

Genealogy Made Easy

A Practical Guide to
Your Family History
with John Beaumont



Build your family tree,
explore **DNA**, and use
AI to research with confidence.



North Tampa Branch Library •  May 27

WE WILL COVER



PURPOSE



APPROACH



TAKE STOCK



PRESERVE



RESEARCH



SEARCH STRATEGY



DEVIL IN THE DETAILS



DNA



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



SOFTWARE



What is Your Purpose



Solve Family Mysteries

Genealogy is a powerful tool for uncovering missing ancestors, resolving long-standing questions, and piecing together broken family lines.



Preserve Family Stories

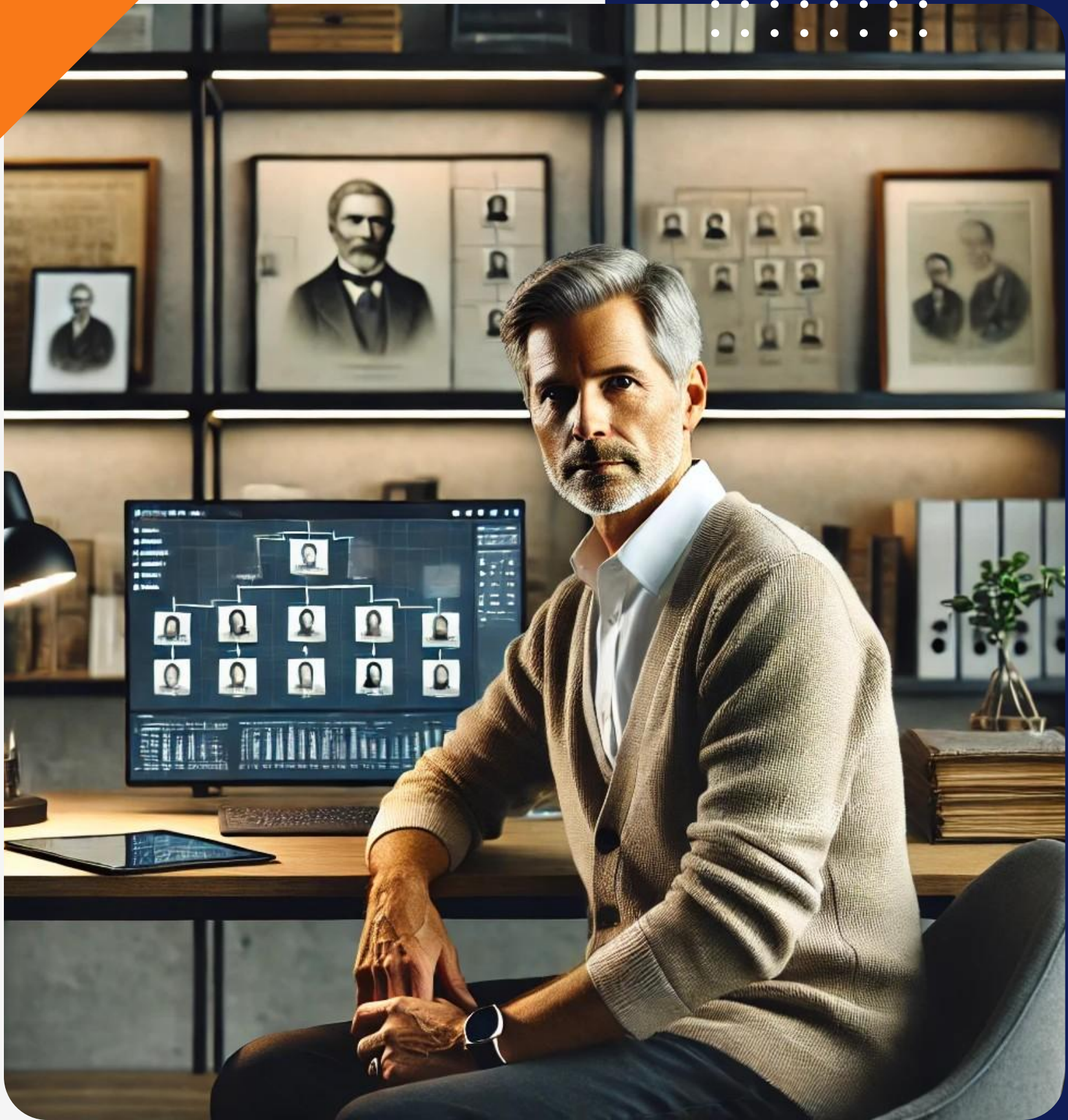
Genealogy allows families to pass down meaningful stories, traditions, and values to future generations. It helps ensure that ancestors are remembered and that their lives are not lost to time.



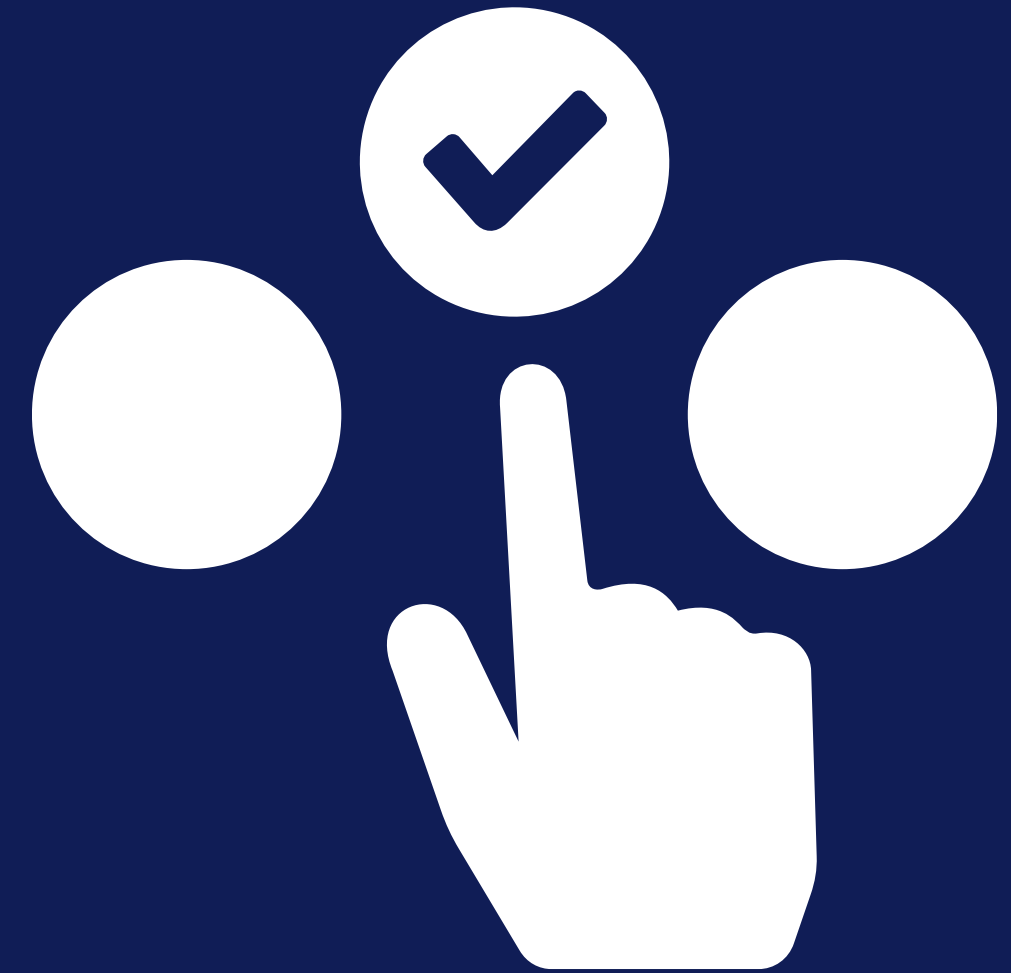
Discover Your Roots and Identity

Many people want to understand where they come from geographically, culturally, and genetically. Tracing family history helps them feel connected to their ancestors and can provide a stronger sense of identity.



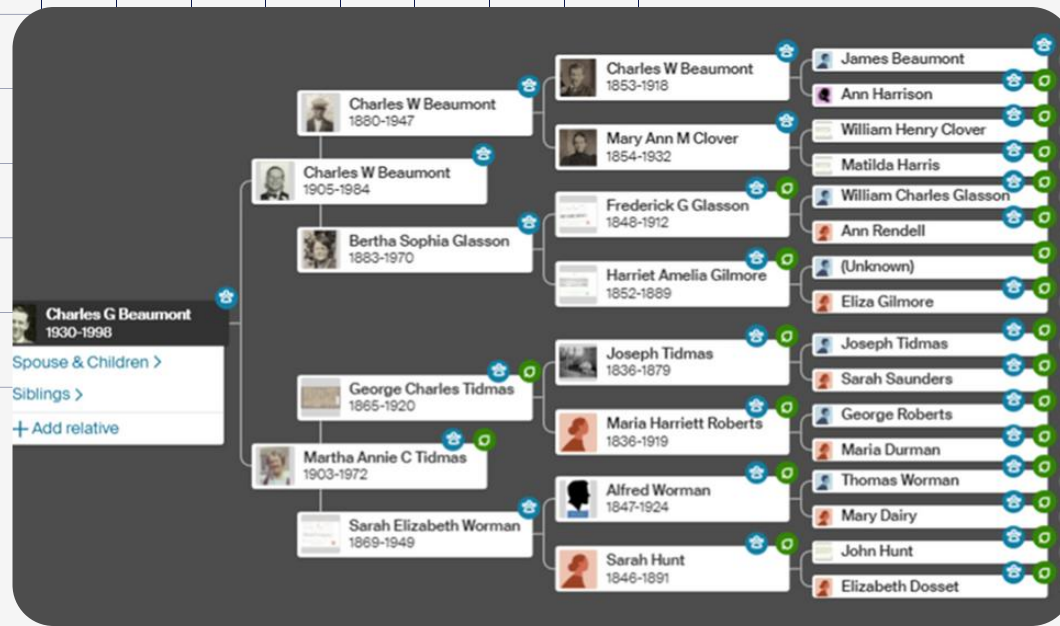


APPROACH



Different Approaches

There are different ways that you can focus on your family story



Lineage

- Follows direct family lines
- Uses birth, marriage, death records
- Focuses on names and dates
- Prioritizes pedigree charts
- Often light on context

Family History

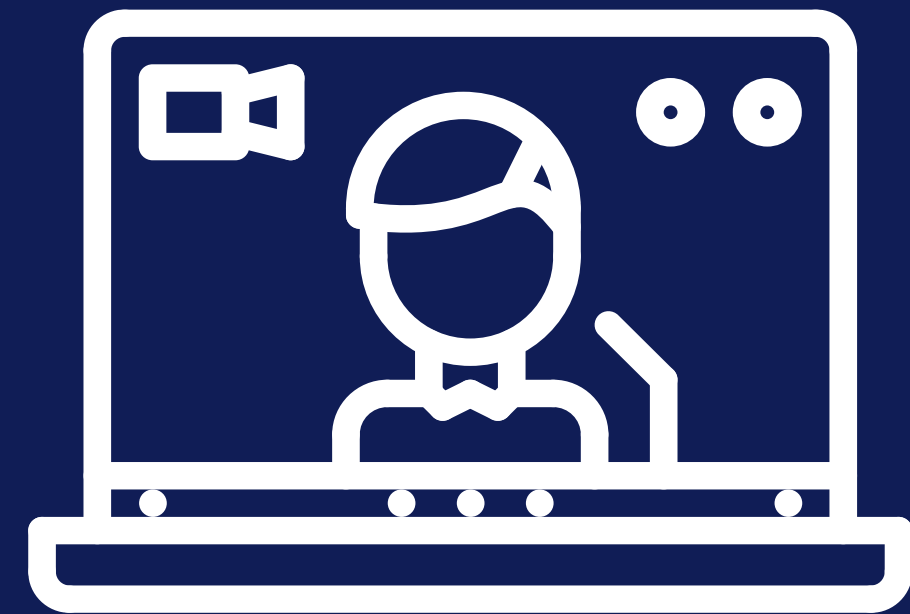
- Tells how ancestors lived
- Adds photos, wills, maps, etc.
- Uses forensic tools (e.g., photo analysis)
- Builds narrative-rich trees
- Emphasizes personal stories

Social History

- Adds community and context
- Includes jobs, housing, and neighbors
- Uses local histories and newspapers
- Applies the FAN method
- Adds historical notes to the tree



TAKE STOCK





Take Stock

What does your family have that will help your research?

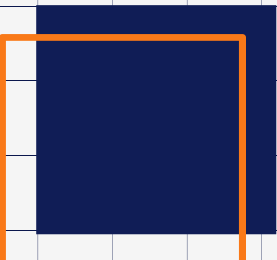
Gather What's Already in the Family

Before diving into online research, take a look at what your family already has. Old photos, letters, family Bibles, and personal items can offer valuable clues. Wills, deeds, and newspaper clippings may reveal names, places, and stories you won't find anywhere else. Even casual family stories can open unexpected doors.



Talk with Relatives While You Can

Your oldest relatives are living libraries. Take time to talk with them — and if they're comfortable, record the conversation or take notes. Be gentle with sensitive topics, and remember that memories aren't always exact, but they can point you in the right direction.





PRESERVE

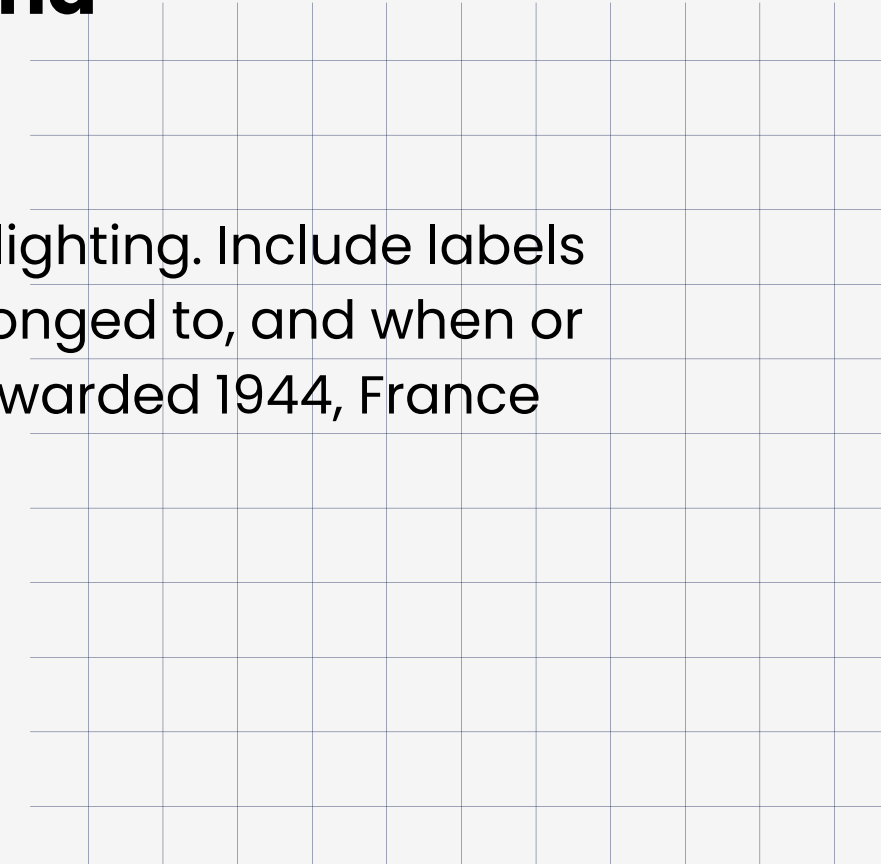


Catalog and Document

Preserve What You've Found

Document the Details

Photograph heirlooms, records, and memorabilia in good lighting. Include labels or digital notes that describe what each item is, who it belonged to, and when or where it was used. For example, "Grandpa's WWII medal, awarded 1944, France"



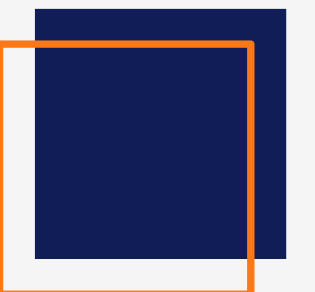
LOSS OF GREENOCK-BUILT STEAMER AND ALL HANDS.

All hope for the safety of the steamer Falls of Inversnaid has been abandoned, and the vessel may now be looked upon as lost with all on board. She sailed from Newport News for St Lucia and Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of coal, on the 4th of October. Not having been heard of since that date, she was yesterday posted at Lloyd's as missing. The Falls of Inversnaid was a steel screw-steamer of 2,669 tons gross, owned in Glasgow by Messrs Wright, Graham & Co., and commanded by Captain Smith. She was built at Greenock in 1888 by Messrs Russell & Co., and engined by Messrs Rankin & Blackmore.

"LOSS OF GREENOCK-BUILT STEAMER AND ALL HANDS", *Greenock Telegraph and Clyde Shipping Gazette*, Pub, Thursday 20 December 1900, page 2, col 3,

Capture the Story

Go beyond the item itself. Write down or record the story behind it—how it was used, passed down, or discovered. These stories give context and emotional connection that dates and names alone can't capture.



File, Share, and Protect

Organize for the Future

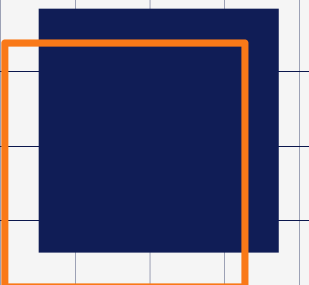
Organize and Back Up

Create a system that works for you—digital folders by surname, physical binders by record type, or a mix. Always keep backup copies of digital files (cloud + external drive) and protect paper documents in acid-free sleeves or boxes.



Share and Preserve

Don't keep it all to yourself—share heirloom photos and stories with family or upload them to genealogy sites. Add “heirloom notes” to your tree so future generations know the significance of each item.



EXAMPLE

Basic Documentation – File/folder names

Registration District Sculcoates

Sub-District Drypool

19 05. BIRTHS in the Sub-District of Drypool in the County of Kingston upon Hull

Columns:—										
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
No.	When and Where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name if added after Registration of Birth.
44	Twenty eighth November 1905 3 Walter's Avenue Danson Lane No. 21	Beatrice	Girl	Stephen Bousfield	Amelia Bousfield late Bash formerly Worley	Smith's Striker	Ch. Bousfield mother 3 Walter's Avenue Danson Lane Hull	28th January 1905	Geo. Haskell Registrar	

GRO Reference Information							
Year	Qtr	District	Vol	Page	Reg	Ent no	DOR
1905	Mar	Sculcoates	9d	199			

John Beaumont – Feb 2021

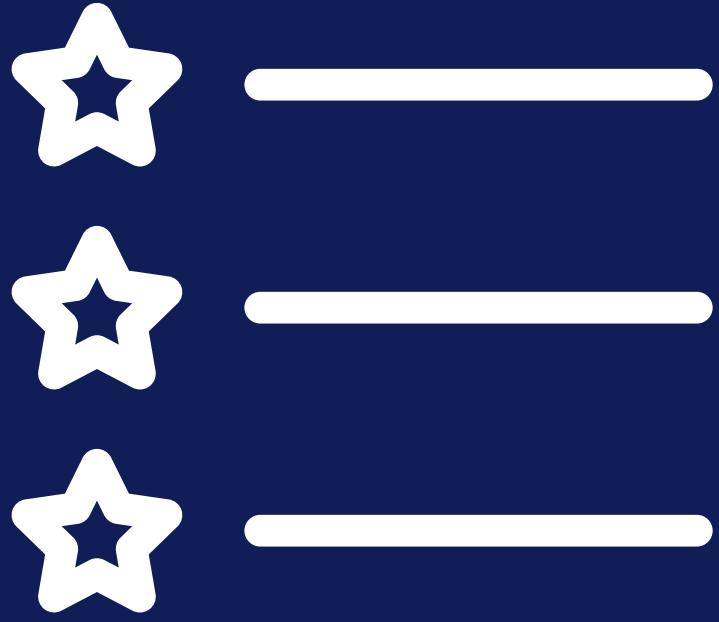
Think about the file name (and folder structure):

Bousfield_Beatrice_BC_28Nov1905

Genealogists always use this day, month, year format



RESEARCH PLAN

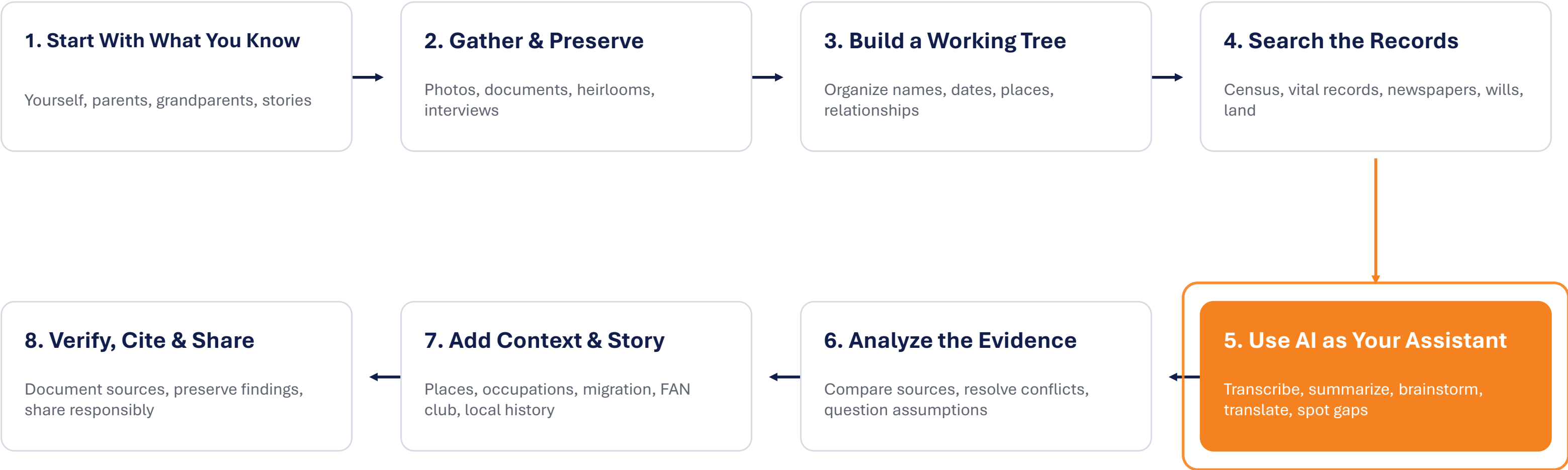


A Typical Genealogy Workflow

AI assists —
evidence leads

From family clues to evidence-based stories

FAMILY CLUES



EVIDENCE-BASED STORY

AI can help at every stage — but records, evidence, and judgment still lead the way.

People You Know



It Starts With You

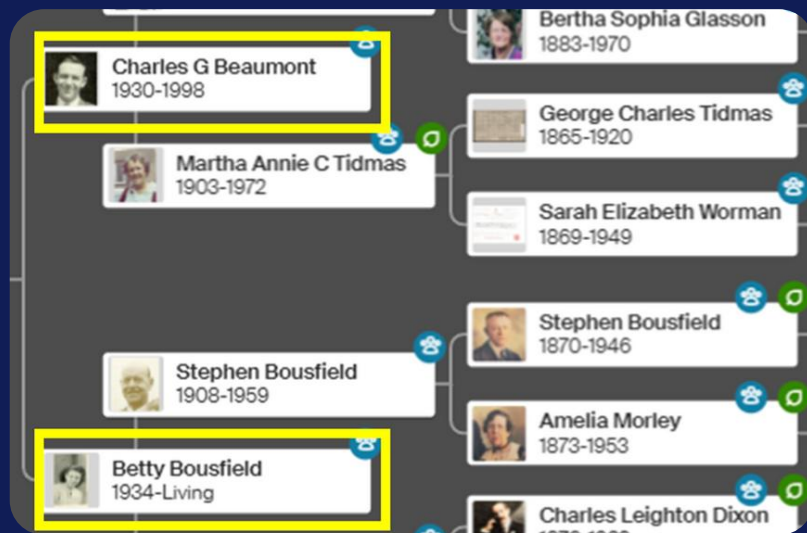
- You are the first twig in your tree
- Begin with your full name, birthdate, and place
- Add what you know—photos, stories, important life events
- This simple start will quickly branch into a larger tree

Add Immediate Family

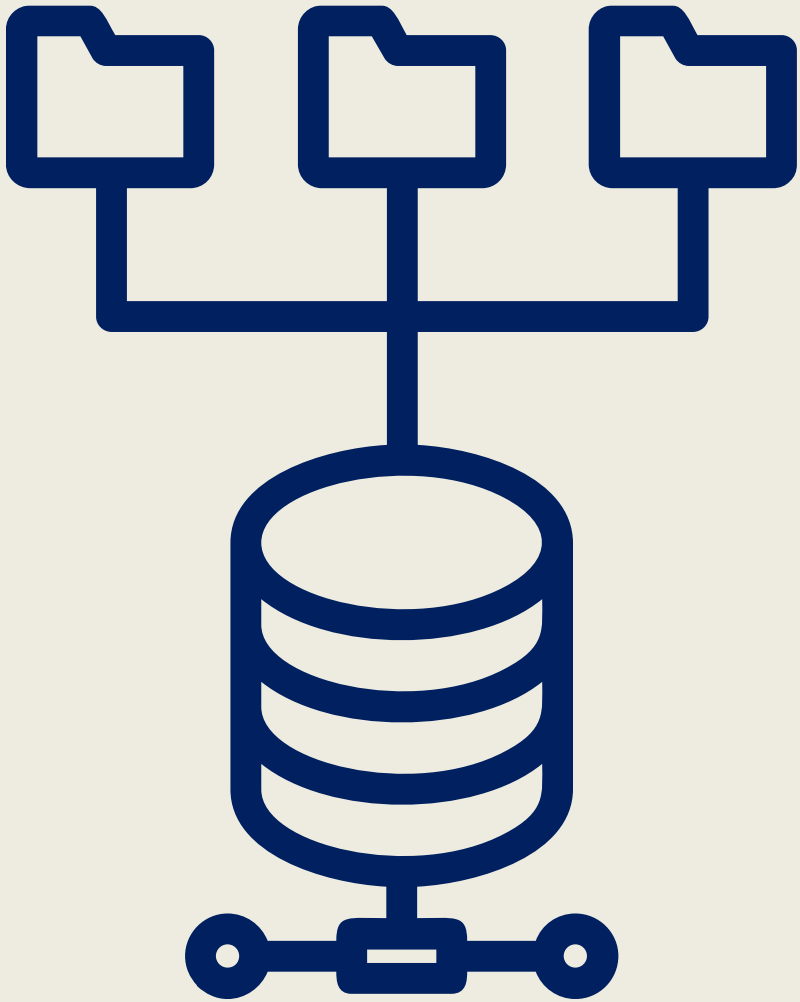
- Include your parents, siblings, aunts, and uncles
- Record key facts: names, birthplaces, occupations
- Ask questions and compare notes with relatives
- Choose to follow either your maternal or paternal line first

Expand to Extended Family

- Add grandparents, cousins, great-aunts, and uncles
- Look for clues in census records, obituaries, and photos
- Connect families through marriage records and children
- Watch your tree grow as patterns and stories emerge



SEARCH STRATEGY



SEARCH STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES



Start with broad search, then “focus in,” using more parameters.



Be careful with “exact” searches (most searches default to “similar” or “sounds like”).



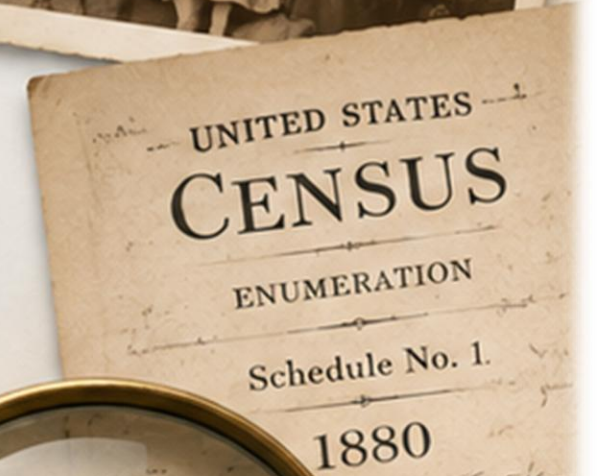
Use wildcards. Typically, “**” for multiple characters, “?” for single characters.



Use nicknames, married names, and abbreviated names.



If you can't find someone, try looking for their family or relatives (FAN Network).



VARIATIONS & NAME CHANGES

Names are not always written the same way
— or used the same way — over time.



Stepfamily name changes

Some children are given their stepfather's last name while in his household and revert to their given name later.



Names reused

Families often reused the names of children who died.



Common names

Naming conventions often lead to multiple people with the same name.



Spelling variations

Check phonetic spellings – reading and writing skills lead to misspellings.



Translations matter

Look for native language translations and translation variations.



Cultural & religious patterns

Consider cultural or religious naming patterns (Christian first names).



Social “renaming”

Consider anglicizing immigrants' names.



LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES
Required by the REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR AND LABOR OF THE IMMIGRATION OFFICES.
Arriving at Port of *Hamburg*

<i>Smith</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>Smjth</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>Schmidt</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>Schmitt</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany</i>

Family name *Schmidt*
Given name *Johann*
Nationality *German*
Arrival *New York*
Date *May 14, 1907*

Other spellings found:
Schmidt
Schmitt
Smith
Smyth

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

NAME	RELATION.	Sex	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				NATIVITY.
			W	H	O	A	
<i>Smith, John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Smjth, John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Schmidt, John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Schmitt, John</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Germany.</i>

One name.
Many forms.
Many stories.



INACCURACIES AND ESTIMATES



Document the facts you know are accurate as the foundation of your research.



Some of your “facts” may be estimates, perhaps a date range for birth or death, or a state rather than a city.



There are errors, omissions, lies, and guesses in numerous “official” records.



Many (if not most) family trees online have inaccuracies. As a rule, the more people in the tree, the less accurate it is.



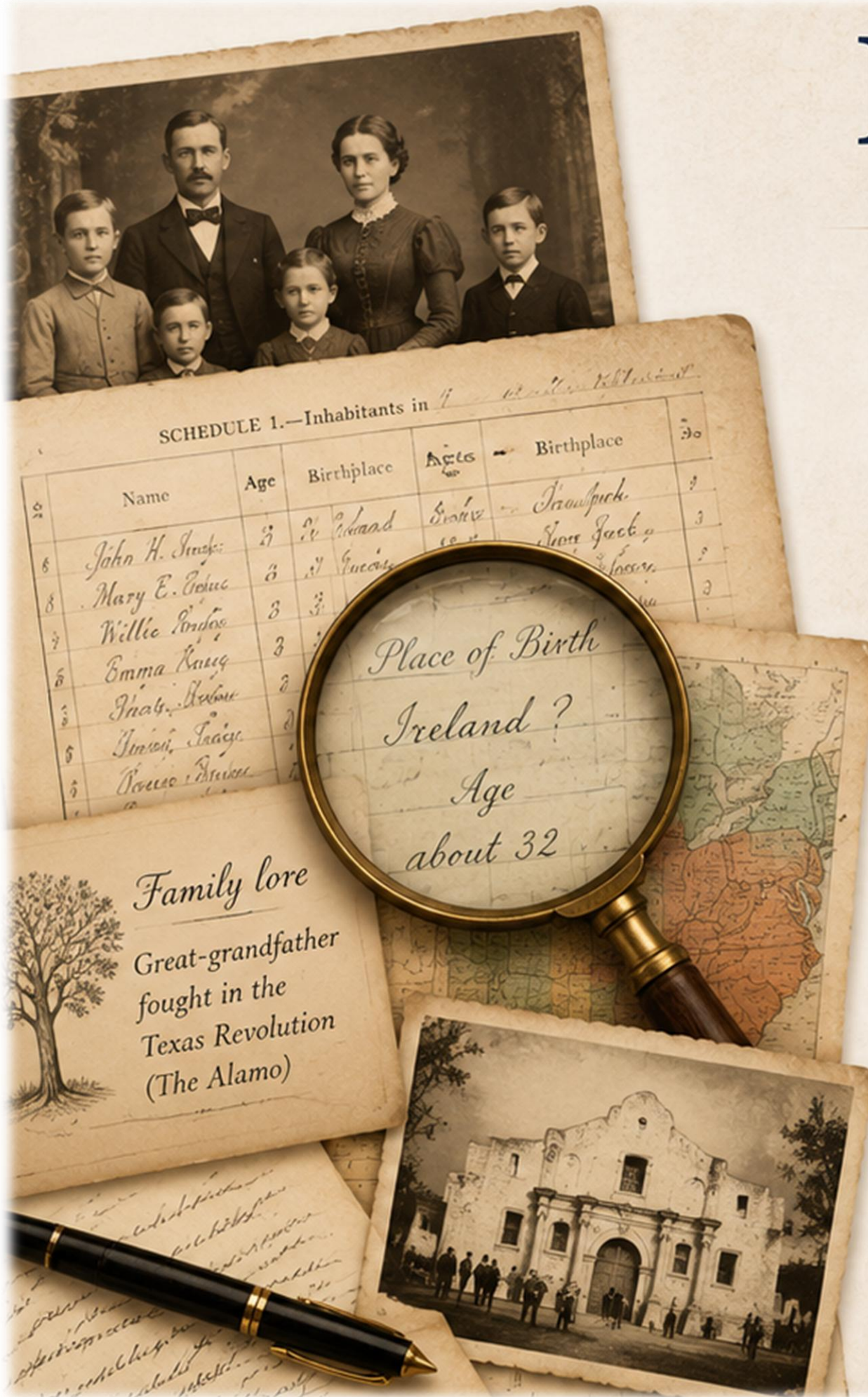
Family lore (e.g., great-grandfather was at the Alamo) often turns out to be incorrect.



Watch out for intentional inaccuracies.



Understand primary and secondary sources.



UNDERSTANDING DATES

— Dates tell a story—use them wisely. —



Date formats: Don't assume. Write dates as 12 Oct 1845 to avoid confusion.



Treat ages as clues, not facts. Many ages were estimated or rounded.



Baptism, christening, registration, and birth may be different dates.



Watch for delayed registrations or events recorded long after they occurred.



“About,” “circa,” “before,” and “after” are useful when exact dates are uncertain.



Compare dates across records before deciding which is most reliable.



A date may reflect when the event was recorded, not when it happened.



Some records **deliberately round up or round down dates.** Be aware of this.



Dates are *clues*, not *certainties*. Use them thoughtfully and keep learning!

Baptism
Mary Ellen
dau. of John and
Sarah Williams
Baptized
12th March 1872.

Birth Registered
27 March 1872
Mary Ellen Williams
Father: John Williams
Mother: Sarah Williams

OCTOBER 1845

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Age 33
(about)

Examples

- Age 33
(about)
- abt 1865
- bef 1900
- aft 1870
- circa 1820

THE 1752 CALENDAR CHANGE

Why some dates look “wrong” (and why double dates appear)



JULIAN → GREGORIAN

In 1752, Britain and its colonies switched from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar.

JULIAN
CALENDAR



GREGORIAN
CALENDAR



WHAT HAPPENED IN 1752?

To realign the calendar with the seasons, Britain “lost” 11 days in September 1752.

Wednesday
2 Sept 1752

Thursday
14 Sept 1752

11 DAYS
DISAPPEARED!

WHY IT MATTERS

- Dates before Sept 1752 in British records follow the Julian calendar.
- Dates on/after 14 Sept 1752 follow the Gregorian calendar.
- Always consider this 11-day difference when researching this time period.

THE TIMELINE

Before 1752
Julian calendar in use

2 Sept 1752
Last day in the
Julian calendar

3–13 Sept 1752
These 11 days
did not exist!

14 Sept 1752
First day in the
Gregorian calendar

After 1752
Gregorian calendar
in use

DOUBLE DATES EXPLAINED

Because of the switch, records may show two dates for the same event.

Baptized: 24 Jan 1740/41

↑
Old Style (Julian)
24 Jan 1740

↑
New Style (Gregorian)
3 Feb 1741



This means the event occurred on 24 January 1740 (Julian), which equals 3 February 1741 (Gregorian). Both are correct!

NEW YEAR'S DAY ALSO CHANGED

Before 1752 (Julian Calendar)
The new year in England and the colonies started on 25 March (Lady Day).



25 March 1741
was New Year's Day

After 1752 (Gregorian Calendar)
The new year now starts on 1 January.



1 January 1752
became New Year's Day

WHAT TO DO

- Be aware when working with 18th-century British records.
- Look for double dates.
- Consider the 11-day difference when comparing dates.



Always understand the context behind the date—you'll understand the record!

DEVIL IN THE DETAILS



The Devil Is Always in the Details

Small clues. Big impact.



1. READ EVERY LINE

Names, dates, places, and margins may all hold clues.



2. ORIGINAL, COPY, OR INTERPRETATION?

Determine if this is an original record, a copy, or someone's interpretation. That affects reliability.



3. FIRSTHAND, SECONDHAND, OR UNKNOWN?

Evaluate source quality — is the information firsthand, secondhand, or unknown?



4. DON'T ASSUME — VERIFY

Check transcriptions, spellings, and place names for accuracy.



5. UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU'RE READING

Some terms or legal phrases may not mean what we think.



6. ONE SMALL CLUE CAN CHANGE THE STORY

A single overlooked detail can shift the entire story — take your time and dig deep.

Page No. 27
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
SCH. 1.—Inhabitants in District 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 45
... in District 3, in the Coush, in the County of Jefferson, State of Ohio, enumerated by me on the 7th day of June, 1880.
Post Office: Steubenville Wm. H. Smith Enumerator.

The Name of each Person whose place of abode on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.				OCCUPATION.	PLACE OF BIRTH. (Naming the State, Territory, or Country.)
		Sex.	Color.	Married ante.	Widied within the year.		
John W. Miller	Head	M	42	X	✓	Carpenter	Ohio
Sarah E. Miller	wife	F	38	M	/		Pennsylvania
Mary E. Miller	dau	W	16	✓	/		Ohio
James Miller	son	M	13	✓	/		Ohio
Ellen Miller	dau	W	9	/	/		Ohio
Robert Miller	son	W	6	✓	/	Imm.	Ohio

REMARKS.
Robert reports father born in Germany. Naturalized 1872.

Date tells you when recorded

Location details can be important

Spelling variations

Ages may be estimated or rounded

Birthplace may reveal origins

Occupation adds context

Marginal notes often hold clues



SLOW DOWN. ZOOM IN. VERIFY THE DETAILS.



YOUR TURN!

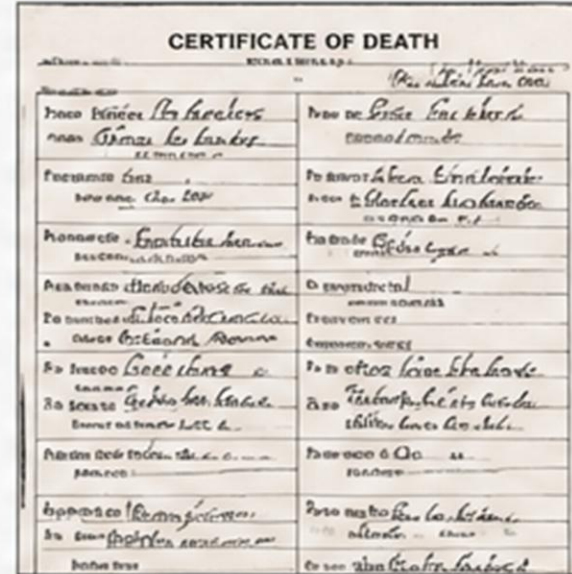
Would the information be first-hand, second-hand, or unknown?

1 Someone tells you their birthday



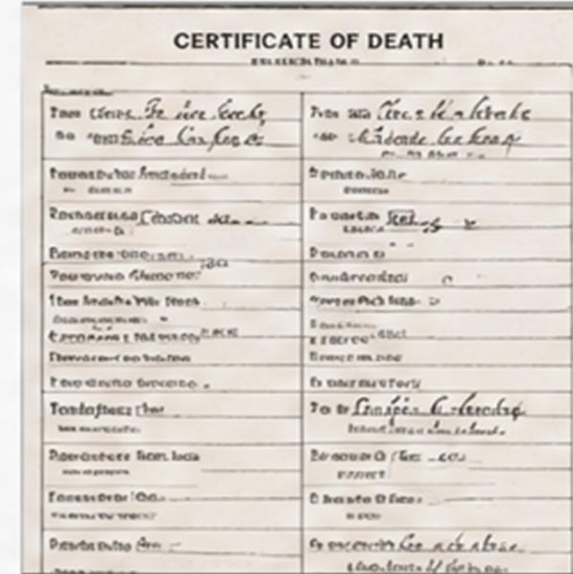
?

2 Date of death on a death certificate



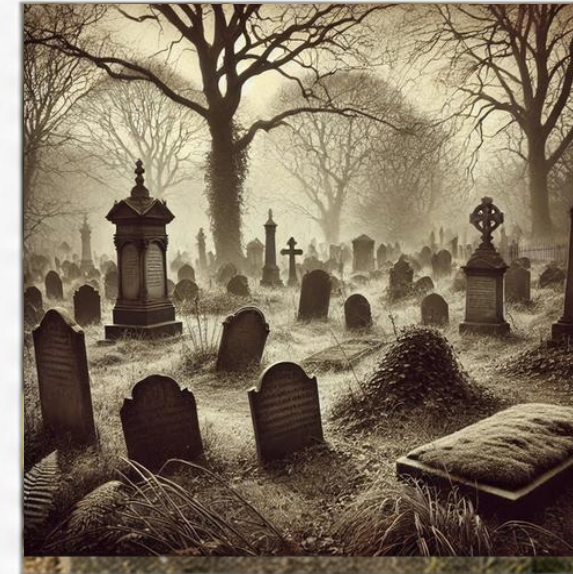
?

3 Birthplace on a death certificate



?

4 Birth date on a gravestone



?

5 Age on the 1950 U.S. census

1950—P 1 U. S. Census	
Name	Age
James, Robert	38
James, Alice	35
James, Thomas	13
James, Mary	9

?



FIRST-HAND

The person with direct knowledge or saw/experienced the event.



SECOND-HAND

Someone else reported the information or it was passed down.



UNKNOWN

The source does not tell us who provided the information.



DNA



WHERE DNA FITS IN MODERN GENEALOGY

A powerful clue — but not the whole answer



Sensitive results possible



1. Confirms Relationships

Helps verify known family lines and connect with genetic relatives.



2. Opens New Doors

May reveal unknown branches, adoptions, name changes, or unexpected parentage.



3. Can Be Emotional

Results may be surprising, confusing, or upsetting for you or other family members.



4. Supports Research — It Doesn't Replace It

DNA points toward possibilities; records and evidence still matter.



5. Works Best With a Tree

The more complete your tree, the easier it is to understand DNA matches.

DNA gives clues. Records give context. Analysis builds the proof.

The Role of DNA

⚠ WARNING

Understand
Ethical Issues
Before Testing



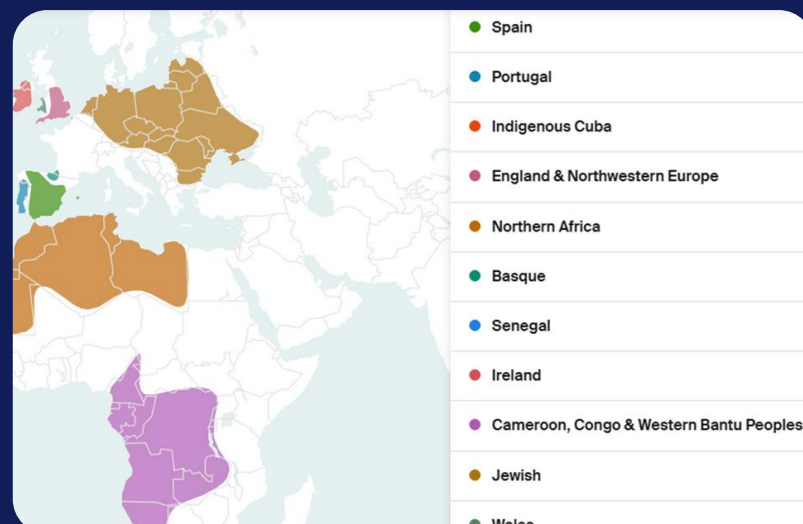
DNA Matching

Connects you with relatives who have also taken DNA tests, revealing shared ancestry and potential new family branches



Lineage Tracking

Analyzes Y-DNA (father to son) and mitochondrial DNA (mother to all children) to trace direct paternal and maternal lines across generations

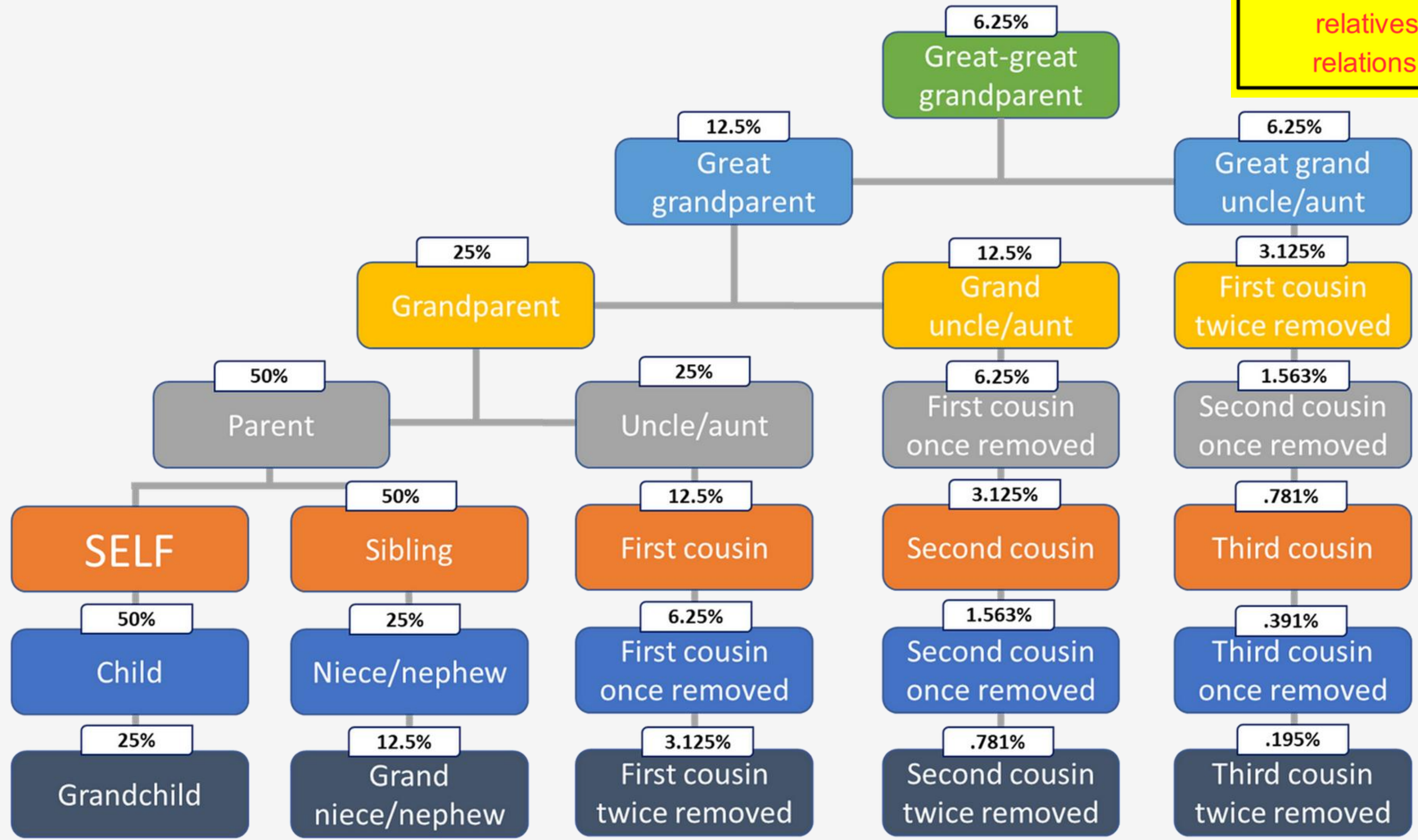


Ethnicity Estimate

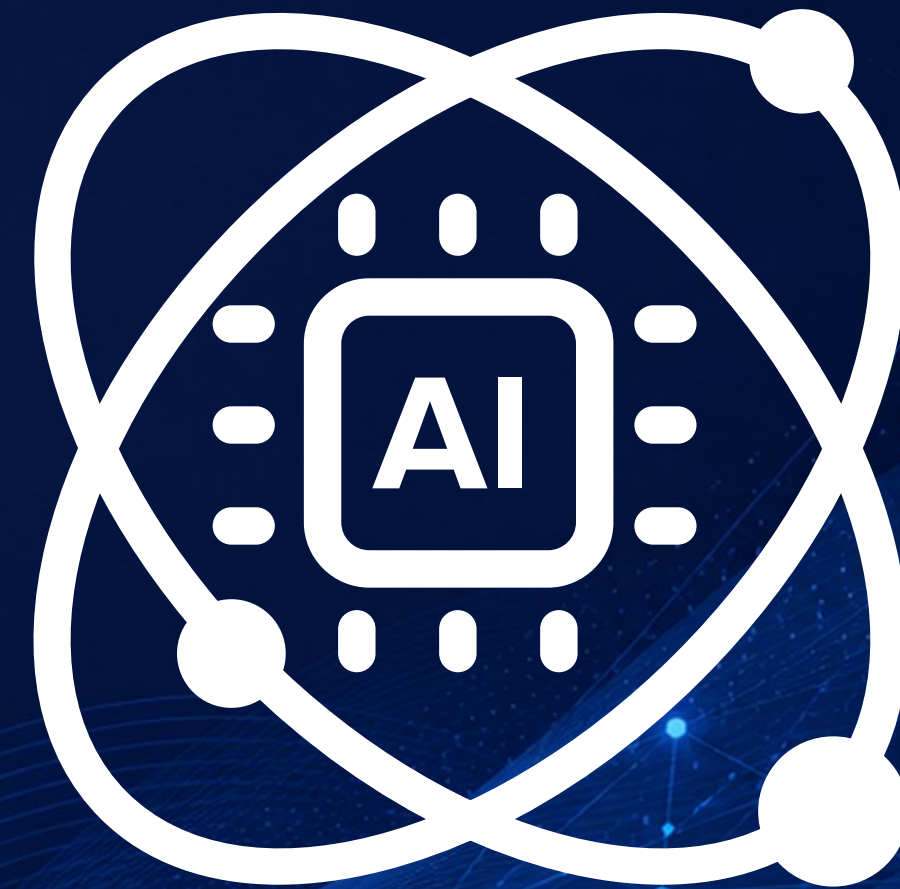
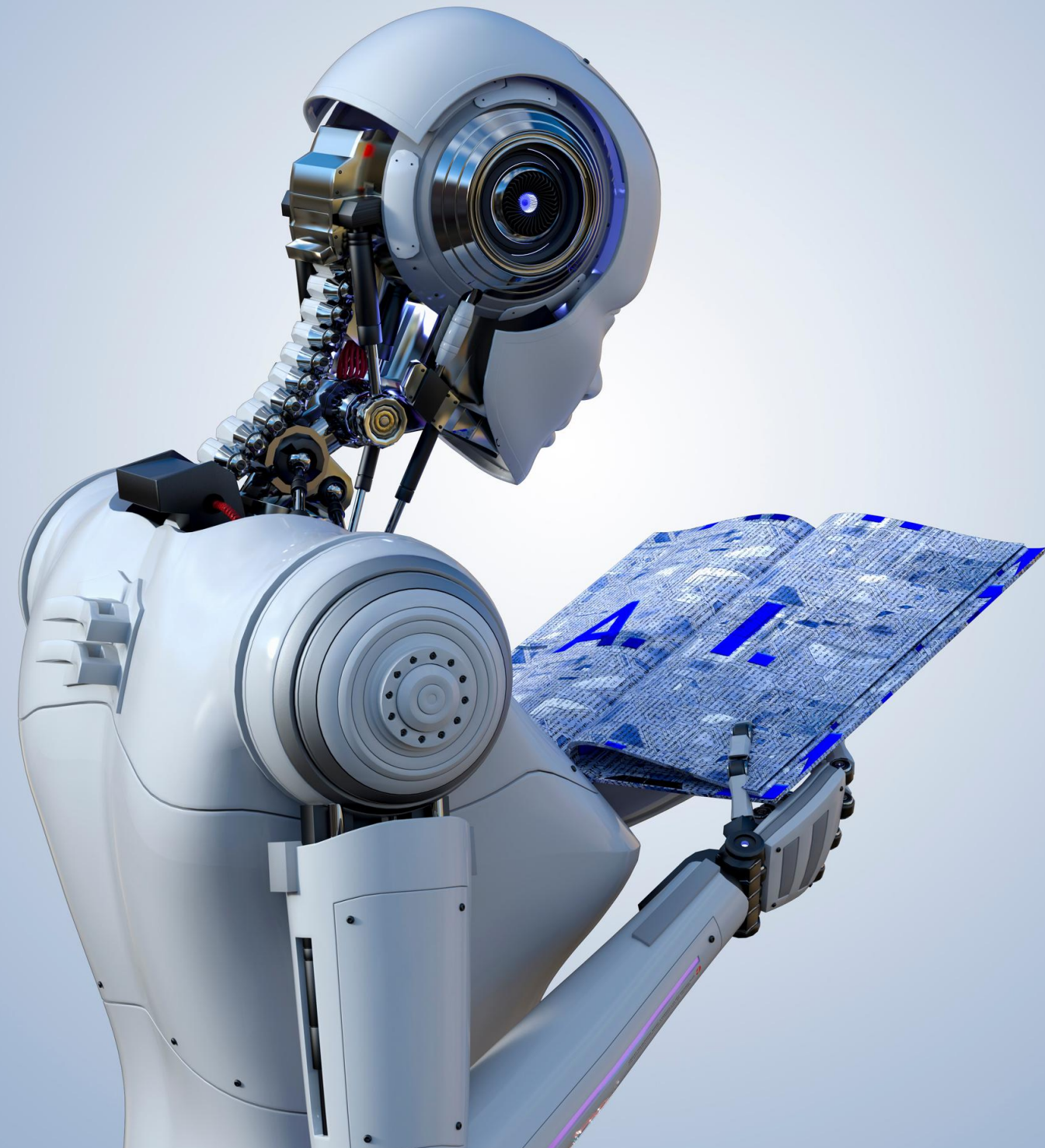
Provides percentages of your ancestry from various global regions, helping you understand your ethnic background.

How Are You Related?

⚠ WARNING
DNA identifies relatives, not relationships.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Genealogy's Next Leap: Assisted Research



- Physical research relied on in-person archives, libraries, and courthouses.
- Remote research brought digitized records, searchable databases, and instant access.
- Assisted research uses AI to help brainstorm, summarize, transcribe, and suggest next steps.
- AI is **not a source** — it is a research partner, not a substitute for records or reasoning.

AI Is Your Research Assistant, Not Your Source



AI can suggest, summarize, organize, and explain — but it **does not prove anything**.

AI CAN HELP

- ✓ Suggest next research steps
- ✓ Summarize documents
- ✓ Transcribe or translate records
- ✓ Draft timelines and family stories

AI CANNOT

- ✗ Replace original records
- ✗ Prove a relationship
- ✗ Guarantee accuracy
- ✗ Remove the need for citations

Treat AI output as a **lead**, not a **conclusion**.

The Increasing Role of (Gen)-AI

- **Data Analysis & Interpretation:** Spot patterns, timelines, and inconsistencies in your research
- **Image Analysis & Photo Dating:** Examine clothing, context, or photo type to estimate dates
- **Translation & Transcription:** Read old handwriting and translate foreign-language records
- **Report Writing & Editing:** Turn notes into polished reports, narratives, or summaries
- **Research Validation:** Cross-check facts, sources, and logic for accuracy
- **Virtual Research Assistant:** Brainstorm next steps, identify sources, and fill in gaps
- **Creating Content:** Images, PDFs, Graphs, that can be used in your stories
- **Brainstorming and Brickwalls:** AI is excellent at suggesting new approaches

Example Prompts You Can Use

Overcoming a brick wall

I have hit a brick wall with my research of James Beaumont - Born approx 1823. These are my notes. I cannot find him earlier than 1841. Please suggest a strategy that I could take to overcome the brick wall. You can ask me questions. Ask me one question at a time. Formulate your advice based on my answers.

FACTS:

Census 1841 – Watford High Street, Watford:

Age given as 15 which would represent any age from 15 to 20. Living with Mr David and Mrs Mary Saunders and their children James & Barnaby. Also at the house is Susan Stacy (aged 15). David is a Butcher and I suspect James is his assistant.

Dec 31st 1843 – Marriage: certificate held(1): (by banns) parish Church of Rickmansworth (CoE)

James Beaumont aged 20/Labourer residence Rickmansworth
Father Thomas Beaumont – Labourer

Ann Harrison aged 19/residence Rickmansworth
Father Thomas Harrison – Labourer

Census 1851:

James Beaumont, Journeyman Butcher aged 24 – birth place Watford

Also Name Age [Ann Beaumont](#) 24, [George Beaumont](#) 1 Mo [James Thomas Beaumont](#) 5
[John Henry Beaumont](#) 2, [Sarah Ann Beaumont](#) 7 (all born Rickmansworth)

June 29th 1858 – Death certificate held: Sub-district of Rickmansworth

Aged 34 Journeyman Butcher/Fever

[Ellen Beaumont](#)(2) Present at Death:

(1) A J Puddefoot was present at both James Beaumont's & Ann's marriage in 1843 and Thomas Beaumont and Mary Ann Southam marriage in Sarratt in 1822.

(2) Ellen Beaumont (born 1841) was present in Watford in 1861, Ellen is the daughter of Thomas Beaumont & Selina Cato

Thomas Beaumont (1811)

Thomas Beaumont Married Selina Cato 7 Dec 1835.

Census Info:

1841 - High Street Watford
Thomas aged 30 Ag Lab (not born in Herts)
Selina aged 30 (not born in Herts)
George aged 5, Ellen aged 5weeks,

TIP: Tell ChatGPT to ask you questions to help with details.

Example Prompts You Can Use

Create a research plan

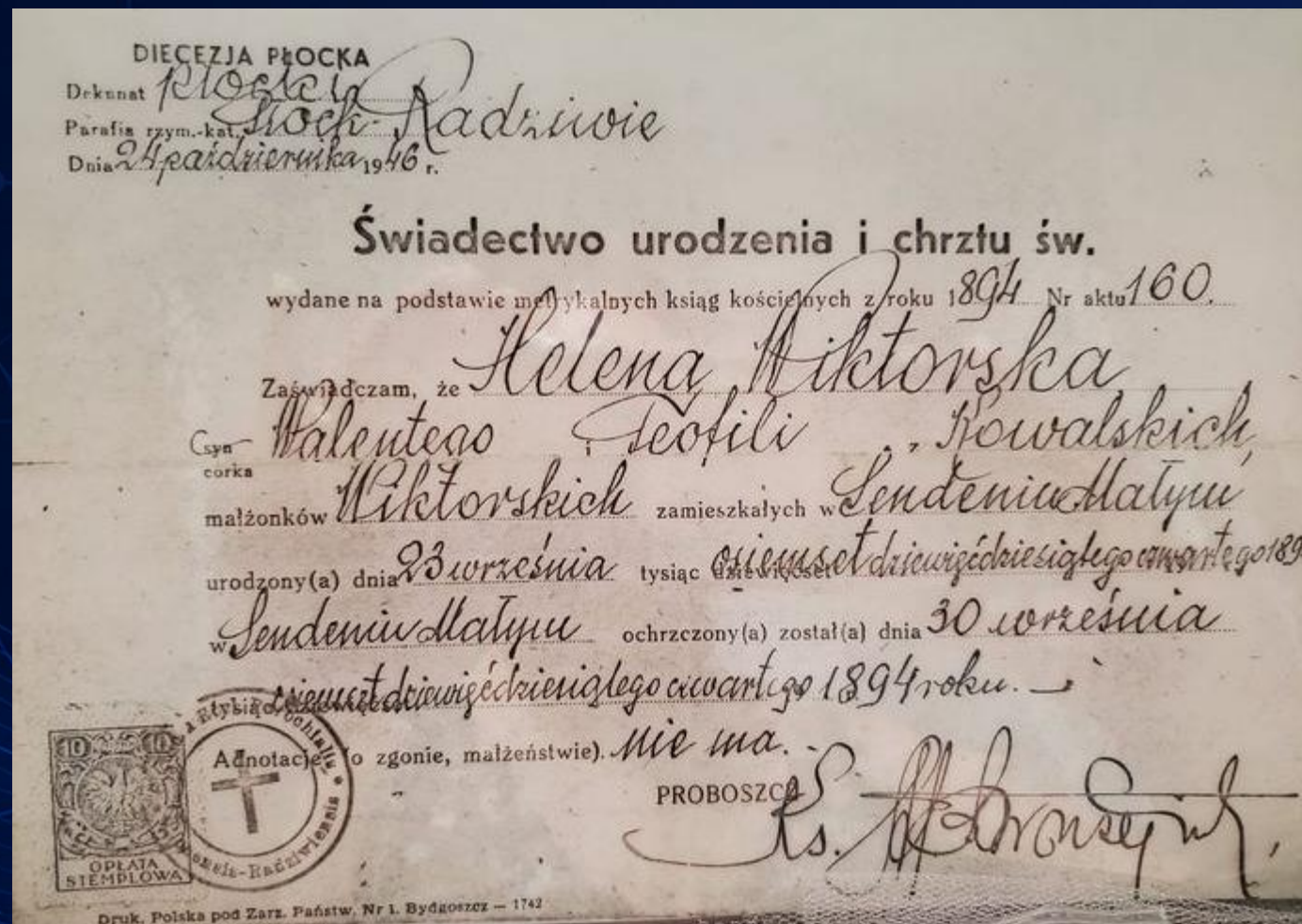
I am researching my great-grandfather, Anthony Lopez, who was born around 1860 and immigrated to the U.S. around 1880. We believe he came from Genoa, Italy, but we are uncertain where he landed. He married Alessia Rossi, an Italian woman, in Albany, New York, in 1882. He died in 1920. Given his Spanish surname, I would like to explore whether his name was changed or recorded differently. I want to start with free online resources and later explore paid options and any specialist sites for Italian migration. Help me create a step-by-step research plan to find records of his immigration, naturalization, and origins

This image was created by ChatGPT

TIP: The more context the better.

Example Prompts You Can Use

Translate and Transcribe a Document



You are an expert **genealogical translator** fluent in historical languages. I have uploaded a foreign-language genealogy document. Please identify the document's language, country of origin, approximate time period, and document type, then provide a faithful transcription of the original text (preserving original spelling, abbreviations, and formatting), followed by a complete English translation.

Also, create a summary of the document's genealogical significance, the individuals named, their relationships, key dates, and anything useful for building or verifying a family tree.

TIP: Give ChatGPT a role



What AI Gets Wrong

- It may invent records, books, dates, or citations
- It may sound confident while being wrong
- It may misread handwriting or images
- It may create a nice story that goes beyond the evidence (fluff)
- It may give different answers to the same question

AI can be useful and wrong at the same time.



Safe AI Rules for Genealogists

- ✓ **Avoid sharing sensitive details about living people**
- ✓ **Ask for sources, but verify them yourself**
- ✓ **Check original records whenever possible**
- ✓ **Keep your own notes and citations**
- ✓ **Ask AI to separate facts, assumptions, and next steps**
- ✓ **Treat every AI answer as a lead, not a conclusion**

Use AI with curiosity — and with caution.



SOFTWARE



Types of Software and Tools



DNA Testing & Analysis: Used to uncover genetic relationships and ethnicity estimates (*Ancestry, MyHeritage...*)



Genealogy Research: Access vast databases of records, trees, and user-submitted content (*Ancestry, FamilySearch...*)



Family Tree Builders: Software for creating and managing your family tree (*RootsMagic, Legacy...*)



Collaborative Platforms: Enable shared editing and coordination with relatives or researchers (*WikiTree, Geni...*)



Specialist Research Sites & Societies: Specialized access to digitized historical documents and archives (*National Archives, etc.*)



Social Sites: Connect with other researchers, join groups, and ask questions (*Facebook, Reddit...*)



Use **the right tool** for the job — and **combine tools** to make your research more powerful!



AVAILABLE AT THE LIBRARY

Ancestry Library Edition



Billions of records in census data, vital records, military records, directories, photos, and more powered by Ancestry.com.
In-Library Use Only

HeritageHub



Explore your family history with this collection of U.S. obituaries and death notices, 1704 – today.

[HeritageHub tutorial](#)

MyHeritage



Genealogy information including family trees, photos, and altogether more than 6 billion exclusive records from all over the world.

Fold3



Premier collections of original military records including the stories, photos, and personal documents of those who served.

FamilySearch



HCPLC is an affiliate library providing access to digital genealogical collections that are otherwise accessible only through a FamilySearch center. Create an account to access these collections from the library.

[FamilySearch Tips and Tricks](#)

Genealogy & History



African American Heritage

FIND A GRAVE

Find a Grave



JSTOR Ireland Collection
In-Library Use Only



Gale Directory Library
Biography & Genealogy Master Index



Ellis Island Passenger Search

Cyndi's List

Cyndi's List



Black Freedom Struggle

At the library, you can access free versions of genealogy research tools as well as links to dozens of specialty research sites. The Florida History & Genealogy Library is located at the **John F. Germany Public Library**. The **Robert W. Saunders Sr. Library** specializes in African American history and genealogy.

Final Thoughts

1



KEEP A BACKUP COPY

Always maintain a backup of your family tree data to prevent loss.

2



CITE YOUR SOURCES

Accurately record where each piece of information came from. It's invaluable for verifying data and future research.

3



NEVER COPY SOMEONE ELSE'S RESEARCH

Verify any research before incorporating it into your own. Shortcuts can lead to misinformation.

4



ONE SOURCE IS NOT PROOF

Seek multiple sources to confirm findings. Relying on only one source can lead to errors and inaccuracies.

5



ANCESTORS WERE NOT ALWAYS TRUTHFUL

Historical records often contain inaccuracies due to human error or intentional falsehoods.

6



DNA & AI ARE POWERFUL TOOLS — BUT NOT PROOF

Use DNA matches and AI thoughtfully, and always verify conclusions with records and evidence.

7



ORGANIZE AS YOU GO

Good organization (folders, naming conventions, notes, and citations) saves time and reduces frustration.

8



GENEALOGY IS A MARATHON, NOT A SPRINT


Be patient, persistent, and celebrate the small discoveries along the way!



Do your best. Stay curious. *Enjoy the stories!* 

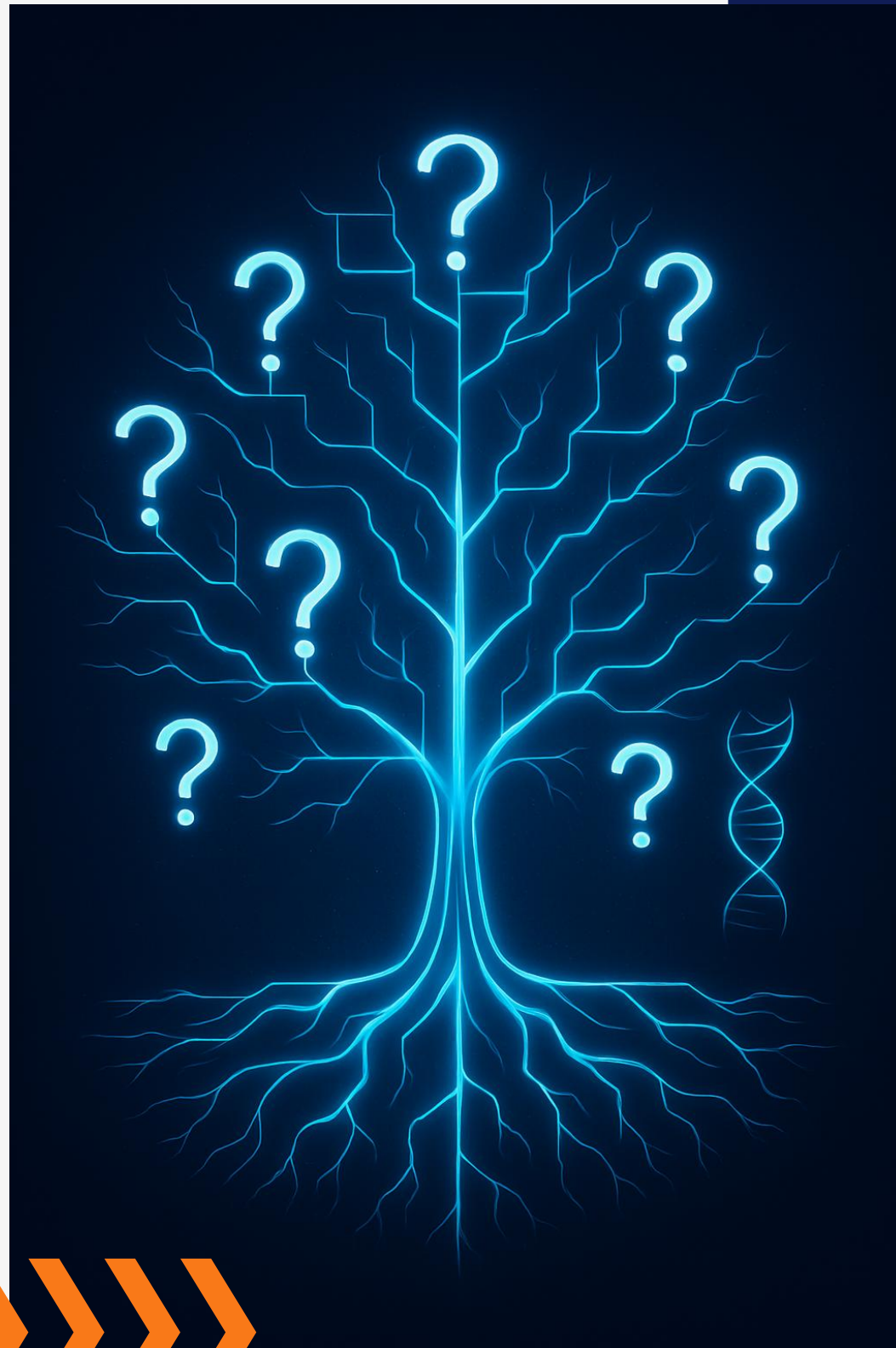
Good research leads to great family stories! 



Every detail tells a story. Keep learning! 



ANY QUESTIONS



My YouTube Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/@Beaumont-Genealogy/videos>

My Genealogy Website: For This Presentation

<https://www.beaumont-genealogy.com/classes>

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