor in the top block of the diamond.
2. Locate the position of yourself, or the family member, in the blocks along the top left side of the diamond.
3. Locate the position of the person whose relationship you are searching by finding their position in the blocks along the top right side of the diamond.
4. Your relationship will be where the two rows intersect.

Starting Your Family Tree in 10 Steps

The goal of most family researchers is to find out about their ancestors, hopefully going back to the ancestor who first came to the United States and which country they came from. The way most people start this process is to search for vital records about their ancestors including birthdate and place, marriage date and place, and death date and place. One way to start is by following the steps below.

1. **Begin with what you know and what you have.** Search your home and gather any information that might help fill in your family tree. For example: birth certificates, marriage licenses, deeds, family photo albums, family bibles, diaries, letters, family heirlooms or, if you're lucky, a family genealogy that has already been done by one of your relatives for one of the branches of your tree. These can help you start filling in your family tree along with what you already know.
2. **Begin filling in your family tree chart and family group sheet.** Free forms are available online. Just type in "free family tree forms" into a search.
3. **Conduct family oral interviews or send out questionnaires or emails to relatives.** Many basic beginning genealogy books (available in the Pioneer Room and Main Library) can give you tips on what type of questions to ask.
4. **Choose a family line to research.**
5. **Decide on a specific research goal for your research session.** For example: Where were your grandparents married?
6. **Visit a local resource depository** like an LDS library or go on a genealogy website. Ancestry.com is a great place to start and is free to use at the Escondido Public Library and Pioneer Room.
7. **Start researching for the information you are looking for**, keeping in mind the difference between primary and secondary sources. Most beginning genealogy books will define the difference for you.
8. **Record your searches and the results on a research log form.** These forms are free online and will prevent you from duplicating your efforts.
9. **Add new information** to your family tree chart and family group sheet and cite sources on the back of the chart.
10. **File information systematically** in files or online in an online tree and profile.