Citations

A source is the record used in locating information. Sound genealogy research is built on a variety of sources.
· A citation is a notation that connects the source to your research and supports any conclusions made.
· A footnote is a reference system using numbers or special characters to alert the reader to a source citation at the bottom of the page.
· An endnote is simply a footnote placed at the end of the document. Many researchers prefer endnotes since they don't interfere with the readability and flow of a document.
· A bibliography is a listing of sources used but does not refer to specific passages and often lacks page numbers or other locators.

- Cite what you see and where you saw it (in a book, online, CD-ROM, etc.)
- Use (parentheses) for publisher information.
- "When in doubt, don't leave it out!"
- Use [brackets] for information you add as descriptive material.
- Use <angle brackets> for website addresses <http://www.url-here.com>
- Generally, the only " . " (period) in a footnote is at the end.

ProGenealogist Link: http://www.progenealogists.com/citationelements.htm

- Don't delay capturing your source information. In the excitement of "the find," we often say to ourselves, "I'll go back later and cite my source."
- Certain sources can later be elusive such as websites and online databases.
- Use a genealogy database application that helps you capture your source citations by providing formatting hints or templates.
- Take advantage of style guides such as reference sheets and even online bibliography generation sites.
- Be consistent. If you select a certain citation style, stick to it and don't mix various formats.
- Specific source types require specific citation formats. A format for a source such as a book should not be used for an online database or website.
- When citing Internet-based sources, always note when the source was located, i.e. "accessed on March 29, 2009."
- Don't be an Id.-iot. Avoid use of ibid or its abbreviation id. which is Latin for in the same place. Using Id. to refer to the previous citation can be dangerous if citations become sorted out of order.

- Print or take a picture of the title page of a book, etc. for citing later.
- You think you will remember things when you get home, but most of the time we have so much data in our brains, we do forget… get the information while you are gathering your data.
- If you are handwriting, Underline those things that should be Italics.

Make sure others can go behind you, years later, and find the data you just used in your research!

Common Internet & Electronic Citations: http://www.progenealogists.com/commoncitations.htm
Citation Quick Reference Sheet: http://www.geneabloggers.com/Citations_Quick_Reference.pdf

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What happened on the day you were born?
http://www.union.k12.ia.us/ukhs/WebQuest/birthday.htm

Genealogy Webinars:
 http://learn.ancestry.com/LearnMore/Webinars.aspx, http://www.ohanasoftware.com/?sec=webinars

Google Books: http://books.google.com/
1895 Atlas for US: http://www.livgenmi.com/1895/

Genealogy Freebies: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wircgs/Freebies.html

Place to go for EARLY TERMINOLOGY: http://www.cyndislist.com/diction.htm