### The Role of Evidence

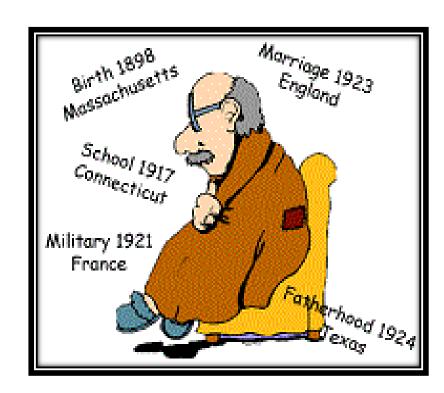


- Before starting research, it is essential to understand evidence.
- Evidence depends on what you want to prove, or your goal.
- Is your existing evidence an assertion or a fact?
- What is genealogy evidence?
- What is Proof? Three types of evidence leading to proof.
- FamilySearch Family Tree (FSFT) tools build proof.

### GOAL: To verify that a person is your relative

**PROBLEM:** Often information found in online pedigrees are assertions.

A genealogy assertion is defined as names, dates, locations, and relationships posted online or in print without sufficient evidence to prove that those names, dates, locations, and relationships are accurate.



### What is genealogy evidence?

- It is made up of **facts** (pieces of information) that prove an event in someone's life.
- When the person's name is coupled with the place and date of that event, a fact is formed.
- It is something presented as proof of an assertion so when all facts are studied, it proves the existence of someone.



- Basically, it is an educated guess. Unlike direct observation, an inference involves logical judgment on the bases of circumstantial evidence and prior conclusions. If you make an inference, you're reading between the lines or using limited data to arrive at a conclusion. If you continue down this inference path, you will eventually, hit a "brick wall" and your research will be stymied.
- NOTE: If you see the words "likely," "probably," "usually," "about," or "before," you are dealing with inferences.

### What is Inference?



## **Proof** is the <u>accumulation</u> of acceptable evidence --- <u>one fact is seldom enough</u>.

- Genealogists compile evidence from records, and they convince others of their findings by recording "proof statements."
- These statements answer the question "What did this record reveal or prove about this person."
- There are three categories of evidence.

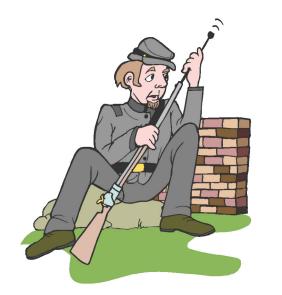
### **Direct Evidence**

- The strongest type of evidence is that which explicitly answers the question at hand.
- It provides direct proof of a fact posted about a person. It is called direct evidence.
- Example: A record kept by a cemetery sexton of all the burials in his cemetery, could be direct evidence of the burial of someone.



Indirect evidence—is not obvious. You combine it with other evidence to reach a conclusion.

**Example:** When you seek a birth date and find an age on a military enlistment, you need to find another record, like a tombstone, with the full date and place of birth. Problem is, a birth date on a tombstone is direct but still a secondary source because people often forget things over time. This means you need another source.



### Indirect Evidence



Negative evidence does not refer to not finding a source, but refers to the fact that the source cannot prove that the person in the record is your ancestor. There are many people with the same name, who are about the same age, who live in the same state, and maybe the same town.

### Negative Evidence

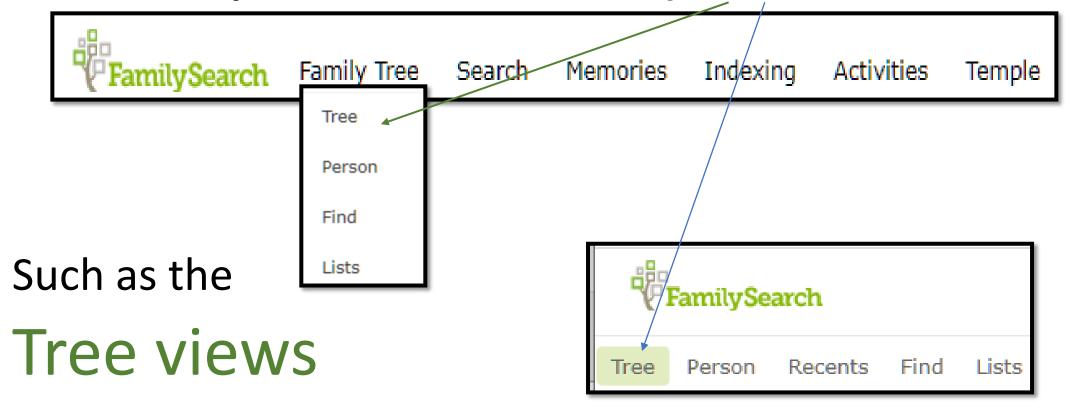


## Goal: Using the tools properly at FamilySearch Family Tree (FSFT) helps to build proof.

Since every "piece of information" has the potential to prove the existence of something, we need to become acquainted with how to manage evidence at FamilySearch Family Tree (FSFT). This is best done by constant application on individual persons to apply your new evaluative skills.

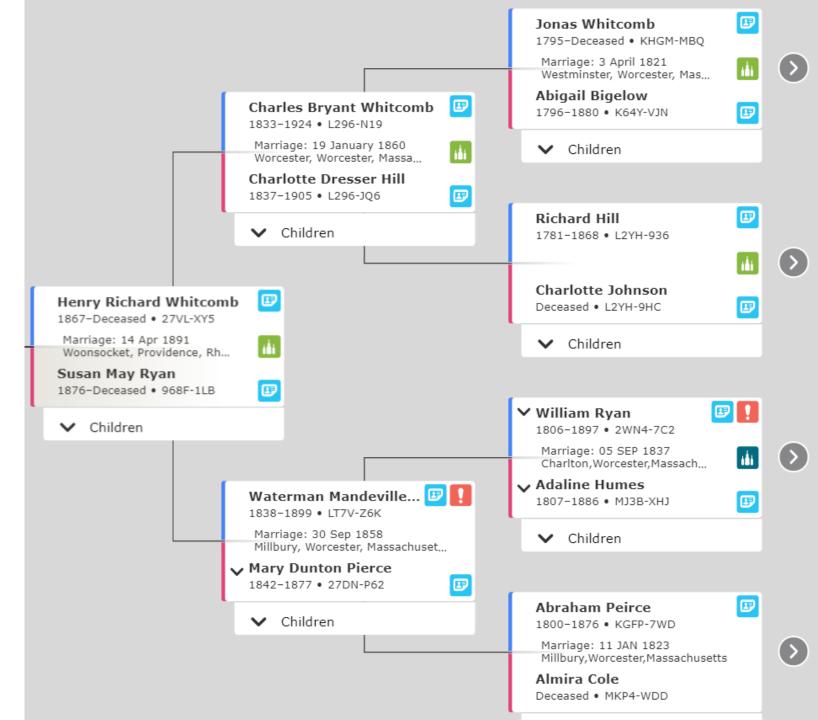


### Evidence can be found on various FamilySearch Family Tree Views



This is the Landscape View of Charles Bryant Whitcomb, who had a son Henry who married Susan Ryan. It illustrates their combined pedigrees.

This view shows 3 generations at a time. It contains icons such as this indicating a temple opportunity, or this is a source **Hint** (or evidence not linked to the individual as yet), or identifications.



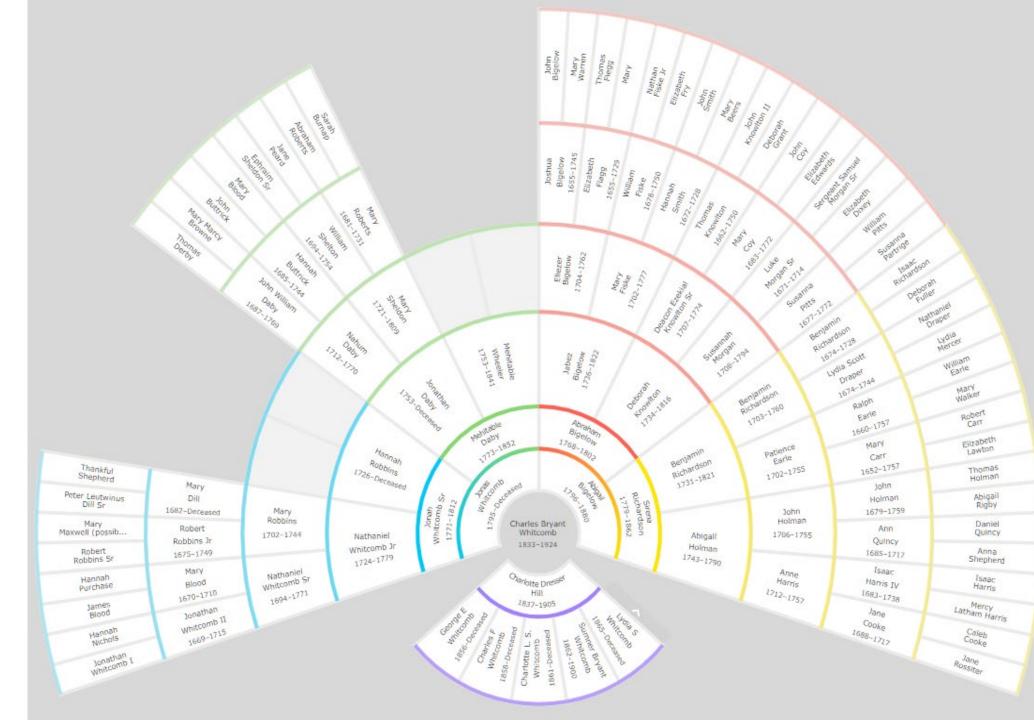
### This is the same person's Portrait View

Also shows icons with research clues.

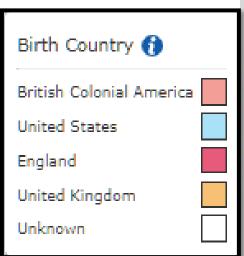


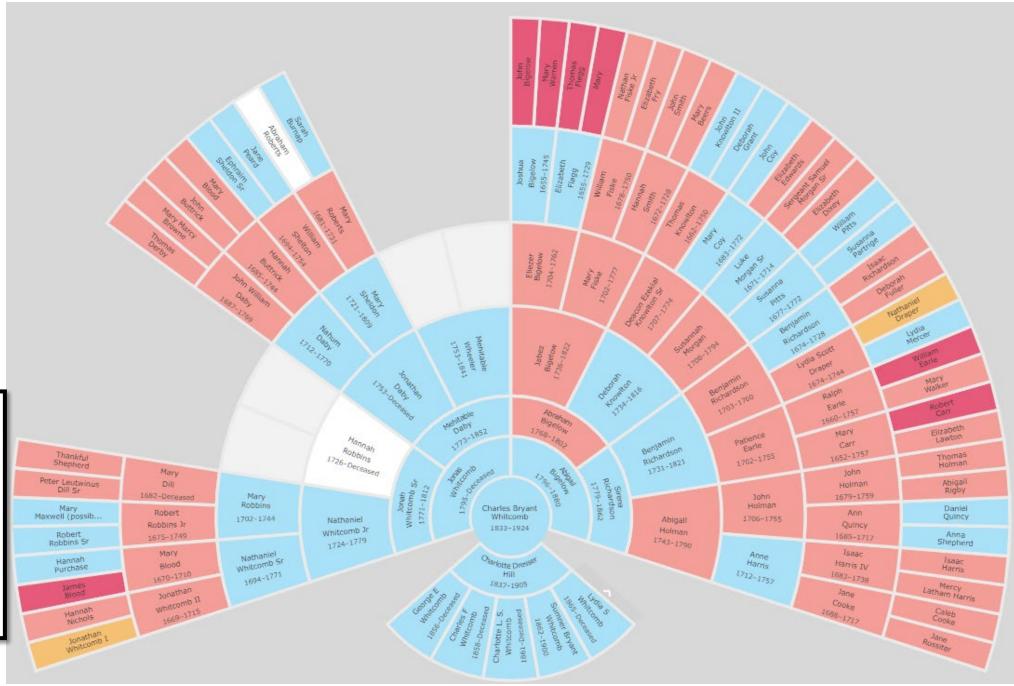
Starting with person in the center, this is a 7-generation Fan Chart in Family Lines mode. Where gray or blank spots are shown, is a research opportunity.

It is also viewed in five other modes:

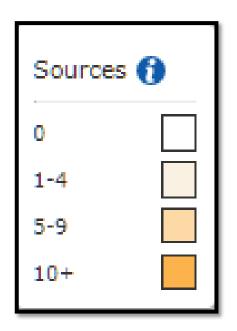


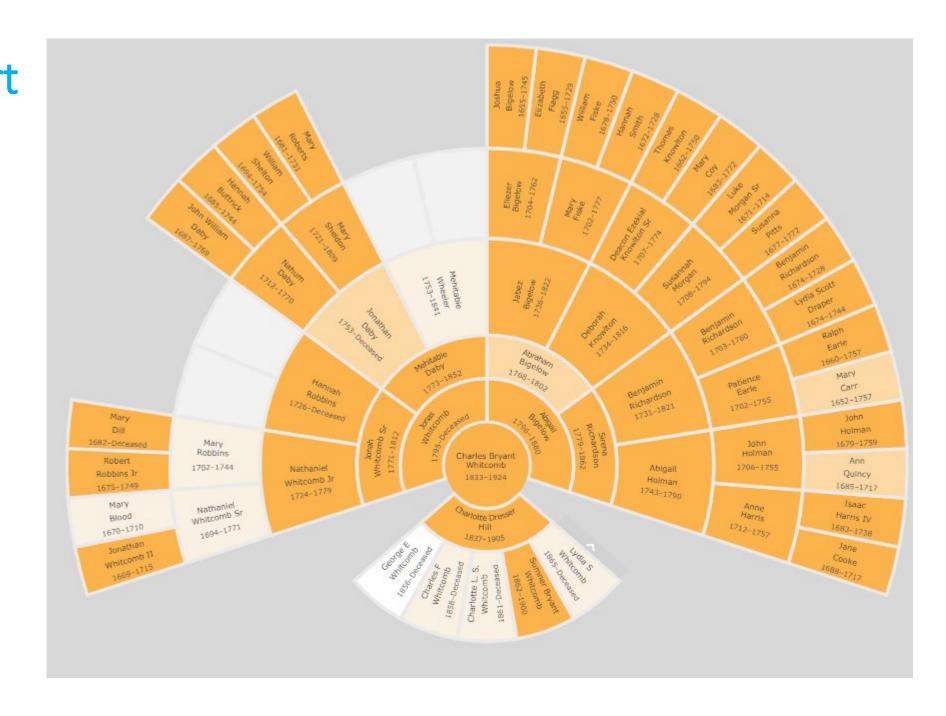
Same Fan
Chart in
birth
country
mode has
this key:



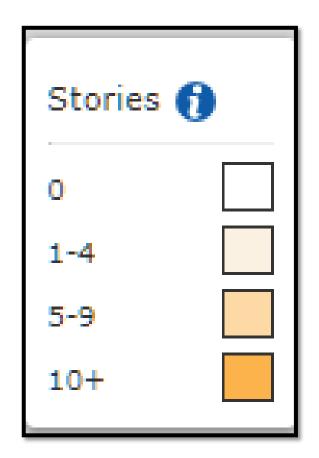


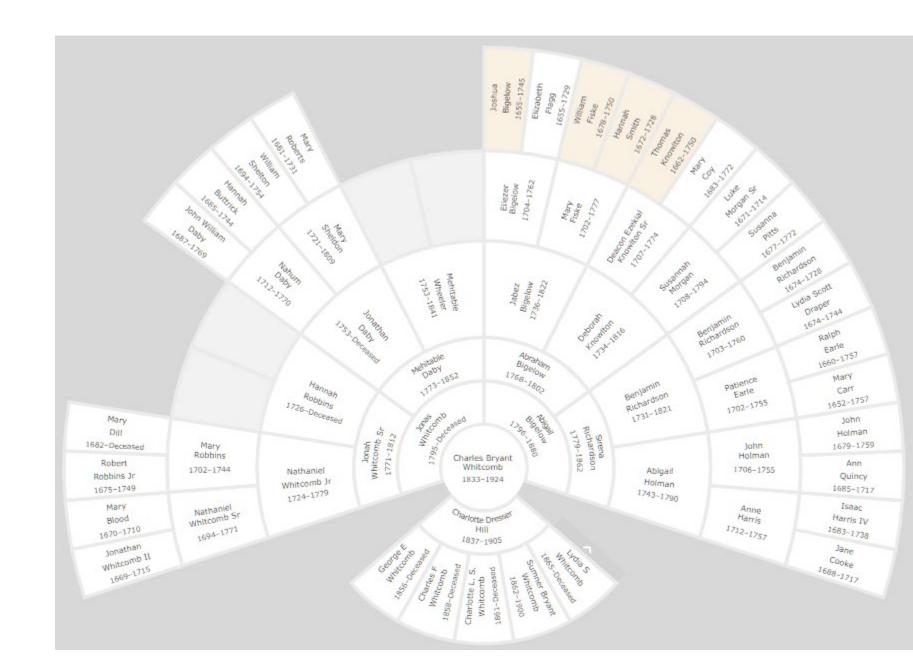
This is Fan Chart in Sources mode adjusted to 6 instead of 7 generations with this key:



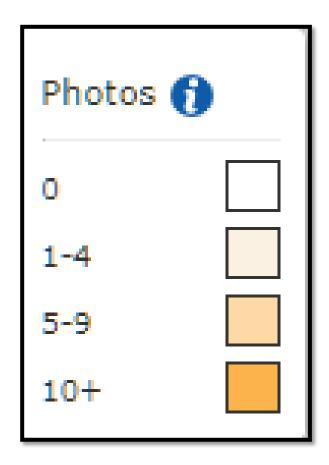


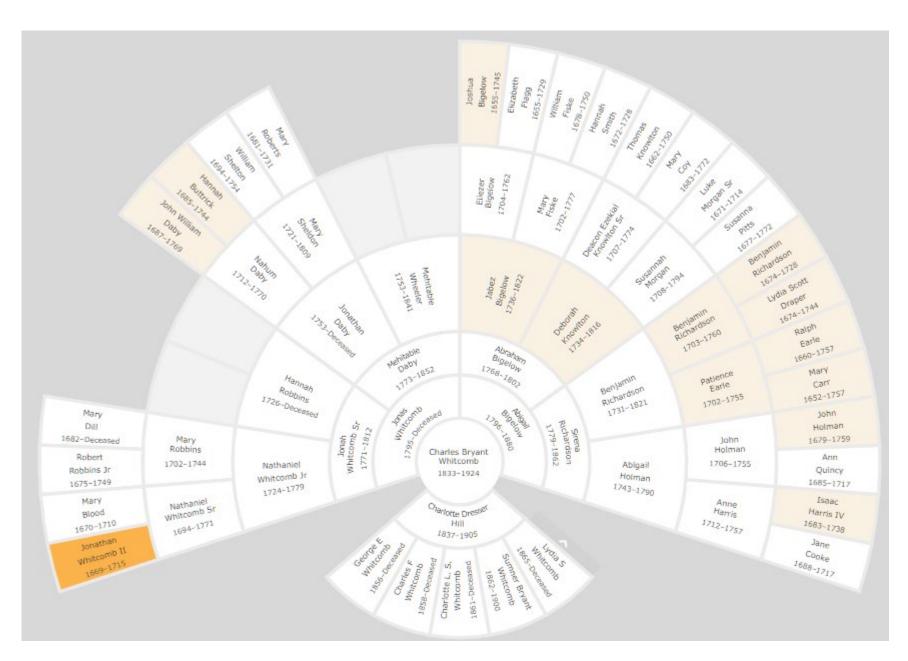
Same person, Fan Chart in *Stories* mode.



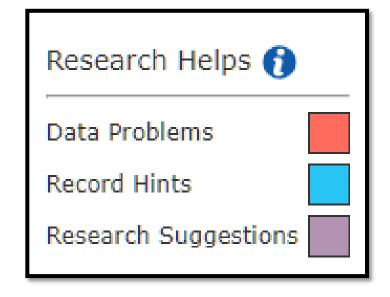


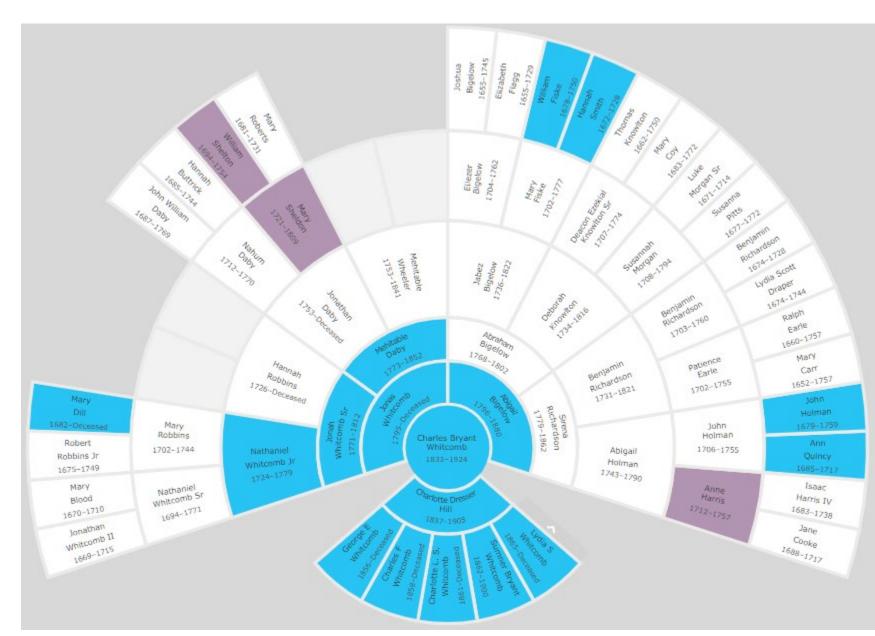
## Same person Fan Chart in Photos mode.



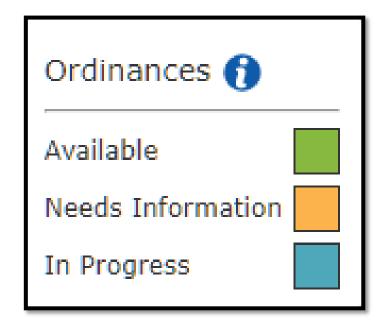


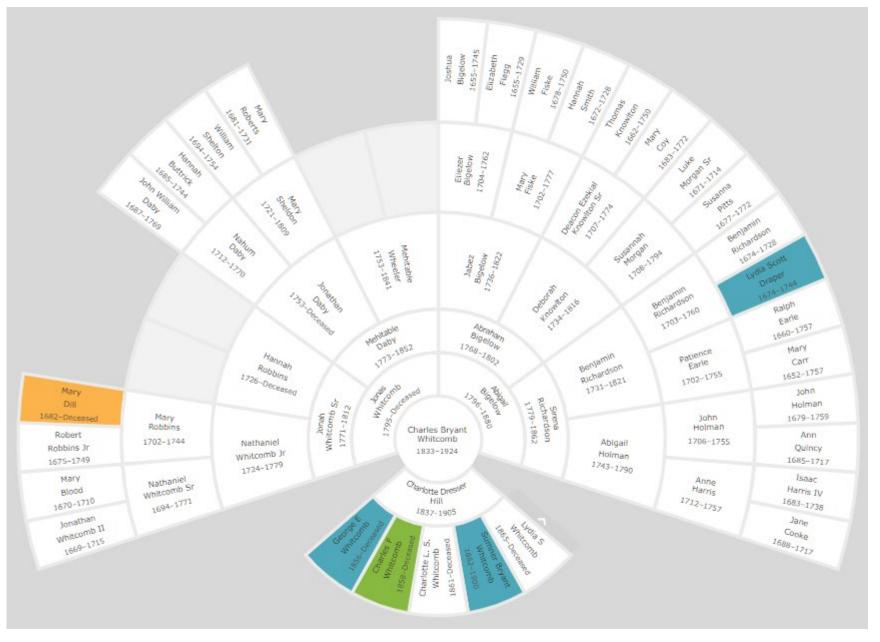
Same person, same Fan Chart in Research Helps mode.



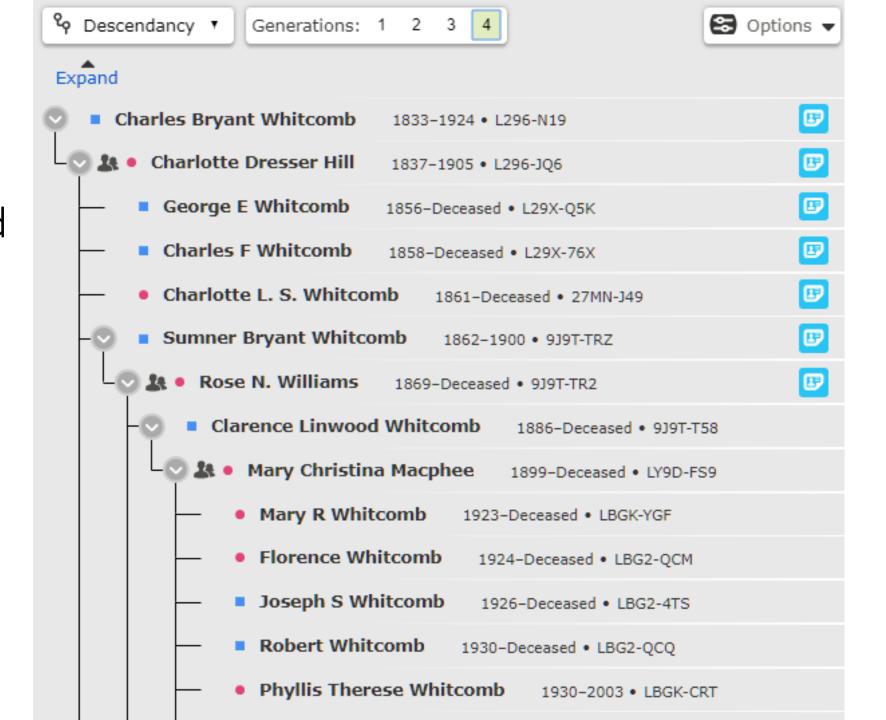


## Same person Fan Chart in Ordinances mode.

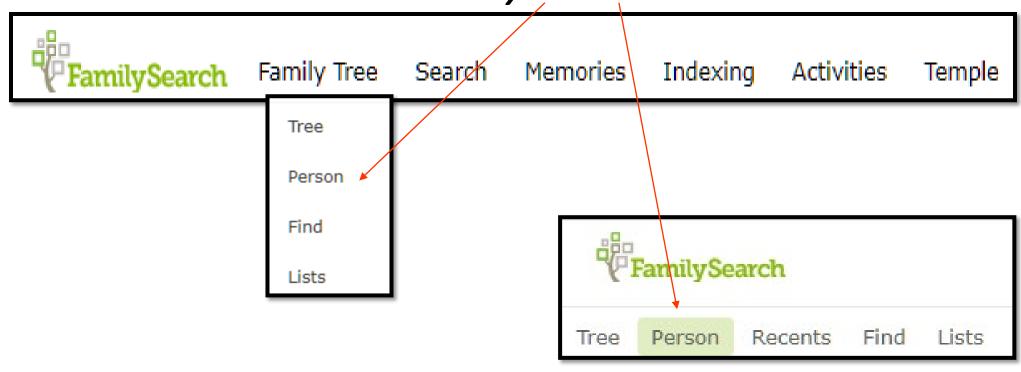




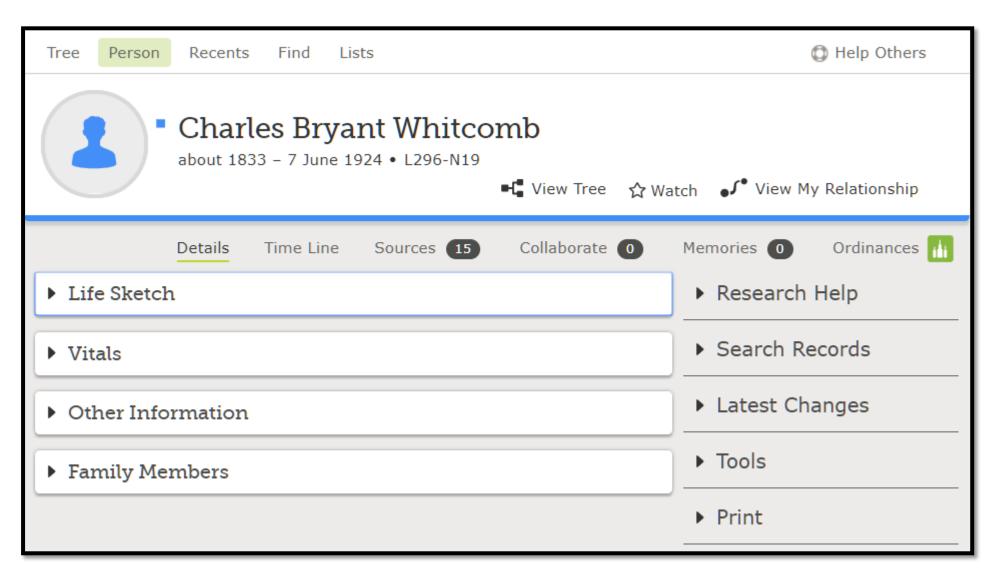
Same Person in **Descendancy** View shows one type of research icon called a **Hint**. Further down on the page data problems and research suggestions are found. Those with icons could be selected for a genealogy project.



## Evidence is also found on the PERSON page at FamilySearch Family Tree



## The Family is the of FamilySearch Family Tree. Every person who has ever lived is to have one Person Page.

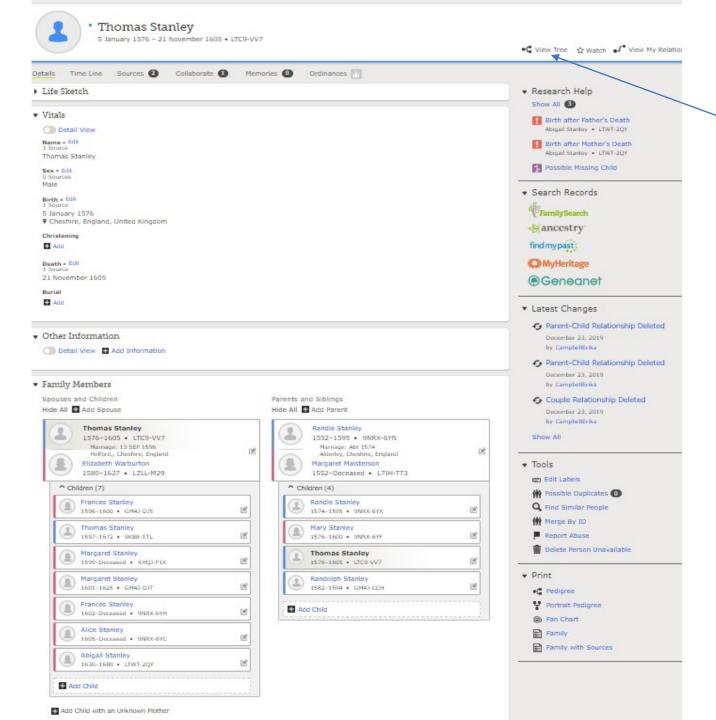


As shown here with its individual components in an "off" position, a PERSON PAGE is compact.

Arrow heads down turn on headers.

Depending on how many children are in your family, or how many marriages a person had, the PERSON PAGE can expand (next slide).

Here is a miniature image of a **PERSON** page expanded.





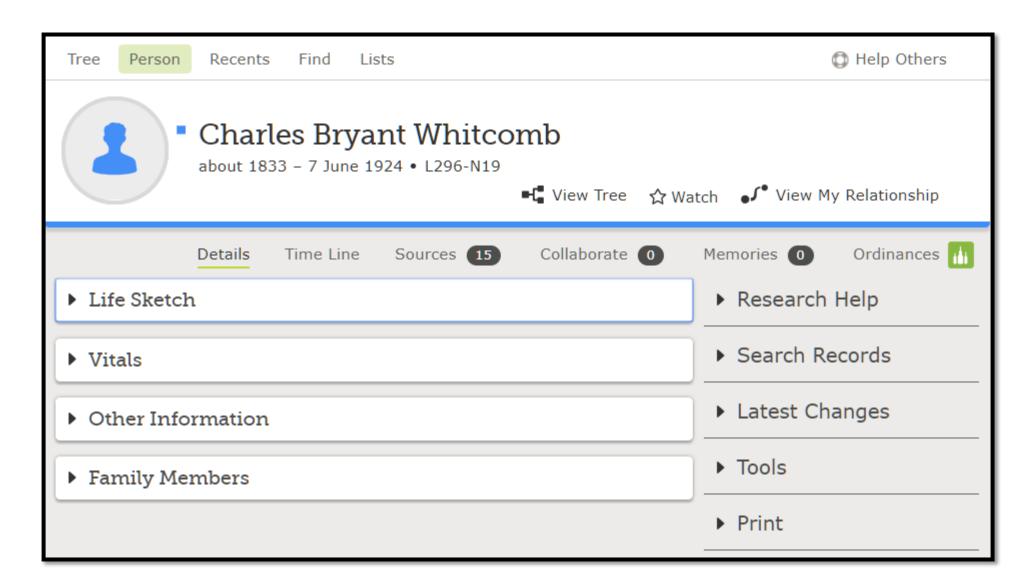
Click the above View Tree link to open the:

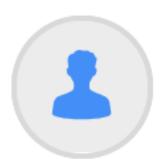
- Landscape
- Portrait

page.

- Fan Chart or
- Descendancy
  Views (covered previously),
  when you are on a Person

### Let's open this closed Person Page and identify everything we know about this person from this page.





Charles Bryant Whitcomb

about 1833 - 7 June 1924 • L296-N19

At the top you have his full name, his approximate birth year and complete death date. You also have his FSFT ID#.

► View Tree ☆ Watch • View My Relationship

From the top you can view the person's ancestors, or descendants, and view your relationship

Determine your relationship to the person



### Below the individual's name, is a tool bar. Click:



Time Line

Sources 15

Collaborate 0



Memories 0



Ordinances



Details to view Life Sketch, Vitals, Other Info and Family members.

Time Line to view vital events in order.

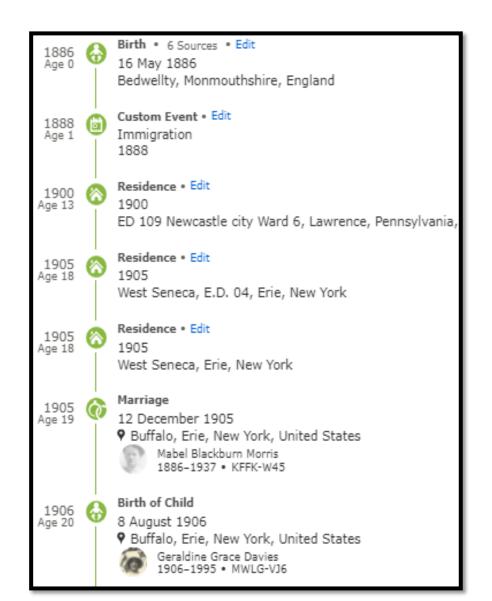
Sources to view sources entered so far.

Collaborate to communicate with relatives.

Memories to see images, auto files, or stories.

Ordinances to see status of ordinances.

### Sample of part of this man's Time Line



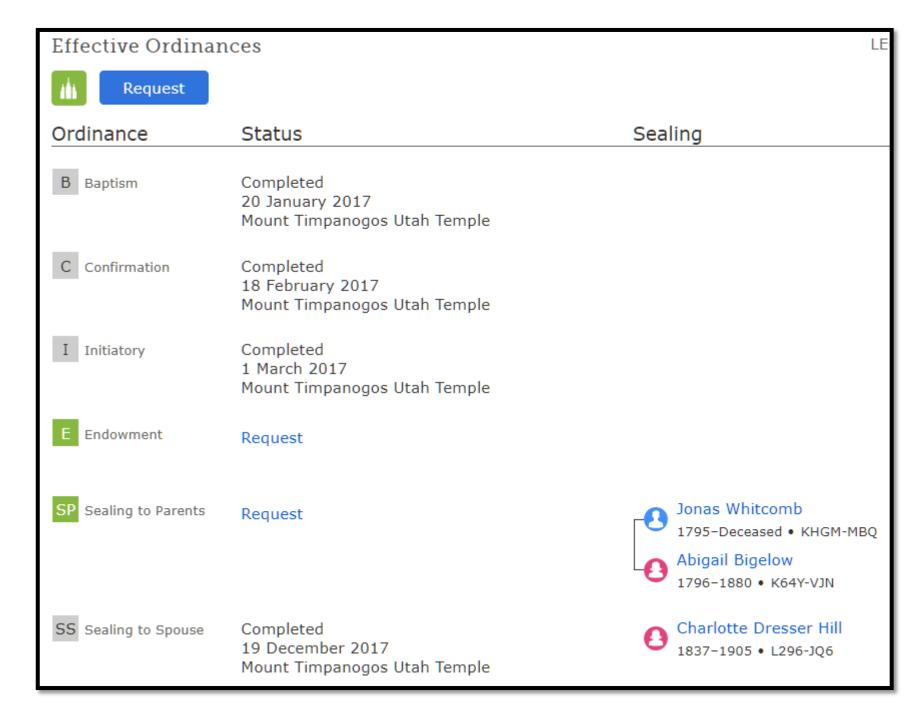


# Sample of 15 sources posted so far

#### Sources

- Open Details H Add Source T Attach from Source Box
- Programme Chas. B. Whitcomb in entry for Eugene Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Chas. in entry for Edward W. Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Deaths, 1841-1915"
- Charles B. Whitcomb in entry for Charlotte D. Hill Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Deaths, 1841-1915"
- \* Charles B. Ehitcomb in entry for Charlotte D. Hill Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Deaths, 1841-1915"
- Charles B Whitcomb in entry for Phebe Jane Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Charles B. in entry for Edgar A. Whitcomb and Edith J. Ruggles, "Massachusetts Marriages, 1841-1915"
- Charles B Whitcomb in entry for Sumner B Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Deaths, 1841-1915"
- \* Charles B Whitcomb in entry for Edgar A Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Charles B. in entry for Sumner B. Whitcomb and Rose N. Williams, "Massachusetts Marriages, 1841-1915"
- Charles B Whitcomb in entry for Edward W Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Charles Whitcomb in entry for Sumner Bryant Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Charles B. Whitcomb in entry for Charlotte L. S. Whitcomb, "Massachusetts Births, 1841-1915"
- Charles B Whitcomb in entry for Henry R Whitcomb and Susan M Ryan, "Rhode Island, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1630-1945"
- Programme Charles Whitcomb, "United States Census, 1900"
- Charles B. Whitsomb "Massachusetts Marriages, 1941-1015"

### Effective Ordinances Page



### When is research most effective?

- 1. Once all the Standardization of names, dates, and places has been completed.
- Once all the Abstracts have been made regarding sources for the family.
- 3. Once all the Duplicates have been merged together.
- Once all the Hints have been linked to the family you selected.
- 5. Once you have added any new children, or added their marriage and death dates in your selected *Affiliate* program.

#### Evidence is Proof.

- Evidence should not be a fancy word for "something that supports what I want to believe."
- We must show that a piece of information is relevant and must interpret what that specific information actually means.
- We also need to convince others that we have sufficient evidence to confirm that the person is part of our family.

### Test your new skills.

- TASK 1: Experiment with Family Tree by viewing different things on a family you know well such as a parent, aunts, uncles or cousins, or grandparents who have passed on. Everything else might not be open to you due to Right of Privacy laws.
- Click on "Activity Worksheet" on the bottom menu bar of this site.
- Click to open "NEW TEMPLE AND FAMILY HISTORY TOOLS AROUND YOU." Print or download the form and see if you work your way through the Activity Worksheet.