

When is a House a Home?

Part 1

Building the House

Planning:

- 1) Start at home, what records, documents, certificates do you already have?
- 2) Family & Friends, what do they have?

Contractor: =Your local Genealogical Society and leaders.

The Constructional foundation of your genealogy home:

The Foundation: The lowest part of a Building that supports the structure.

Vital Statistics.

Event:	Date:	Place:	Note:
Birth			Hospital, Clinic, Home
Marriage			Court, Church, Home
Children			In birth order
Death			*
Burial			Cemetery, Cremated

The Language: Using a uniform language in the construction trade makes communication easier between all involved. Overtime, and especially in using the computer for our database, Some things have developed a uniform formatting:

Dates, entered as - 'day (two digits) month (Three letter abbreviation or spelled out) year (4 numbers)'. 05 March 1964. This avoids confusion or misunderstanding as genealogy has gone worldwide in the computer age.

Place Names, in general, cite place names from smallest to largest. Example : Corona, Riverside County, California, USA

Notes:

☺☺☺ Spell out 'County', Co. could be mistaken for Colorado.

☺☺☺ Do not look up and add county. It could have changed Between the creation of the original document and now. Instead use

“,space,” to hold its place. Example: York, , Ohio, USA

☺☺☺ This also allows most computer -created lists to sort correctly.

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Part 2

Raising the House

The Subfloor: The sub floor in building a home are plywood sheets that lay on top of the stringers to form the solid surface of the floor. In your genealogy house the subflooring that helps hold everything together could be considered researching ALL census records. Not just one or two here or there but every census record you can find during the lifetime of the ancestor you are researching. This provides a stable continuous surface to form a base for all your research.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

The Materials: (Stone, wood, brick, Etc.)
School records, Occupational records, Union records,

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

The Features: (Walls, windows and doors rooms, Etc.)
Legal documents, Wills, Deeds, County records,
Military records and documents, Etc.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

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Part 3

Landscaping,
Curb appeal,
and community.

The Plantings: (Researching the details that make your family story alive, Etc.)

Land records, deeds, Property records,

1) _____

3) _____

2) _____

4) _____

The Community: (Walls, windows and doors rooms, Etc.)

Newspapers, County books, Work records, School records and yearbooks, Church records, Funeral Home and cemeteries.

In building the House, this is the Neighborhood that creates the community around the Home.

In researching your family these are the records that create the deeper story about your ancestors.

Document (Reference) and source

In most workshop notes at this point is a list of references and sources for the information presented in building your genealogy home. In this case, those will be provided by you as you do your research. Sooner or later, you will need to get back to each piece of information. A good habit to get into is to Document and Source each piece of data as it is found.

References, or Biography

These are your experiences,

They Grow from your memory and Research,

Your Contractors, Advisors, and inspectors,

Your Lectures, Workshops, Mentors, Society and Friends.