Genealogy Friends News

Schedule of Events

Haggard Library is closed so we are holding our meetings via Zoom

Mark your calendars now for the exciting Genealogy Friends events in 2020. Meetings will be held via Zoom until further notice from 10:15 to 12:00. Invites will be send out the week before the meeting.

This Month

September 19, 2020—**Zoom Meeting**—"Using Excel for Genealogical Research" by Sandra Crowley

Future Events:

October 17, 2020—**Zoom Meeting**—Rick Voight will talk to us about Vivid-Pix Restore Software to improve pictures and documents, transcribe documents and save tags and metadata for pictures and documents.

November 21, 2020—**Zoom Meeting**—"Technology Enabled Collaboration for Genealogists" by Tony Hanson.

December 19, 2020—**Zoom Meeting**—Show and Tell—You will be able to share your screen so we can see the exciting family discoveries you made this year. More info to come soon.

Index

Publications for Sale

The following are available from Genealogy Friends:

Public Land Survey Systems	$5
Plano Star Courier Index 1904-1910	$20
Plano Star Courier Index 1911-1917	$20
Cemeteries of Collin County, TX	$40
Collin County, TX Voter Registration Index 1867	$20
Place Names of Collin County, TX	$10
Railroads in Collin County, TX	$10

Genfriends Membership

Our membership year runs from October 1 to September 30. Individual memberships are $30 a year and family memberships are $50.

The money we raise is used to purchase materials for the Genealogy Section at Haggard Library.

Download the membership form on our website http://genealogyfriends.org/news/ send it in with payment to

Genealogy Friends of Plano Libraries, Inc

PO Box 860477

Plano, TX 75086-0477

Genealogy Education & News

The Great Irish Fair of New York celebrates Irish Heritage and will be virtual this year on September 19, 2020 at 3:00 pm https://irelandxo.com/ireland-xo/events/39th-great-irish-fair-new-york . This isn't technology genealogy but sounds like fun.

French Genealogy Fair The Fédération Française de Généalogie will host a **FREE**, week-long event (26 September – 3 October) to be held virtually, 24/7. Visit stalls, chat with professional and amateur genealogists, collect information, watch videos, attend presentations (live or download later), and more. The entire conference will be interactive but it is in French. http://genefede.eu/manifestations.html

US Mexican War Service Records—The Federation of Genealogy Societies partnered with the National Park Service and enlisted volunteers to create an index of soldiers who served in the Mexican War. The database is available on the Palo Alto Battfield National Historical Park website https://www.nps.gov/paal/learn/historyculture/search-usmexwar.htm#sort=score+desc&q=,+James&fq%5B%5D=Side%3A%22Mexican%22&

FamilyTree Webinars every month there are free webinars you can watch. https://familytreewebinars.com

Texas State Genealogy Society Conference, "Remembering Your Heritage" is scheduled for November 13-14 and will be held virtually. 10 Live and 22 virtual presentations. Registration will open in late August. https://www.txsgs.org/2020-conference/

Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy will be held in January 2021 virtually. https://slig.ugagenealogy.org/cpage.php?pt=524

RootsTech Connect, February 25-27, 2021 will be entirely virtual and free. Register now https://www.rootstech.org/rootstech-connect-2021-registration?lang=eng. There are also recorded sessions from prior conferences https://www.rootstech.org/video-archive?lang=eng

World War I Centennial Commission has webinars on their website about World War I, the new memorial and researching a soldier who served. https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery#webinar-videos

Source Citations
By Barbara Coakley

Citations are an important part of our family history research. Why should you cite your sources?

- Citations provide a map so you can find the record again if you need to refer to it or share it with a cousin.
- Citations give your work validity and credibility.
- Citations document your research so that others know what sources you used, where they are and how you used them to support your research conclusions.
- Citations give credit to others when you are using their work.

When we are evaluating the work of other researchers we look at their citations to determine if we can rely on their work and to locate sources that might help us with our research in the same location or for the same family line. Here are some reference works that will help with how to cite sources:

- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence Explained: History Sources from Artifacts ot Cyberspace 3rd Edition Revised*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2017. There is also a website https://www.evidenceexplained.com
- Jones, Thomas W. *Mastering Genealogical Proof.* Arlington, Virginia; National Genealogical Society, 2013
- "Cite Your Sources," *FamilySearch*, (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Cite_Your_Sources_%28Source_Footnotes%29 : accessed 13 September 2020).
- "Skillbuilding: Citing Your Sources," *BCG,* (https://bcgcertification.org/skillbuilding-citing-your-sources/ : accessed 13 September 2020).
- Croom, Emily Anne, "Genealogists' Guide to Documentation and Citing Sources," *Unpuzzling Your Past.* (http://www.capitalareagenealogy.org/documents/Guide_to_Documentation.pdf : accessed 13 September 2020).

Source citations should be linked to entries in online trees, entries in genealogy data base programs, documentation of research results and research reports. Any fact that is not common knowledge should have a footnote that contains the source citation. When you make a copy of a record or download it, write the citation on the paper copy or keep it with the image.

According to Thomas Jones in *Mastering Genealogical Proof,* there are five pieces of information that need to be in every citation:

- Who? - The "author, creator or informant." If it is the same as the publisher omit the who. The who is also omitted if the author is a county clerk or other official acting as part of their job.

- What? - Descriptive title of the source. Italicize published source titles. Use quotes for the title of an article or part of a published source. Record the title the way it appears on the source.

- When? - The date the source was published. A year for a book, the exact date for a newspaper, etc. If there is no date, estimate it if you can and if not use the word *undated*.

- Where in? The volume and page of a published source. For unpublished sources add the name of the collection along with the folio, page, or volume. If there are no page numbers use the word *unpaginated*. An image number is a good substitute for a page number if there are none for online images.

- Where is? Location details. For unpublished materials the name of the repository and it's location. Also include the record group, collection, etc. For online sources include the url and the date accessed. Published sources don't need this section if they are widely available.

Tract Books (continued)

Sequence of the Elements

Unpublished source
(Manuscript collections, family artifacts, etc.)
Who
What
When (creation date)
Where in
When (date event of interest occurred)
Where is

Published Source
(Books, Digital Images, Microfilm, etc.)
Who
What
Where is and When
Where in

Samples

Census Images on Ancestry

1880 U.S. census, Hampden County, Massachusetts, population schedule, Ward 7 Holyoke, Enumeration District 307, p 24 (stamped), dwelling 169, family 208, John Doe; digital image by subscription, *Ancestry* (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 9 September 2020); from National Archives microfilm T9, roll 535.

Online Edition of Book

Robert B. Matchette et al., *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States,* web edition, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *The National Archives* (https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records : accessed 9 September 2020), section 39.6.

Book

Jones, Thomas W. *Mastering Genealogical Proof.* Arlington, Virginia; National Genealogical Society, 2013 : 33-52.

Journal Article

Nancy Simons Peterson, "Guarded Pasts: The Lives and Offspring of Colonel Georege and Clara (Baldwin) Bomford, " *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 86 (December 1998): 288.

FHL Microfilm

American Medical Association, "Deceased American Physicians, 1864-197, Card File," data card for John S. Sennott, 680, Waterloo, Illinois; FHL microfilm 2,075,071.

Email Message

Randy McGuire, "Information on John S. Sennott," e-mail to author, 19 March 2001.

National Archives

Cash Entry James Sennott, no 6184, box 428, Land Entry Case Files Kaskaskia, Illinois Land Office, Records of Bureau of Land Management, Record Group (RG) 49; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Washington, D.C.

Citing sources isn't hard it just takes a little practice. Getting the punctuation right isn't as important as consistently capturing the critical information for each source. It get's easier as you do it. Make a list of citations for sources you typically use, then copy them and change the applicable information to save time and capture all the important details.

Test Pattern
Submitted by Barbara Brogdon

Texas Historical Commission
On Facebook

Fort Worth, "Where the Test (Pattern) Begins." Did you know that the very first television signal broadcast in Texas was at Fort Worth in September 1948?

Amon G. Carter, who operated the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and WBAP radio (founded in 1922), started WBAP-TV with manager Harold V. Hough. At the time, there was only one other television station between Los Angeles and St. Louis. The call letters WBAP stood for "We Bring A Program."

The first transmission was a test pattern sent out on September 15, 1948. Regular programming was scheduled to begin two weeks later, but was preempted for President Harry Truman's appearance and speech at the Texas & Pacific railroad station on his whistle stop re-election tour on September 27. The broadcast lasted nearly an hour.

The station brought many television firsts to the state, including the first live entertainment program during the official debut on September 29, 1948 (the Flying X Ranchboys), the first college football game three days later (Arkansas 27 TCU 14), the first cable network service in 1952, and the first color broadcast in 1954.

Today, WBAP-TV is still broadcasting as KXAS Channel 5.