

December 14, 2010 Schaumburg Township District Library Genealogy Program "Handouts"

Hi Everyone,

This document should be considered as the program "handouts" document for our December 14, 2010 Schaumburg Township District Library Genealogy Program.

What does this really mean?

Prior to this "new" process, our program handouts would actually be paper handouts that were based on me often printing up the first page related to a web site that I wanted to mention. Then on the paper for the web site I would handwrite what things of importance are associated with the web site that the researcher should know. Maybe it was a new web site or maybe an important date related to a significant event or maybe a new database was released. Whatever it was I noted it on the paper of the first page of the web site.

I also plan on use the "yellow highlight" tool within Word and highlight certain areas of these notes that I think are important to note. The visual highlighting will take your eyes to areas of importance to note. Please let me know if you think this OK or if it may be a distraction? I thought I would give it a try.

Going forward I plan on creating this document on a monthly basis that will include my notes regarding a web site of interest and a link to the web site itself.

The reader of this "handout" list can themselves then read my overview summary of the site and then link to the site directly themselves to get more details or print out what they want from site.

I will clearly identify my own comments when the handout is a combination of material that came from some other source such as Dick Eastman's blog as well as my own comments. I will indicate my comments in Italics, clearly marked so the reader can distinguish between the original verbiage and my own comments. If a handout item was completely created by me then you will see that noted at the top. In this case, the entirety of the handout was created by me and will not be shown in Italics.

This program "Handout" information will then be uploaded to the Schaumburg Township District Library Genealogy Blog that is titled "Genealogy with Tony". This blog will be accessible from the library's main web site page at www.stdl.org. Select "Research" at the top of the page, then "Genealogy" on the left hand column, then scroll down and select "Genealogy with Tony". Look at the right hand side of the blog and you will see the "Handouts" information.

Here we go with the list of "handouts"!

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Handout #1 – VISIT THE SCHAUMBURG TOWNSHIP DISTRICT LIBRARY GENEALOGY BLOG

I will continue to remind participants of our library’s new genealogy blog. You can access it through our library home page at www.stdl.org by scrolling across the top of the first page and look for the tab that says “Local History and Genealogy”. Click on that tab and look on the right side for our library genealogy blog on the right side that says “Tony’s Genealogy Blog”.

Or you can just go directly to the blog at:

<http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com>

You will find postings on upcoming programs, both at our library, and elsewhere in the area. You will also find a myriad of other kinds of postings, especially those that I offer on “Genealogy Tips” to help make your research efforts more productive.

You will also find our Schaumburg Township District Library Genealogy Newsletter and our “Program Handouts” at the blog as PDF files for you to view online, or download and save to your own computer for future referral.

Please remember that the blog will be the place to retrieve the newsletter and the “handouts”. I do not plan on making paper handouts of these available for distribution at the program or for mailing to individuals.

Try to visit the blog frequently to see what is going on. Subscribe to the blog via RSS (Really Simple Syndication) and you will receive notices when a new post or comment has been made at the blog.

Our blog is the way of the future and the future is here now!

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Handout #2 – NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST SUBURBAN COUNCIL OF GENEALOGISTS ON JANUARY 18, 2011

The next meeting of the Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists will take place on Tuesday evening, January 18, 2011. The program for the evening is titled "GenSmarts". The speaker for the evening will be R. Aaron Underwood.

THERE IS NO MEETING OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2010.

R. Aaron Underwood, after many years of doing commercial software products for the corporate world, Aaron branched off with his own company. Underwood Innovations was created to provide highly innovative products for everyday people. Genealogy was a good fit - the world's most popular hobby made even better with modern technology. The first product, GenSmarts, is inspired by the "to-do" lists Aaron created for his father's research trips.

Meetings are held at the Forest View Educational Center in Arlington Heights. They begin at 7:00pm with a Round-Table discussion. They encourage people to bring their research problems, achievements or interesting tips to share with each other. The main portion of the meeting begins promptly at 7:30pm. Donations are always welcome!

You may visit the society web page at for any further details on the program as well as on the society:

www.NWSCG.com

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Handout #3 – DUPAGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY NEXT PROGRAM ON JANUARY 19, 2011

The next regularly scheduled meeting of the DuPage County Genealogical Society will take place on Wednesday evening, January 19, 2011. The program scheduled for that evening is **“What’s New At the Wheaton Public Library”**. The speaker for the program will be Donna Freymark, a librarian at the Wheaton Public Library.

THERE IS NO MEETING OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2010.

Unfortunately, the DuPage County Genealogical Society did not have any overview summary of what is included in the presentation nor was there any biographical information about the speaker.

Please note that this meeting will take place at the Wheaton Public Library in Wheaton, IL. The address of the library is 225 Cross St. The meeting room opens at 6:30 PM. Refreshments are available at that time. The program starts at 7 PM and will conclude by no later than 9 PM.

You may visit the society's web page for any recent announcements about this program at:

www.dcg.org

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Handout #4 – COMPUTER ASSISTED GENEALOGY GROUP OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS (CAGG-NI) NEXT PROGRAM ON JANUARY 15, 2011

The next meeting of CAGGNI will take place on Saturday morning, January 15, 2011 at the Schaumburg Township District Library at 10:30 AM. The program scheduled for this day is **"Social Networking for Genealogy: Family Trees, Facebook, blogs and More"**. The speaker for the program will be Caron Primas Brennan.

Social networking is a collaborative process in which information (comments, photos, news, videos, links) are created and shared. There are many ways to use social networking for genealogy research, whether you want to share your family tree, swap pictures, find new places to look for information or get "how to " tips. Ancestry Family Trees, Facebook groups, shared family web sites, and blogs are all part of the new world of social networking. You do not have to be a computer expert to benefit! Come find out who is looking for you!

You may visit the organization web page at:

www.CAGGNI.org

Visit the group's web site noted above for information about this program as well as what CAGG-NI is all about.

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**Handout #5 – SCHAUMBURG TOWNSHIP DISTRICT LIBRARY NEXT
GENEALOGY PROGRAM ON JANUARY 11, 2011**

The next genealogy program of the Schaumburg Township District Library will take place on Tuesday evening, January 11, 2011 at the Schaumburg Township District Library at 7:30 PM. Our program for this evening will be **“DNA and Genealogy – A Revisit”**. Our speaker for the program will be Jeffrey Bassett.

Jeffrey provided a program on DNA and genealogy at our library about 4 years ago. So much has changed in this growing area of genealogical research that I thought it would worth having Jeffrey back to provide us with all that has changed over the last 4 years in the area of genealogy and DNA.

Jeffrey Bassett will speak on Genetic Genealogy, the latest technique being used as a tool in genealogical research. He will explain how he got started in genealogy, how DNA testing works, and then will present different case studies from the Bassett DNA project showing how DNA testing has helped in the research of different Bassett lines.

He has been working on Bassett Family genealogy for more than 32 years. His research includes more than 12,000 pages of text covering more than 450 different Bassett lines throughout the world. He started the Bassett DNA project in April of 2002. This project has grown to include more than 250 male Bassetts living in 7 countries around the world making it one of the largest projects of its kind.

The Bassett project was featured in the Spring 2004 issue of “The New England Ancestors” magazine published by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society and titled “A Comparison of Five Early Bassett immigrants”. He has presented the Bassett DNA project to more than two dozen different groups in several states, has appeared on the Milwaukee Wisconsin NBC nightly news, and has appeared in the local paper on a segment dealing with genetic genealogy. He also publishes a free Bassett Family monthly newsletter.

Maybe you are ready to take a swab to the inside of your mouth for submission and analysis and see how that places you with others that may be a near match to you!

You may visit the library’s web page at:

www.stdl.org

to view a Calendar of Events section of the library web page for this program and for many more non-genealogical programs offered by our library.

You can also visit the Genealogy Blog of the library that is authored by Tony Kierna. Visit the blog at <http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com> for all things related to genealogy and the genealogy programs at the Schaumburg Township District Library.

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Handout #6 – 10 COMMANDMENTS OF GENEALOGY

The following was found at Dick Eastman's Blog at www.eogn.com dated November 19, 2010.

In the course of writing this newsletter, I get to see a lot of genealogy information. Most of what I see is on the Web, although some information is in books or in e-mail. Some of what I see is high-quality research. However, much of it is much less than that. Even the shoddiest genealogy work could be so much more if the compiler had simply spent a bit of time thinking about what he or she was doing.

Creating a first-class genealogy work is not difficult. In fact, it is expected. It should be the norm. Please consider the following "rules." If you follow these guidelines, you, too, can produce high-quality genealogy reports that will be useful to others:

1. Never accept someone else's opinion as "fact." Be suspicious. Always check for yourself!
2. Always verify primary sources (see Footnote #1); never accept a secondary source (see Footnote #2) as factual until you have personally verified the information.
3. Cite your sources! Every time you refer to a person's name, date and/or place of an event, always tell where you found the information. If you are not certain how to do this, get yourself a copy of "Evidence Explained" by Elizabeth Shown Mills. This excellent book shows both the correct form of source citation and the sound analysis of evidence.
4. If you use the works of others, always give credit. Never claim someone else's research as your own.
5. Assumptions and "educated guesses" are acceptable in genealogy as long as they are clearly labeled as such. Never offer your theories as facts.
6. Be open to corrections. The greatest genealogy experts of all time make occasional errors. So will you. Accept this as fact. When someone points out a possible error in your work, always thank that person for his or her assistance and then seek to re-verify your original statement(s). Again, check primary sources.
7. Respect the privacy of living individuals. Never reveal personal details about living individuals without their permission. Do not reveal their names or any dates or locations.
8. Keep "family secrets." Not everyone wants the information about a court record or a birth out of wedlock to be posted on the Internet or written in books. The family historian records "family secrets" as facts but does not publish them publicly.
9. Protect original documents. Handle all documents with care, and always return them to their rightful storage locations.
10. Be prepared to reimburse others for reasonable expenses incurred on your behalf. If someone travels to a records repository and makes photocopies for you, always offer to reimburse the expenses.

The above "commandments" apply to online data as well as to printed information. Following the above "commandments" will increase the value of your work and make it valuable to others.

Footnote #1: A primary record is one created at or immediately after the occurrence of the event cited. The record was created by someone who had personal knowledge of the event. Examples include marriage records created by the minister, census records, death certificates created within days after the death, etc. Nineteenth century and earlier source records will be in the handwriting of the person who recorded the event, such as the minister, town clerk or census taker.

Footnote #2: A secondary record is one made years after the original event, usually by someone who was not at the original event and did not have personal knowledge of the participants. Most published genealogy books are secondary sources; the authors are writing about events that occurred many years before they wrote about the event. Transcribed records are always secondary sources and may have additional errors created inadvertently by the transcriber(s). Most online databases are transcribed (secondary) sources.

Comments by Tony Kierna

As Dick Eastman indicates, using common sense, enacting discipline on yourself, being research oriented for facts and respecting others goes a long way in creating great genealogy research.

Be suspect of everything you discover easily via the Internet or from a fellow researcher. Don't just take the names and dates and information you find and immediately incorporate it into your own research. Use the tidbits of information you see to backtrack to "re-discover" the proof from sources already provided or from you investigating the data back to its source as if you are discovering it for the first time!

I can't emphasize enough the humility you should always exhibit when indicating data you have in your research came from someone else. Give credit where credit is due! You would not want to be snubbed for research that you did and did not get any credit for it.

We all make mistakes, guaranteed!! Swallow your pride and correct data that is in an incorrect state in your own research. If you shared incorrect data with others follow up with them to provide them with the corrected information. If you uploaded material, go back and correct what exists on the Internet. This is why you need to have "Notes" that identify with whom you shared information or where you uploaded material and when. If you need to correct things you can go back and see where you may have provided incorrect information.

You may discover "uncomfortable" pieces of information on illegitimate births or criminal behavior. Don't immediately start putting this out for anyone to see. You can always keep the information in a "private" manner within your data collection so that only fellow researchers with a "need to know" can be made aware of it. If a descendant is alive for which the "uncomfortable" information applies in their family line, ask if you can share "the facts" but expect to keep the information private out of respect.

Always offer to help cover expenses for someone that has helped you. Even if there was no actual cost perhaps incurred, a nice "Thank You" note is always called for. This will keep the flow of information open between researchers over the future. How many times have you given some information to someone and never heard back

from them with a simple "Thank You". **Don't ever forget to share your thanks with those who have helped you.**

This is a great set of "Commandments" to keep near your own research. Follow what appears to be "common sense" guidelines and your research and reputation will be respected everywhere.

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Handout #7 – BUILD A BETTER GEDCOM

The following was found in Dick Eastman's Online Blog at www.eogn.com dated November 9, 2010.

The following announcement was written by the BUILD A BetterGEDCOM group: A grass roots initiative to improve data exchange among genealogists

Tuesday Nov 9, 2010. Alexandria, VA. A group of genealogists and programmers have established a workspace called Build A BetterGEDCOM for developing better data exchange standards to facilitate sharing between researchers using a variety of technology platforms, genealogy products and services.

"Genealogy software users are painfully aware that sharing data with other researchers is difficult since the existing GEDCOM (GENealogy Data COMMunication) file transfer script hasn't been updated in 14 years. In the meantime genealogists have incorporated tools with expanded capabilities reflecting changing technology," says Russ Worthington, a genealogy software power user and popular genealogy lecturer.

In developing a wiki site for pulling together genealogy software programmers, website developers and end users, genealogy blogger DearMYRTLE explains "The focus is cooperation. We seek solutions that will enable regular researchers like me to share genealogy with cousins regardless of the genealogy program they've chosen to use. The current GEDCOM file exchange strips out much of my hard work, leaving only some of the data I've typed and attached to each well-documented ancestor. We experience similar problems when uploading and downloading our genealogy data with popular genealogy websites. If all genealogy product developers agree to a BetterGEDCOM format, such problems will be overcome."

The BetterGEDCOM wiki site is open to all, and is located at

<http://bettergedcom.wikispaces.com>

"BetterGEDCOM will be independent. This means no single entity who has an interest in our work will be the single driving force. Likewise, no work that anyone has done will be the defined starting place or the de facto basis of our work." says Greg Lamberson, the technician who developed initial pages at the BetterGEDCOM wiki. "We also seek to account for language and cultural differences as we develop data standards for recording family history information in text and multi-media formats. Input from BetterGEDCOM participants the world over is a vital component of this initiative."

"BetterGEDCOM will seek ISO recognition or recognition by other international standards bodies," continues Greg. "This has never been done in the genealogical community. This means we will have to be a community effort with participation by a substantial part of the genealogical technology community. Also, unlike previous efforts, having standards actually codified will provide developers a framework to resolve ambiguities, conflicts or other problems that may develop in using the standard as well as a way to correct or amend the standard as needed."

"Indeed everyone seems to be ready for something new," says Greg. "Every person I have talked to agrees that now is the time for action. The BetterGEDCOM project invites all to participate so that we may achieve meaningful results."

Comments by Tony Kierna

GEDCOM stands for Genealogy Data Communications. It is a method that allows us to share genealogical data with other fellow researchers through electronic exchange of data within files. It allows for someone using Family Tree Maker as their lineage software program to share data they have accumulated with another researcher that may be using RootsMagic or The Master Genealogist or Legacy etc.

Each lineage program captures, stores and processes data entered in its own way. Yet data often times needs to be shared among many others, most of whom may not have the same software that created the original data. Thus, GEDCOM came to life 14 years ago. I actually never realized that GEDCOM is that old and has not really been upgraded or updated in the 14 years since its inception.

Lineage based programs today can capture and create large amounts of data in unique ways such as photos, videos, sound tracks, PDF files, JPEGs etc. Today's GEDCOM works wonders for the basic "meat and potatoes" data but does not work at all for all of the new things that are inputted into lineage programs today. This may often lead fellow researchers to determine one lineage program they would each be willing to use and then share material with each other by simple file exchange. I send you a file that ends in a file name of .DOC (Word file) and you bring it into your Word program that recognizes it as a .DOC file.

And thus from this 14 year period of inactivity on updating GEDCOM comes a new effort to create a modern and robust 21st century version of GEDCOM that will work with all of the added material that can be added to your lineage software program.

GEDCOM is not by any means perfect but it has worked sufficiently for me for how I wanted to use it with the restrictions I know that exist for it.

If nothing else, this is why I would say the 21st century of GEDCOM may instead be the collaborative undertakings you can do on the Internet "cloud" where many researchers can all come together under the same "cloud" and create family trees and constantly add to them as new discoveries are made by a variety of researchers.

These can be set up in a completely public manner or can be private with access granted only to certain key individual researchers within a family. Pictures can be uploaded, audio files, video files, documents etc. can all exist under the "cloud" where collaborative researchers all come together to work on their family history. Under this structure the "cloud" is the common process that researchers all come together to work on jointly. Software differences among researchers does not matter anymore because the "cloud" is the common gathering place with software on the site that all researchers use.

If you did not understand GEDCOM please visit the site above to see what it is all about and why a new version is in the "talking stage". There is a lot of good information at the site for both non-technical researchers as well as for "tekkies" who may be interested in helping to develop a new modern version of GEDCOM.

I think it is admirable that such an effort is underway to modernize GEDCOM. I hope it will progress and become a reality.

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Handout #8 – LDS INDEXING STATISTICS AND LDS NEEDS

The following was posted by me to my genealogy blog I author for the library at <http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com> on November 29, 2010

Hi Everyone!

I just received a newsletter from the LDS that highlights items of note as they relate to the massive LDS indexing project that is ongoing to convert their 2.5 million reels of microfilm to digitized images and indexes.

The newsletter had some incredibly interesting statistics relating to the ongoing indexing effort.

Here are some statistics of note:

- Total number of records indexed to date is 418,595,500. (That is correct, 418 million records!)
- Total number of records indexed just in 2010 is 165,952,000 (That is correct, 165 million records!)
- Total number of registered indexers that are responsible for creating the above totals is 400,589 (That is correct, over 400 thousand indexers!)

There is now a heavy emphasis being placed on working on the Census Records for 1930 for the United States. Records for the 1910 and 1920 U.S. Census have been completed.

The LDS also indicated the following needs they have in order to keep progress moving at a steady clip. Some of these needs for help are:

- LDS always needs arbitrators who become the decision makers after data has been indexed by two individuals. It is the arbitrator that resolves any discrepancies between the two indexers on the data that was indexed. This obviously requires indexers to take the time to look at the data in hand closely and to make the best decision they can when they enter in what they saw in the record. Handwriting can be a challenge. Bad handwriting can lead to two indexers interpreting what they saw differently thus contributing to a larger challenge for arbitrators.
- The LDS is in need of those with Non-English language skills. There are currently 9 projects needing non-English language skills, with Polish and Hungarian language skills that will be needed as these projects roll out.
- The LDS is in need of those possessing Latin language skills to especially work on documents from the United Kingdom that are mainly in Latin.

I was amazed when I saw these statistics on what has been accomplished to date. I am also amazed at seeing that there are currently 400,000 + indexers worldwide

that are volunteering their efforts to convert LDS image data to indexed resources that appear for free on the LDS website at www.familysearch.org under the Pilot Project category.

I have noticed that as I visit this area of the web site that there are more and more records available from throughout the world and not just the USA.

I have been indexing records for about 4 months. I find it very enjoyable and I feel my efforts are making a wonderful contribution.

I would like to encourage everyone that has even thought about doing this to go ahead and sign up and start indexing! You do not have to commit to any amount of time or records to complete. You can do as much as you would like or as little as you feel you can comfortably contribute. You will love doing this and you will see your results of indexing made available for yourself and other researchers at the LDS website.

Come on into the ranks of the 400,000 indexers that exist today. You won't be sorry! Give it a try!

Tony Kierna
Genealogy Coordinator
Schaumburg Township District Library

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Handout #9 – CLASSICAL VERSUS MODERN GENEALOGY

Tony Kierna's Comments

The following thoughts and comments created by me (Tony Kierna) came from reading an article titled "Classical vs. Modern Genealogy" in the November/December 2010, Volume 14, Number 2 issue of Family Chronicle.

I thought that a good article in this issue is one titled "Classical vs. Modern Genealogy". Classical genealogy is described by the author as being a methodology of research that had been done in a very labor-intensive manner. The researcher would visit archives, look up records in print or on microfilm, copy the material down from the archive and finally go home to assemble the copied material in some form of organized "paper" manner by the researcher. This method of researching is apparently falling to the wayside simply because of the abundant amount of material that is available to today's researcher via the Internet.

The author notes that this method of research should not be thrown away so easily. "Classical" researchers can help "computer" oriented researchers and vice versa. Each methodology has its benefits. If you were an early adopter of computer based genealogical researcher, then data and records were certainly suspect to build your research from. Data was considered suspect because it was data that may have been uploaded from an individual researcher who may have uploaded what he "heard" and not what he "researched". Original online document material simply did not exist 20 years ago.

Today, however, archives across the world along with the LDS are massively converting original documents today and microfilms to digitized online data with data being indexed digitally like never before. Data today online is simply copies of original data that only formerly could be accessed by on site research in a time-consuming and expensive manner. Think again how easy it is today to access Census images via an all-name online index. Previously, you had to visit an archive that held the census data in microfilm format and hope that at least what you sought was in Soundex format to allow you to access the data in a somewhat "indexed" manner. You would still be accessing and reeling through the films looking for what you wanted. If you found it, you would still have to make a paper copy of the image from a reader/printer and pay for the copy that you made.

But "classical" genealogy still has an importance. Every piece of information from original documents is still not completely digitized today. Key points of data are extracted and indexed but what is not digitized may still be significant. You can use the digitized data as a guide to lead you to the original "archival" data for your ancestor. Looking at the complete set of original archival material will provide you with the total picture of an ancestor that you are simply not getting from today's extracted and transcribed material.

So don't give up "classical" genealogy in total for today's "modern" genealogy. Consider still working them both to uncover the most of your ancestral research.

Because so much more detailed documents are becoming available via the Internet, "classical" genealogy is also being pushed in the direction of providing more than just

Names and Dates of Events. When archive research of 20 years ago was so labor intensive, perhaps settling for basic Names and Dates of Events was more acceptable then. Today, as more and more detailed data becomes available, researchers are being pushed in the direction of providing more than just Names and Dates of Events. What happened to the person being researched between these events? What kind of life did the person lead? Who was the person in between reports of his birth, marriage and death?? More and more of these questions can possibly answer these questions because the data is becoming so much more readily available online.

I thought this was a very good article that provided some thoughtful insights into past and present research methods and how things are changing constantly that require us to re-think our research strategies. "Classical" research and "modern" research are two methods. We do not and should not pick one over the other. Work them both together and your research results will be even better than if you had chosen one over the other.

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Handout #10 – GREAT MINDS THINK ALIKE

Tony Kierna's Comments

The following thoughts and comments created by me (Tony Kierna) came from reading an article titled "Great Minds Think Alike" in the November/December 2010, Volume 14, Number 2 issue of Family Chronicle.

I also thought that another good article in this issue is one titled "Great Minds Think Alike!". The author makes a point of letting the reader know that networking with like-minded genealogists is a very productive process. Joining a genealogy society is the best way to get involved with like-minded researchers either being at a geographical area joining a society in the area of your ancestral research at the state, county or local area or joining a society based on ethnic area of research such as joining the Polish Genealogical Society of America if you are doing Polish ancestral research.

You may very well be the "newbie" joining such a society but you will soon find out that there are many existing members that have a vast amount of knowledge that you can tap into. This is how we all learn the "ropes" as we go through life. Genealogy and being with knowledgeable genealogists is no exception.

Genealogical societies also have workshops and programs that you can participate in over time. Some may have modest programs offered a few times per year. Some may even have monthly programs. Even better, some societies may have large scale "annual" conferences in which in one day you may be able to hear 4 to 6 top notch speakers provide programs on topics of interest to you.

Can't go to programs offered by a society? They probably still have great publications offered by them to members. These may be on a monthly or quarterly basis that may contain articles of great interest and help for you to learn even more in your own ancestral research quest. Even if you just joined, the society more than likely has a library full of past editions of its routinely published journal. Extra copies are readily made available to members for a small fee. You can completely immerse yourself in the material even if you just recently joined. There are often very informative articles in these journals, some that may have been previously published that match directly to your own research.

Societies may also have worked on special projects over the time of their existence. This material may be available just to members. Cemetery transcription projects, obituary projects and others may just be a few of the special amounts of material that may be available to members only. Perhaps data already exists for your ancestors through these societies. All it takes is for you to become a member to gain access to this. Societies may also allow much of this unique data to be available to "index" search via their web site. You may find this "index" material to be available to anyone that initially searches. But membership is what it takes for you to receive full access the data.

Societies also allow the exchange of "queries" via their publications. As a member, you can have published specifics of your own unique searches to see if anyone else

within the society may be researching similar ancestry. Two researchers can then make a connection to meld their research efforts.

This article provides a good oversight into the benefits you can achieve from joining a genealogical society. Don't miss out on the opportunity to network within a special group of "like-minded" researchers.

Take a look at the entire article for more details on the benefits of what you gain from joining a genealogical society.

This is another great issue of Family Chronicle. There are many other good articles within this issue that you can glean from looking at the list of articles I provided early on. See which ones are of interest to you. Read the full article.

You can find this most recent issue of Family Chronicle on the 2nd floor of our library on the magazine shelves.

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