

Climbing Your Branch of the FamilySearch Family Tree: a Workbook



created by Alice Childs, AG[®]

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Introduction

The *FamilySearch* tree is the world's largest online family tree. When working on “your” tree, you are contributing to this tree with the aim of helping create a global, unified family tree for mankind. The big advantage to collaborating on the FamilySearch tree is that different descendants of your ancestors may have more information about them than you do. Working together will help you create a more complete and accurate tree than you could on your own.

The collaborative nature of the FamilySearch tree can bring frustration to some. Because information about your ancestors has often been added to the FamilySearch tree by other users, many people wonder about the accuracy of the information. Others get frustrated when changes get made to “their” ancestors.

Climbing Your Branch of the FamilySearch Family Tree was broadcast live online at RootsTech 2024. A recording of that presentation is still available. You can watch it at <https://youtu.be/syLbUblSnj4?si=1KpAnz7enFV6D43U>.

This workbook was designed as a companion to the RootsTech presentation. It can also be used on its own. Read the information and repeat the exercises as you climb your branch of the FamilySearch tree. As you continue working through the process, you will gain confidence in your ability to analyze and add to your branch of the tree.

Best of luck on your climb!

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alice". The signature is written in black ink and is underlined.

Navigating FamilySearch

Prior to climbing your family tree, you will need some navigational skills. The Family History Guide is a great resource to help you learn the basics of using the FamilySearch website. Answer yes or no to each question below, then visit <https://thefhguide.com> > Learning Paths > FamilySearch > Project 1: Navigate the Family Tree to find lessons to help you with each item you are unsure of.

Y N

- Do I know how to edit details for an ancestor?
(Goal 6A)

- Do I know how to standardize dates and places?
(Goal 6A)

- Do I know how to add and remove relationships?
(Goals 6C and 6D)

- Do I know how to attach and detach sources?
(Goal 8C)

- Do I know how to merge and unmerge individuals?
(Goals 11A and 11B)

For added confidence navigating *FamilySearch*, visit <https://www.thefhguide.com/goal-tiles-fs.html> to walk through all lessons in Project 1: Navigate the Family Tree.

The FAMILY acronym for Genealogy Research

Find someone to research.

Analyze what is already known.

Map and Timeline.

Insant records.

Look for additional records.

You did it!

We will be utilizing the steps in this acronym as we climb our branch of the FamilySearch family tree.

Learn more about the research process in my FREE online course, **Research 101: Tools and Techniques for Beginning Genealogists**. You can find it here: <https://alicechilds.com/courses/research-101/>.

Find Someone to Research

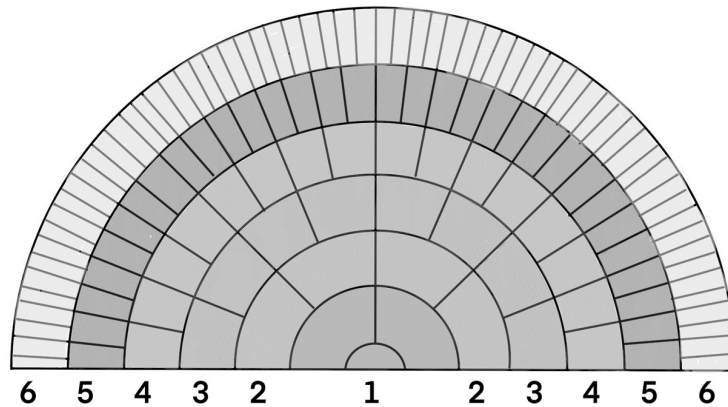
Choose	Choose a line to work on.
Focus	Focus on one generation at a time.
Examine	Examine each family unit carefully.

Effective genealogy research focuses on one problem at a time. As you work to verify the accuracy of your tree and resolve problems, a similar approach is necessary. Here are the steps to take to approach your tree in an organized way:

1. Choose a familial line to work on.
2. Focus on one generation at a time, starting with the most recent generation and moving backward in time.
3. Examine details and sources about one person, their spouse, and their children before moving up to the next generation.

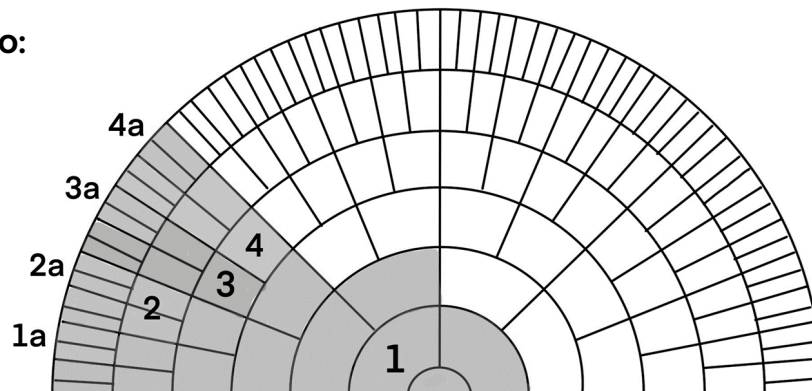
Two Possible Strategies

Strategy One:



Verify each generation in the family, starting with your link to your parents and then each parent's link to their parents, moving back generation by generation. This might work well if your family all lived in the same area for generations.

Strategy Two:



Follow a single line. Go back on that line until you hit a problem spot – one that will require a lot of extra research before you can move on. Then move on to a different line and do the same thing, backtracking to catch all the ancestors on the line.



What Strategy Will You Follow?

Analyze What is Already Known



Once you have your plan mapped out, the next step is to analyze what is already known about the first research subject. Look at the information on the person's Details page, Sources page, and Memories page. Look at the original records when they are available, and compare details contained in the records with what has been added to the person's details page.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- Are there complete names, dates, and places for each vital event for this ancestor, their spouse, and their children?
- Are there documentary sources that corroborate each piece of information?
- Are there details in the sources that have not been added to the ancestor's Details page?
- Do any details conflict?
- Have any family members been missed?
- Have extra people who don't belong to this family been added?

Ancestor Vital Events Worksheet

Name:	PID Number:
Birth Date:	Source:
Birthplace:	Source:
Death Date:	Source:
Death Place:	Source:
Burial Place:	Source:
Spouse:	PID Number:
Birth Date:	Source:
Birthplace:	Source:
Death Date:	Source:
Death Place:	Source:
Burial Place:	Source:
Birth Date:	Source:
Children	
1.	PID Number:
2.	PID Number:
3.	PID Number:
4.	PID Number:
5.	PID Number:
6.	PID Number:
7.	PID Number:
8.	PID Number:
9.	PID Number:
10.	PID Number:
11.	PID Number:
12.	PID Number:
Notes:	

Directions: Complete one worksheet for every couple you wish to evaluate. If a person married more than one spouse, fill in a separate sheet for each couple. Make extra copies of this page as needed.

Evidence Analysis



When and how was the source created?

Was it created close to the time the event happened, or many years later?

Who provided the information for the source?

An eyewitness to the event? Someone who learned the information by hearing it from someone else?

Do the facts in the source directly or indirectly answer the research question?

After familiarizing yourself with the information on the person's profile page and in their sources, it is time to check for accuracy. This is where something called Evidence Analysis comes into play. Evidence analysis is the process by which we determine the reliability of the evidence. Looking at records with an analytical eye can help us form valid conclusions and resolve conflicts that may arise as we research. Evidence analysis begins by assessing the physical condition of each record and making note of such aspects as legibility. Is it possible to misinterpret what the record says because time or damage has affected its state?

In addition to the physical condition of the record, genealogists need to be able to answer three important questions:

1. When and how was the source created? Was it created close to the time the event happened, or many years later?
2. Who provided the information for the source? An eyewitness to the event? Someone who learned the information by hearing it from someone else?
3. Do the facts in the source directly or indirectly answer the research question?

As genealogists, we idealize original sources created close to the time of the event, with information provided by an eyewitness, that directly answers the research question. Of course, sometimes these types of sources don't exist, and we often utilize what is available to draw valid conclusions.

Map and Timeline

The screenshot shows the profile page for Cordella May Donaldson (13 April 1889 – 22 February 1936). The 'Time Line' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the profile information, there are navigation options: 'About', 'Details', 'Sources (12)', 'Collaborate (0)', 'Memories (0)', 'Time Line', and 'Ordinances'. The 'Time Line' section is active, displaying a vertical timeline of events from 1889 to 1913. Each event includes a date, age, and location, along with a small icon representing the event type (e.g., birth, residence, birth of child). A 'Map' button is also highlighted with a red box, indicating that the timeline events can be viewed on a map. The map shows the location of Columbus, Ohio, with various surrounding towns and roads.

Cordella May Donaldson
13 April 1889 – 22 February 1936 • KLS3-K35

VIEW TREE VIEW RELATIONSHIP FOLLOW

About Details Sources (12) Collaborate (0) Memories (0) **Time Line** Ordinances

Time Line Map SHOW

- 1889 • Birth • Age 0**
13 April 1889
Falls Township, Hocking, Ohio, United States
- 1900 • Residence • Age 10**
1900
Falls Township, Hocking, Ohio, United States
- 1910 • Birth of Child • Age 20**
Willo V Barron
1910
- 1910 • Residence • Age 20**
1910
Nelsonville, York Township, Athens, Ohio, United States
- 1913 • Birth of Child • Age 23**
Marvin Eugene Barrow
1913
Ohio, United States

Utilizing a timeline for each ancestor might help you spot missing information more easily. A timeline is automatically generated for each person on FamilySearch and can be accessed by clicking **Time Line** on their profile page menu. This timeline is created from details and sources that have been added to that person's profile and again, this might be useful for simple evaluation. If your ancestor's life events are more complicated, you can use the worksheet on the next page to create your own timeline.

Toggling on the **Map** button will help you see your ancestor's life events on a map. You can look for inconsistencies on both the map and the timeline.

Once you have determined where your ancestor lived, it will be helpful to learn a little bit about those locations. When was the county organized? When did the government start keeping vital records? What are the neighboring counties? You can visit the FamilySearch Research Wiki to find the answers to these questions.

Map Worksheet

Event	Place	Record Start Dates	County Formation and Parent County
Birth			
Marriage			
Death			
Births of Children:			
Other Events:			

Additional Locality Information:

Directions: Use the *FamilySearch* Research Wiki to learn a little bit about the localities where your ancestor lived. Make extra copies of this page as needed.

What if There are No Sources?

Analyze Record Hints

Broad Database Searches

Home Sources

FamilySearch Messaging System

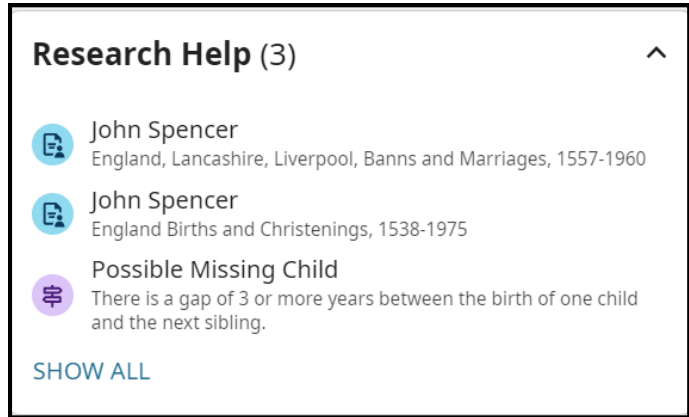
Focus on Specific Record Collections

When there are no sources or memories attached to your ancestor, you will need to do some work to find documentary evidence to validate the information that has been added to the *FamilySearch* tree.

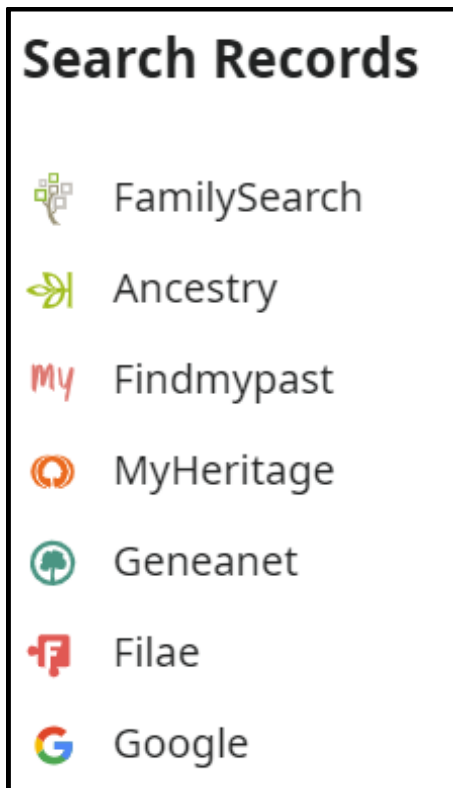
There are several different ways to go about this. Start with the easiest records (what can be thought of as **Instant Records**) first, then move on to other options if you don't find what you need.

“Instant” Records

The first step is to analyze any record hints. These hints show up in the Research Help box on your ancestor’s profile page. FamilySearch’s algorithms are constantly working to match indexed records in their database with information about your ancestor and suggest records that might belong to



your ancestor. Click on each record, then Review and Attach to compare information on the tree with the information for your ancestor. Ensure that names, dates, and places are a reasonable match before attaching the record.



After reviewing all record hints, you can next use the Search Records Tool on any ancestor’s profile page to perform a broad search of each of the available databases. There are seven search possibilities here. FamilySearch and Google are free resources. The other sites are subscription websites. All can be accessed for free at FamilySearch family history centers around the world if you don’t have a subscription. When you click on one of these options, FamilySearch will auto-populate a broad search of each the website for you. You can then review the search results and analyze each suggested record to determine whether it belongs to your ancestor.

Look for Additional Records

If you get to this point and you still haven't found records to verify your ancestor's life events and relationships, you will need to take a deeper dive to find the documentation you seek. This is step **L** in our family acronym. The first thing to do is to look for what are known as "Home Sources."

Home Sources are records, photographs, books, family bibles, etc. that are found in the homes of your ancestor's descendants. Ask close family members what they have and if they will share/upload. Consider contacting the person who added the information to FamilySearch to find out where they got the information.

People to Contact About Home Sources

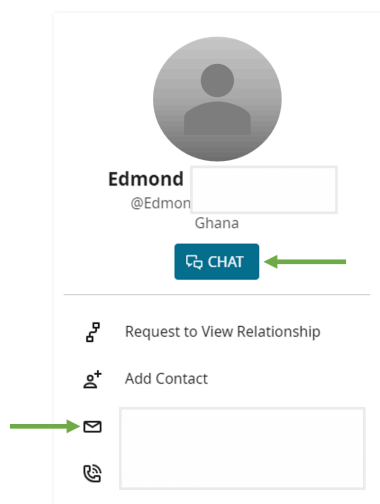
Ancestor and Event	Family Member who Might Have Documentation	Who added the information to FamilySearch?	Contacted	Received

Directions: Make a list of life events for which you have no documentation and think about who might have home sources for these ancestors. Reach out and ask if they will share. Make extra copies of this page as needed.

FamilySearch Messaging

Change	Value	Date	
Source Attached	Source Title Della M Donaldson in entry for June Athene Sweeney, "United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007" Added: Sex Name	October 25th, 2023	CURRENT
Name Changed	Name Cordella May Donaldson Reason: The family name is spelled Donaldson on all records but the birth record for Cordella.	August 14th, 2023 A Alice Sanders Childs	CURRENT
Source Attached	Source Title Curdella M Donaldson Barrow, "Find A Grave Index" Added: Burial Name Death Birth Reason: The name and birth date for Cordella match known information. Her surname was ... MORE	August 14th, 2023 A Alice Sanders Childs	CURRENT
Burial Added	Burial 1936 Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, United States of America Reason: The name and birth date for Cordella match known information. Her surname was ... MORE	August 14th, 2023 A Alice Sanders Childs	CURRENT
Death Changed	Death 22 Feb 1936 Reason: The name and birth date for Cordella match known information. Her surname was ... MORE	August 14th, 2023 A Alice Sanders Childs	CURRENT

Utilize the FamilySearch messaging system to contact people who have added the information. Perhaps the person who added the details to your ancestor's profile is in possession of birth, marriage, and death certificates, a family bible, or other helpful sources. To do this, scroll down on your ancestor's profile page until you see the Latest Changes box at the right. Click on Show All to view the entire change history.




Scroll down until you can see where someone added the details for your ancestor. At the right, it shows who added those dates. Perhaps they are in possession of a record that would document the dates. I can chat with the user by clicking their name. This box appears, showing my relationships to the user and giving me the option the send a message via chat or email.

Focus on Specific Record Collections

Vital Records	Cemetery	Court
Newspapers	Church	Military
Obituaries	Probate	Land
Census	Tax	Directories

Once you have reached out to family members and other FamilySearch users, if you still need documentation for your ancestor's life events, you can start to focus on specific record collections. There are many different types of records--these are just a few. Depending on the location, different record types will be available for different time periods.



QUICK TIPS

Finding Records for Your Ancestors

Look in the right place:

- Boundary Changes
- Jurisdictions

What is available for the time period?

Use the FamilySearch Research Wiki

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch Research Wiki homepage. The navigation bar includes 'Family Tree', 'Search', 'Memories', 'Get Involved', 'Activities', and 'Temple'. A dropdown menu is open under 'Search', listing 'Records', 'Images', 'Family Tree', 'Genealogies', 'Catalog', 'Books', and 'Research Wiki'. A red arrow points from the 'Research Wiki' option in the dropdown to the 'Research Wiki' link in the left sidebar. Another red arrow points from the 'Research Wiki' link in the sidebar to the 'Research Wiki' link in the dropdown. The main content area features the title 'FamilySearch Research Wiki' and 'A Genealogy Resource Guide' with '101,236 articles'. Below this is a search bar with 'Ohio' entered and a search button. A world map is displayed with colored regions: North America (orange), South America (purple), Europe (blue), Africa (red), Asia (green), and Australia/Oceania (grey). A search results dropdown for 'Ohio' lists various genealogy resources like 'Ohio, United States Genealogy', 'Ohio and Erie Canal', 'Ohio River', etc. A 'Jump-start your research' box on the right offers 'Guided Research'.

We need to be sure we are looking in the right place and time for records for our ancestors. Things like boundary changes will affect where the records are held for your ancestor. Different entities also created records. In some places, the church was told by the government to keep records, so church records are what you will be looking for. And, different types of records were created at different times in history.

Check National, State, and County “Genealogy” Pages

Hocking County, Ohio Genealogy

United States → Ohio → Hocking County

Guide to Hocking County, Ohio ancestry, genealogy and family history, birth records, marriage records, death records, census records, and military records.

Contents

- County Information
 - Description
 - County Courthouse
 - Hocking County, Ohio Record Dates
 - Record Loss
 - Boundary Changes
 - Populated Places
 - History Timeline
- Resources
 - Bible Records
 - Biographies
 - Business, Commerce, and Occupations
 - Cemeteries
 - Census Records
 - Church Records
 - Court Records
 - Directories
 - Emigration and Immigration
 - Ethnic, Political, and Religious Groups
 - Funeral Homes
 - Genealogies
 - Guardianship
 - Land and Property Records
 - Local Histories
 - Maps and Gazetteers
 - Migration
 - Military Records
 - Naturalization and

County Information

Description

Hocking County was named from the Hocking River; the name origin is disputed but is said to be a Delaware Indian word meaning "bottle river". The county is located in the south-central area of the state.^[1]

County Courthouse

Hocking County Courthouse
1 East Main St
Logan, OH 43138-1207
Phone: 740-385-2616
Hocking County Courthouse?

Probate Judge has birth, marriage and probate records;
County Health Depart has death records;
Clerk Court has divorce and court records from 1873;
County Recorder has land records^[4]

Hocking County, Ohio Record Dates

Information for this chart was taken from various sources, often containing conflicting dates. This information should be taken as a guide and should be verified by contacting the county and/or the state government agency.

Birth*	Marriage	Death*	Court	Land	Probate	Census
1867	1818	1867	1818	1818	1819	1820

Statewide registration for births and deaths started in 1908. General compliance year is unknown.

Record Loss

County Facts

County seat: Logan

Organized: March 1, 1818^[1]

Parent County(s): Athens, Ross, Fairfield^[2]

Neighboring Counties

Pickaway • Ross • Vinton • Athens • Perry • Fairfield
See County Maps

Organized: 1818

Parent Counties:
Athens, Ross, Fairfield

Neighboring Counties:
Pickaway, Ross, Vinton, Athens, Perry, Fairfield

Birth	Marriage	Death	Court	Land	Probate	Census
1867	1818	1867	1818	1818	1819	1820

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The page for the locality you are researching in will give you some great clues. In the box on the right, you can see quick facts about Hocking County, Ohio, including when it was created, what the parent counties were, and what the neighboring counties are. Neighboring counties are important, because county borders were just lines on a map. If your ancestor lived close to the border, perhaps some of their events were recorded in the neighboring county. The box at the bottom is also very helpful. It will tell us when major records started being created in the locality we are researching.

Record Finder

Record Finder Table for Ohio [\[edit | edit source \]](#)

The following Record Finder table assists researchers in determining record types that may list the information they are looking for.

Order of Records [\[edit | edit source \]](#)

The typically most reliable sources are listed at the top of the list. However, depending on the time period of the record and location, multiple records in the list may need to be searched to achieve the objective. Alternative records are listed as well in case traditional records do not provide the desired information.

List of Topics [\[edit | edit source \]](#)

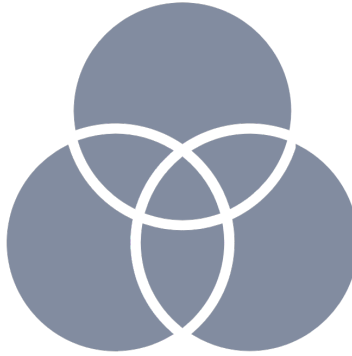
This Record Finder table links to the Ohio topic Wiki pages, containing databases and other information about accessing the records.

Vital Events [\[edit | edit source \]](#)

Searching for:	Best Records to Search:	Alternative Records:
Birth date and place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vital RecordsChurch RecordsCemeteriesNewspapersObituaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bible RecordsCensus
Marriage place and date	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vital RecordsChurch RecordsCensusNewspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bible RecordsCemeteriesMilitary RecordsProbate RecordsNaturalization and Citizenship (after 1906)Land and Property
Death date, place, and burial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vital RecordsChurch RecordsObituariesCemeteriesNewspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Probate RecordsBible RecordsMilitary Records

Country and State Genealogy pages include what is called a “Record Finder.” Each Record Finder includes tables that show what types of records will help you when trying to answer specific research questions about your ancestors. If you are looking for records to document birth, marriage, and death information, look in the Vital Events section. Here you can see I have a box around a line in the table that tells what type of records you will want to look at when trying to find a marriage place and date. It tells us to look first at Vital Records, Church Records, Census Records, and Newspapers. Those will be the most likely records to hold answers. Each of these record types is hyperlinked. Clicking the link will take you to a list of available online records of that type for your chosen locality.

How Many Sources are Enough?



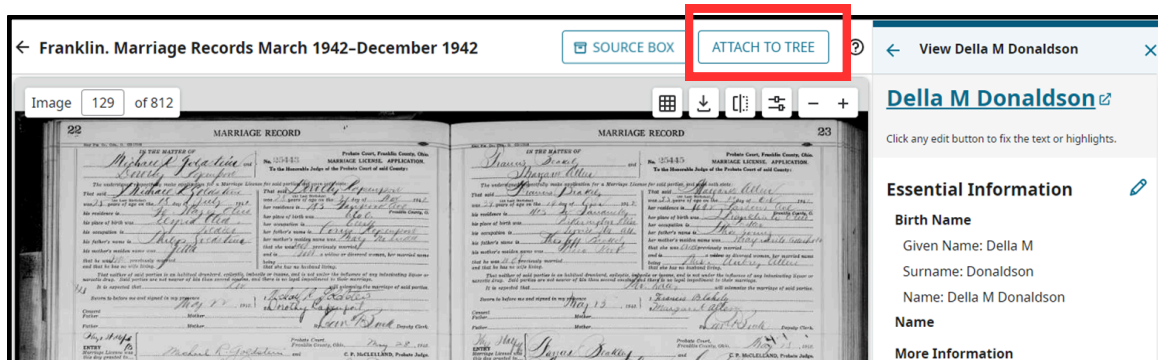
- No magic number.
- Correlate the evidence from multiple sources.
- Seek independent sources to verify each life event and relationship.



QUICK TIPS

Independent sources are sources in which the person who provided the information is different for each source.

Attaching Records to Your Ancestor's Profile



As you work to find documentary evidence that verifies your ancestor's life events and relationships, don't forget to capture that information on your ancestor's FamilySearch profile. Doing this will help others verify the accuracy of the information. It will also help prevent unwanted changes by other FamilySearch users as they work on your shared branches in the FamilySearch tree.



Taking the time to verify and document your ancestor's details and relationships fully is the best way to prevent incorrect changes from being made.

Three Ways to Attach Records



- 1 Attaching sources found in FamilySearch's database is easy using FamilySearch's built-in tool called Source Linker.
- 2 To attach a source from any other website to your ancestor's FamilySearch profile, we will use Record Seek.
- 3 For anything else, FamilySearch provides a way to attach sources manually.

To watch a video presentation on each of these methods, visit <https://alicechilds.com/courses/> and Select "3 Easy Ways to Document Your Ancestor's Life at FamilySearch."

Source Linker

Attach Historical Records to Family Tree

Ohio Death Index, 1908-1932, 1938-1944, and 1958-2007
June Athene Sweeney | [VIEW RECORD](#)

Family Tree
Not your family? [FIND YOUR FAMILY.](#)

Parents on Record (2)	Parents from Family Tree (2)
Barron (Father) COMPARE	Grover C Barron (Father) 1886-1931 • 9HSC-58X DETAILS
Donaldson (Mother) COMPARE	Cordella May Donaldson (Mother) 1889-1936 • KLS3-K35 DETAILS

Person of Record and Spouse [CHANGE PERSON](#)

June Athene Sweeney
1917-1995

Name
June Athene Sweeney

Sex
Female

Birth
9 Jun 1917
Columbus, Fairfield, Ohio, United States

Death
27 Oct 1995
Fairfield, Ohio, United States

Education
10 [ADD +](#)

Marital Status
Widowed [ADD +](#)

Occupation
Sales workers, other commodities [ADD +](#)

Race
White [ADD +](#)

Residence
Ohio [ADD +](#)

Selected Person and Spouse [CHANGE PERSON](#)

June Athene Barron
1917-1995 • G7YB-42P [CLOSE](#)

Name - 4 Sources **Different** [EDIT](#)
June Athene Barron

Sex - 4 Sources
Female

Birth - 3 Sources **Different** [EDIT](#)
9 June 1917
Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, United States

Death - 1 Source
27 October 1995
Lancaster, Fairfield, Ohio, United States

Residence - 0 Sources
1920
Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, United States

Residence - 0 Sources
1930
Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, United States

4 Tags Automatically Added [SHOW ALL](#)

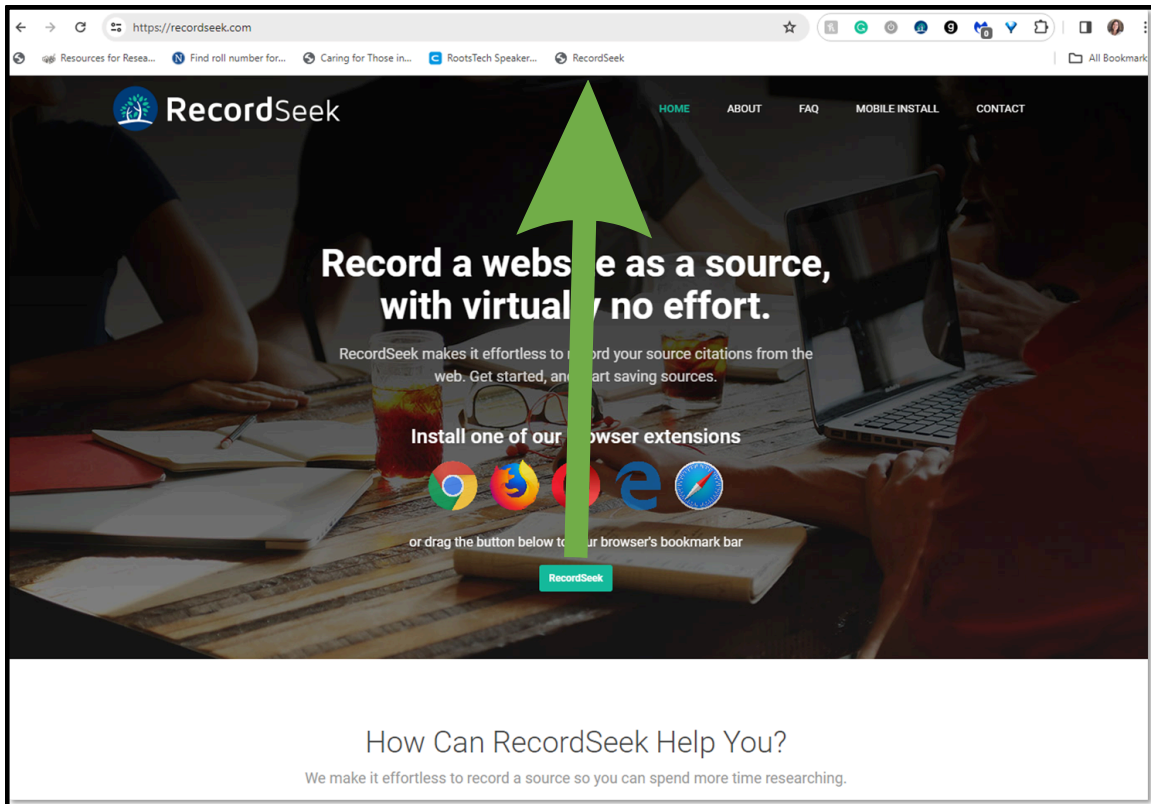
Reason to Attach Source

The record verifies June Athene Sweeney Barron's birth and death dates and the surnames of both parents. Names, dates, and places match. [•](#)

Add to Source Box [CANCEL](#) [NOT A MATCH](#) [ATTACH](#)

Source Linker is a tool that helps you attach a document found in FamilySearch to your ancestor. Once you find a document that you think is a match, you should see a button somewhere on the screen that says **Attach to Family Tree**. Click the button to bring up Source Linker, then compare information from the historical document on the left to information on the Family tree on the right to see if they match. Click the green + button to add new information from the document to your ancestor's details page. Add a reason why you feel the record is a match for your ancestor, then click **Attach**.

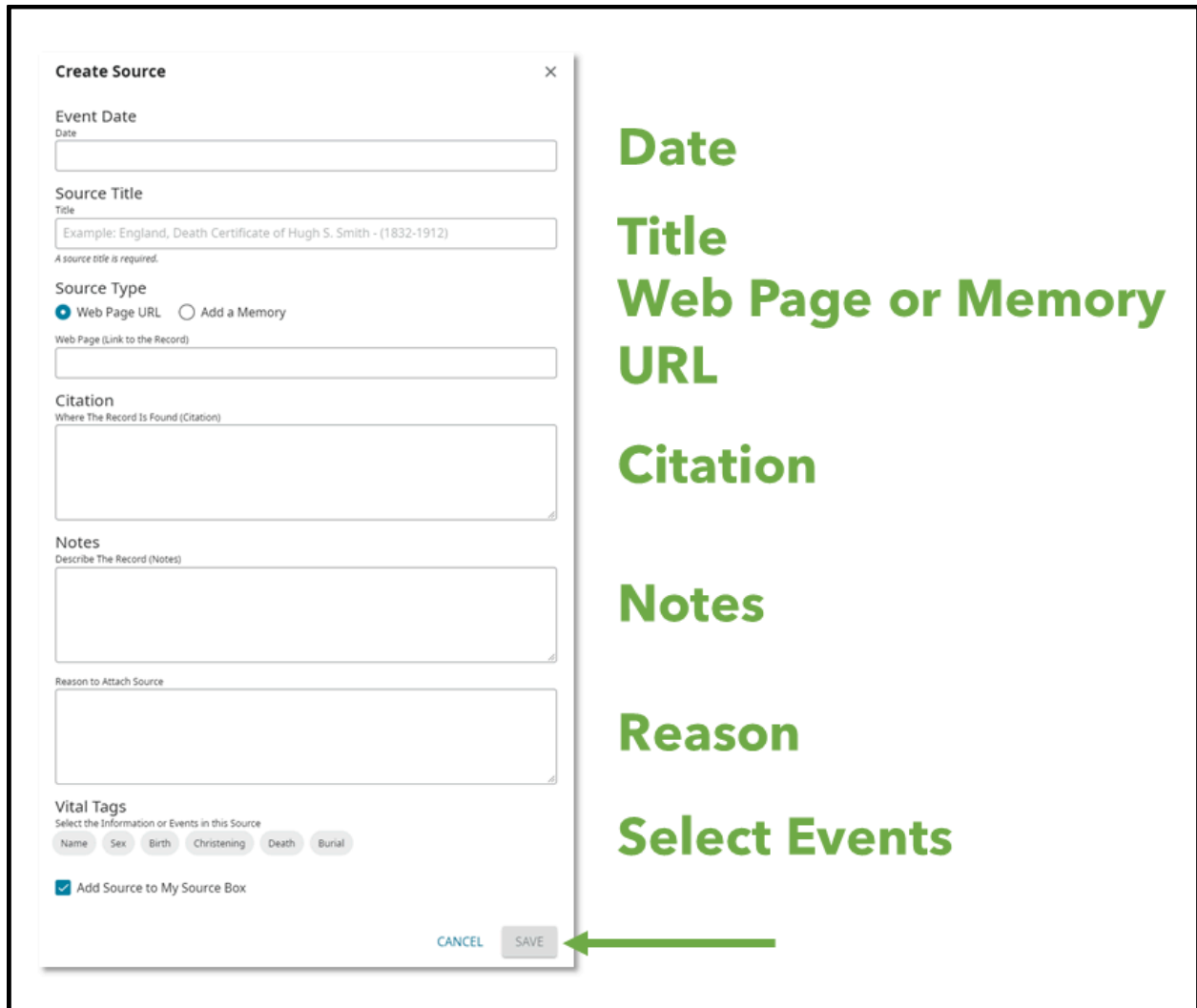
RecordSeek



RecordSeek makes it easy to attach records from other websites to your ancestors' *FamilySearch* profile. Follow three easy steps to use *RecordSeek*:

- 1 Go to recordseek.com and install the tool by dragging the green RecordSeek button to your bookmarks bar.
- 2 Go to the website where the record you want to attach is found. Highlight information from the record that you want to include on the source information page.
- 3 Click the RecordSeek bookmark to bring up the bookmark and follow the prompts in the RecordSeek window.

Add a Source Manually



The image shows a 'Create Source' form with the following fields and labels:

- Date**: Event Date
- Title**: Source Title
- Web Page or Memory**: Source Type (Web Page URL selected)
- URL**: Web Page (Link to the Record)
- Citation**: Citation
- Notes**: Notes
- Reason**: Reason to Attach Source
- Select Events**: Vital Tags (Name, Sex, Birth, Christening, Death, Burial)

At the bottom of the form are 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE' buttons. A green arrow points to the 'SAVE' button.

When you have records or other items that you want to add as a source to your ancestor's profile page, you can choose to add a source manually. Navigate to your ancestor's profile page, click the **Sources** tab at the top of the page, and select **Add Source**. A **Create Source** box will pop up. Enter in each required piece of information and click **Save**. You can add a URL to the record OR upload a photo or document as a source.

Preventing Incorrect Changes: Add an Alert Note

Add Note ×

Alert Note
Display an alert at the top of the page to encourage users to read this note before making changes.

Write a Title for Your Note

Please Read Before Making Changes

Write Your Note

The details and relationships of this person have been carefully analyzed and verified using original historical documents. Please take the time to study this documented information before making any changes.

2,792

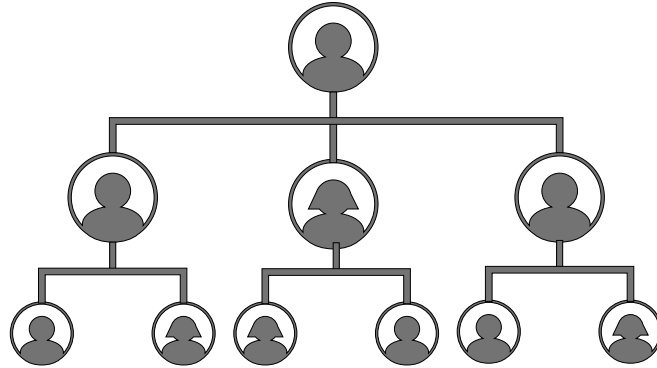
CANCEL SAVE

Last Changed: September 17, 2019 | Il Raah | Cowley, Big Horn, Wyoming, United States

You can add what is called an “alert note” that will appear at the top of your ancestor’s profile page to alert other *FamilySearch* users that important research has been done on this ancestor. To add an alert note, scroll down to the **Notes** box on the right-hand side of your ancestor’s profile page. Check the box to make the note an “Alert Note,” write a title, and add the note. Here is a template you can use for the note:

The details and relationships for this person have been carefully analyzed and verified using original historical documents. Please take the time to study this documented information before making any changes.

Create a Backup Plan



Personal Genealogy Software can be used to create your own personal copy of your tree. This is another way to guard against changes and lost information. Each one allows you to import your tree from FamilySearch and sync back and forth as you work.

Below are some popular choices for personal genealogy software. All have free versions that you can test before making a final decision.

Ancestral Quest

Family Tree Maker

Legacy Family Tree

RootsMagic

Always Practice Grace



"By judging others, we blind ourselves to our own [mistakes] and to the grace which others are just as entitled to as we are."
- Dietrich Bonhoeffer

As you work to verify your branch of the FamilySearch family tree, you may find that some of your ancestral lines are quite tangled. Please don't allow your frustration to get the best of you. Remember, the most effective way to prevent incorrect changes is to fully document your ancestor's life with historical records. If you find you need to reach out to another *FamilySearch* patron, do so with grace and kindness.

You Did It!

After working through the process to verify the life events and relationships for one ancestor, take the time to reflect and celebrate! This has been a lot of work, but it is time well spent.

How did it go?

What can I try as I research my next ancestor?

What questions do I have?

