

Mark Tucker mark@thinkgenealogy.com

10 Things Genealogy Software Should D0

Mark Tucker mark@thinkgenealogy.com

The Genealogy Software Community



- People who use genealogy software
 - Personal Family Historians
 - Professional Genealogists
 - Certified Genealogists
- People who create & sell genealogy software
 - Software Developers
 - Designers graphic, UI, IxD, UX, HCI
 - Business analyst, manager, CEO

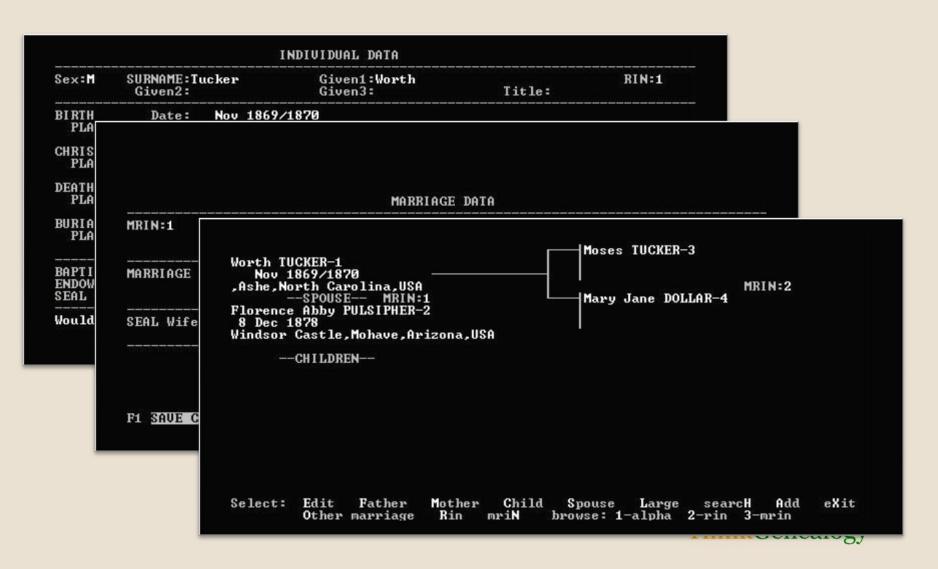
How do we learn to do Family History?



- Friend or Mentor
- Books
- Courses
- The software we use

Genealogy Software c. 1991





Source: Personal Ancestral File 2.2

10 Things

Wish List

Requirements

1. Genealogical Proof Standard



- The Board for Certification of Genealogists
- Available since 1997
- Not just for Certified Genealogists
- Helps us
 - Come as close to the truth as possible
 - Navigate the research process
 - Build a solid foundation for future research
 - Overcome brick walls
 - Arrive at conclusions we couldn't before
 - Gives credibility to our research
- Allows us to research, not re-search ThinkGenealogy

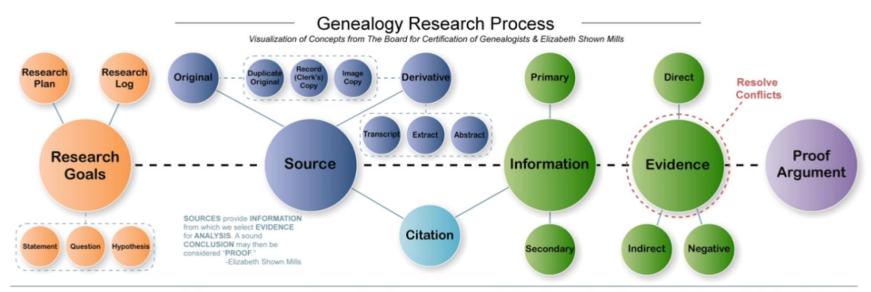
Steps of the GPS



- a reasonably exhaustive search;
- complete and accurate source citations;
- analysis and correlation of the collected information;
- · resolution of any conflicting evidence; and
- a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.

Genealogy Research Process Map





The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)

Define Research Goals

We identify our objectives:

- · statement to prove
- · question to answer · hypothesis to test
- A Research Plan

identifies where we will search. A Research Log keeps us focused on what we are trying to discover and tracks the progress of our investigation.

Search Reliable Sources

We conduct a reasonably exhaustive search in reliable sources for all information that is or may be pertinent to the identity, relationship, event, or situation in question.

As part of data collection we use: Images:

Photocopy, digital image, etc. Handwritten or typed copies: Transcript - full, exact copy Extract - partial, exact copy Abstract - condensed version with all important details

Source provenance is the tracking of each respresentation of a source back to the original.

Board for Certification of Genealogists. The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual. Orem, Utah: Ancestry Publishing, 2000. Mills, Elizabeth Shown. Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace. Baltimore: Genealogical

Mills, Elizabeth Shown, Evidence Analysis: A Research Process Map, Washington, DC: Board for Certification of Genealogists, 2006. Mills, Elizabeth Shown, Evidencel Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997

Each Source

We collect and include in our compilation a complete, accurate citation to the source or sources of each item of information we use.

The definitive guide is:

Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace by Elizabeth Shown Mills.

Citing sources gives credibility to our research, helps us have confidence in the research of others, and aids during analysis.

Direct - answers the research question by itself Indirect - relevant, but can't stand alone Negative - inference drawn from absence of information that should exist in a record but is missing

Analyze

Sources, Information & Evidence

We analyze and correlate the collected information to assess its quality as evidence.

Source - an artifact, document, book, person, etc. Original - first oral or recorded form Derivative - from that already written or spoken

Derivatives that might be treated as Originals: Duplicate Original - made at same time as original Image Copy - film, photo, digital copy of orginal Record (Clerk's) Copy - usually entered in a register

Information - data that makes up a source Primary - firsthand (participant, evewitness) Secondary - secondhand (non-participant)

Evidence - our interpretation of relevant information

Conflicts

We resolve any conflicts caused by items of evidence that contradict each other or are contrary to a proposed (hypothetical) solution to the

All conflicts must be resolved.

Although not always the case.

- . Original sources carry more weight than derivatives.
- · Primary information carries more weight than secondary.
- Indirect evidence can carry just as much or more weight than direct.

Even primary information from an original source can be wrong.

Conclude Written Proof

We arrive at a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.

In a proof argument you:

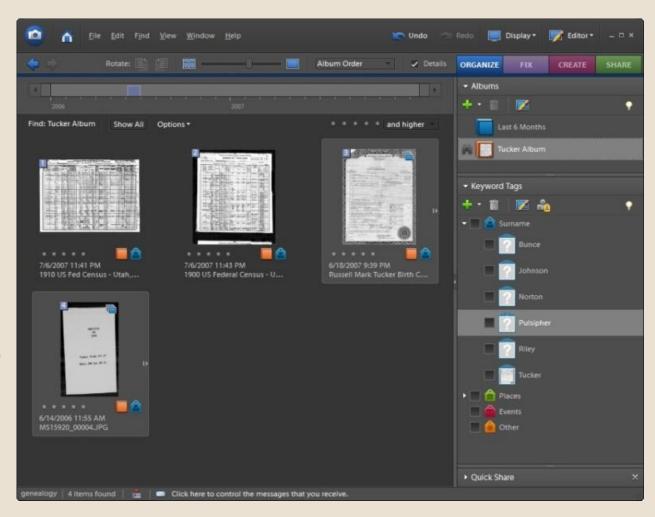
- . Explain the problem
- · Identify the known resources
- · Present the evidence with source citations and analysis
- · Discuss any conflicting
- · Summarize the main points and write your conclusion

There is no such thing as a final conclusion. New information can support, question, or disprove your current conclusion.

Copyright 2008, Mark Tucker www.ThinkGenealogy.com

2. Organize





Albums

Tags

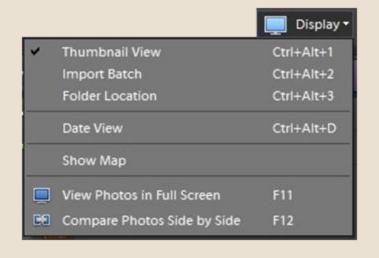
Stacks

ThinkGenealogy

Source: Photoshop Elements 6

Organizer Views & Timelines

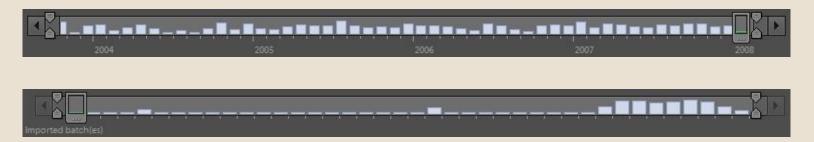




Group by

- Source Type
- •Surname
- Family

Source date on timeline



ThinkGenealogy

Source: Photoshop Elements 6

3. Transcribe



Highlight & Annotate





Source: FamilySearch Indexing, Footnote

4. Source Citation



- Vital, needs to be <u>easy</u>
- Works by Elizabeth Shown Mills
 - 1997 Evidence!
 - 2007 Evidence Explained
 - Considered by many as the "Bible" of source citation
- Feature of Legacy Family Tree, version 7

Online Source Citation



Source Information:

Census Place Family History Library Film NA Film Number Page Number Laurel, Ashe, North Carolina

1254952
T9-0952
607B
View original image

at Ancestry.com

FamilySearch

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Laurel, Ashe, North Carolina;

Roll: T9_952; Family History Film: 1254952; Page: 607.2000;

Enumeration District: 22; Image: 0218.

Ancestry

1880 U.S. census, Ashe County, North Carolina, population schedule, Laurel Township, p. 14B, dwelling 117, family 129, Moses Tucker; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 19 January 2008); citing Family History Library microfilm 1,254,952.

Following format in Evidence Explained

Citation Model



First (Full) Reference Note

CENSUS ID JURISDICTION SCHEDULE 1. 1850 U.S. census, Marion County, Iowa, population schedule, CIVIL DIVISION PAGE ID HOUSEHOLD ID PERSON(S) ... Lake Prairie, p. 290 (stamped), dwelling 151, family 156, Virgil W. and ... OF INTEREST or FORMAT WEBSITE TITLE **URL (DIGITAL LOCATION)** Wyatt B. Earp; digital image, Ancestry.com (http://www.ancestry.com: ac-... DATE CREDIT LINE (SOURCE OF THIS SOURCE) cessed 16 January 2006); citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 187.

ThinkGenealogy

Source: Evidence Explained

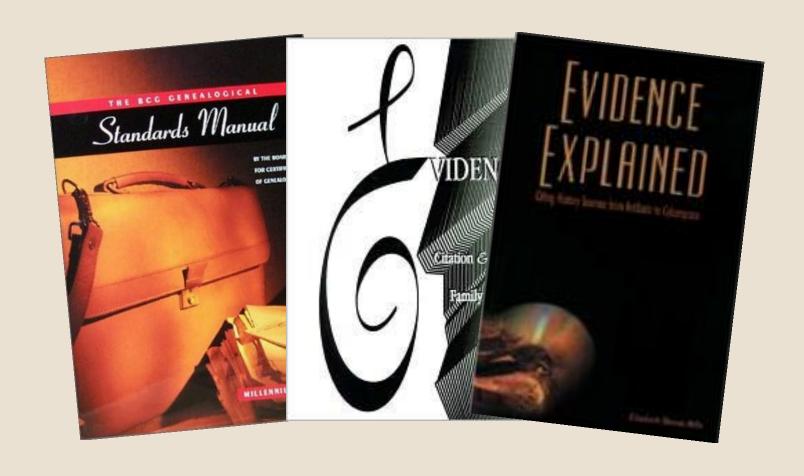
Citation XML



- Define Source Types and Fields
- Define Citation Style
 - Citation Style Language
- Zotero
- Download like Quicken or Money

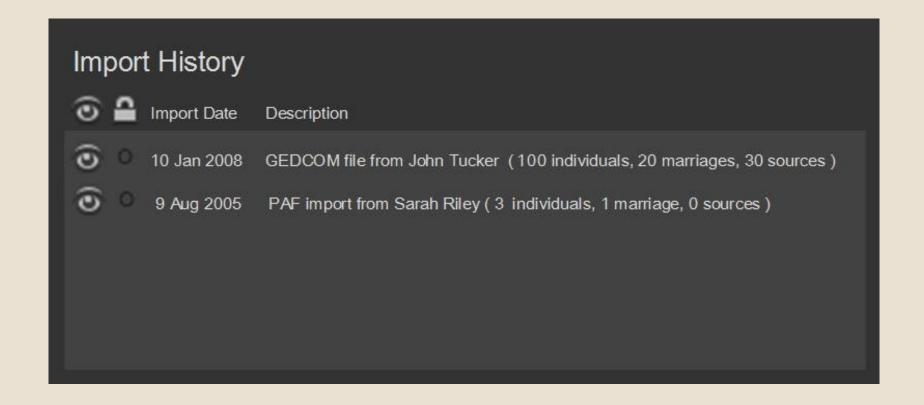
Requirements Specifications





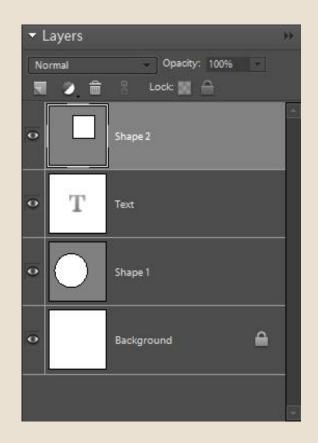
5. Stress-free Imports





6. Link and Layer





ThinkGenealogy

Source: Photoshop Elements 6

Source Layers



Family Group Sheet							
HUSBAND 'S FULL NAME		Louis Solastie Rachal					
	DATE		CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY			
BIRTH	c. May 1797 ¹ c.	1792²	Cane River ¹ Natchitoches Parish ²	Louisiana ¹²			
BAPTISM	18 Oct 1799 ¹						
MARRIAGE	— — 1817²		Natchitoches Parish²	La. ²			
DEATH	— Dec 1835 ³		Cane River³	La. ³			
SOURCES:							
⊙ 🖴							
O 1 Elizabeth Shown Mills, Natchitoches, 1729-1803: [Translated] Abstracts of the Catholic Church Records (New Orleans: Polyanthos. 1976), no 2923.							
© 0 2 Register 5, no. 1817: 10, St. François Church, Natchitoches [now Immaculate Conception].							
3 Succession 429 (1835), Louis Solastie Rachal, Clerk of Court 's Office, Natchitoches Parish Courthouse.							

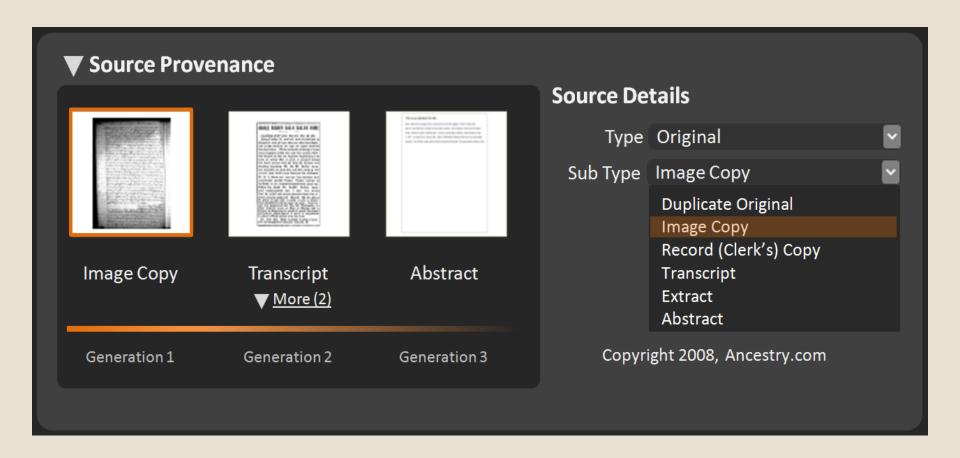
7. Source Provenance



Source	Generation	Туре	Sub Type
Census Taker	0	Original	
Transcript sent to federal census office	1	Derivative	Transcript
Microfilmed copy	2	Derivative	Image Copy
Digital image at Ancestry.com	3	Derivative	Image Copy
Printout of digital image	4	Derivative	Image Copy

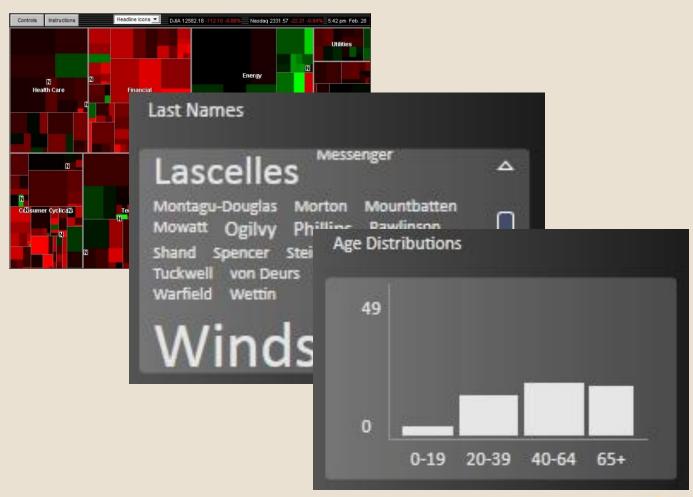
Source Provenance - Design





8. Visualize





ThinkGenealogy

Source: SmartMoney.com, Family.Show

9. Remember



- Research Goals
- Research Log
- Audit Trail per Person
- Web site visits
- Dashboard
- Quickly start again after 2 weeks or 2 years

10. Share



- Keep some information private
- Share some with a group
- Share some publically
- Share between desktop apps and online
- Share with genealogy social networking sites

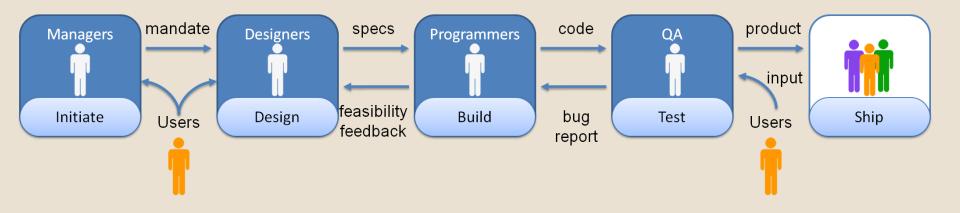
Format for Sharing



- Currently GEDCOM 5.5
 - Released in 1996
 - Limited support for media types
- Word Processing
 - txt > rtf > doc > docx
- Genealogy
 - ged > xml?

Design & Software Development





Source: About Face 3: The Essentials of Interaction Design by Alan Cooper, et. al., page 6.

Community Gathering Place



- We are part of the Genealogy Software Community
- Where do we meet?
- How do we make significant contributions?
- How do we invite?
- We can
 - Share ideas
 - Innovate
 - Design the genealogy software of tomorrow