



Welcome!

9:00 am - 10:30 am, Friday, August 10, 2018

Preserving Your Fire Department Heritage

Workshop Description: The history of a fire department is a rich tapestry that combines people, places, things, and events. And it's comprised of many moving pieces, including photos and videos, scrapbooks and news clippings, physical artifacts, first-person memories, and official records. This workshop provides an introduction to those concepts, as well as steps for getting started with defining, compiling, and sharing your fire department's history. The presenter will also share personal tips and tricks, and conclude with a question and answer session.

This session presented by: Mike Legeros, President, Raleigh Fire Museum

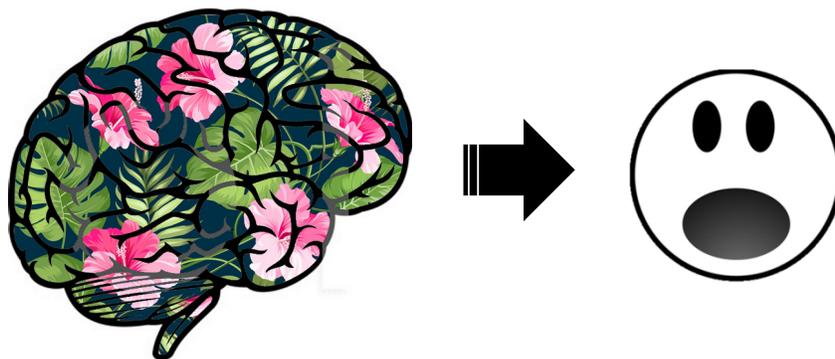
Hello
my name is

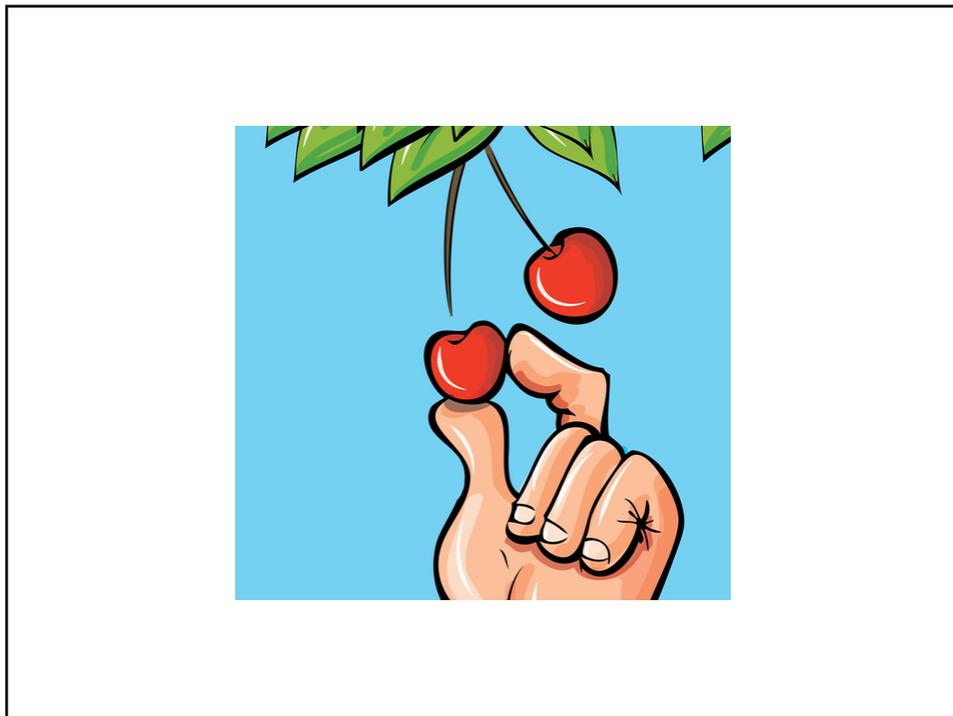
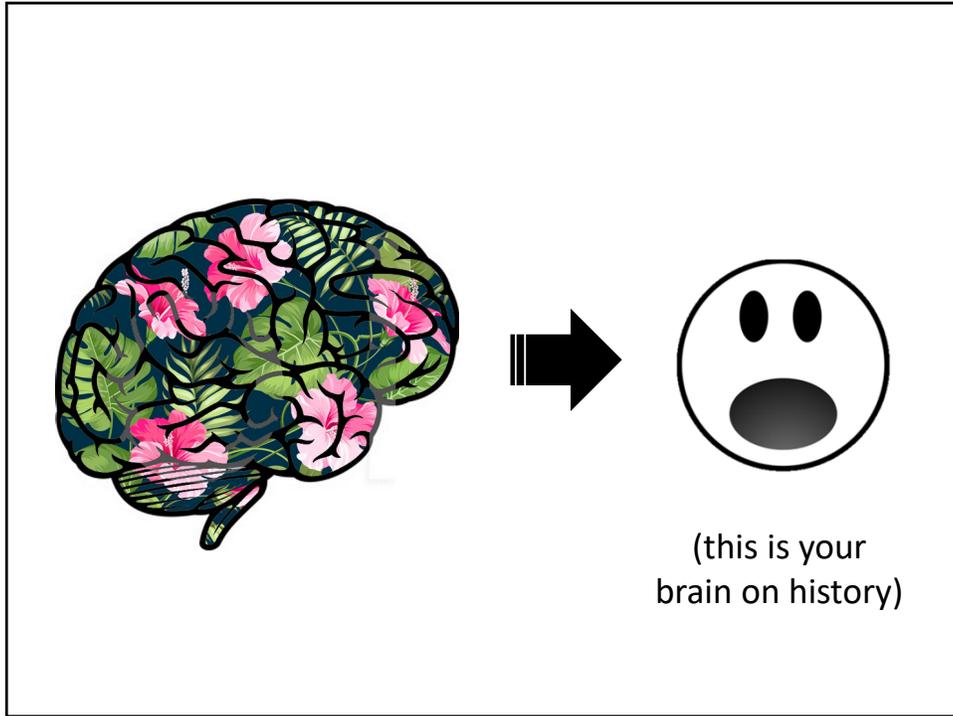
Mike



Today's Objective

Mike's Brain > Your Brain







There's a lot of stuff in this guy's brain. Thus, in this presentation, we're going to cherry pick.

Afterward, you can dive into legeros.com, and see the depth and breadth of his historical content, and the many and varied approaches he's used to record and present that information.

No explanation is provided for why he occasionally talks in the third-person, however.

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What is History?

box of old photos

box of old photos
closet of old equipment

box of old photos
closet of old equipment
panel of people with old stories

The “history of a fire department” can take many forms.

Have a box of old photos at the station? You can scan them and share them, by posting to Facebook, or adding to a web page. That’s a fire department history.

Have a closet full of old equipment? And maybe also an antique engine? You can put them in a case, or display them in a bay. That’s a fire department history.

Or get a group of old-timers together, to tell stories. Sit them around the table, with a tape recorder. Let them talk for a couple hours. Transcribe the highlights. Share with department members, or post on a web site. That’s a fire department history.

Histories can take many forms.

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What is History?

The Thing

vs.

Information About the Thing

The Thing

vs.

Information About the Thing

There are the “things” of history: the famous fire, the first engine, the original members.

And there’s information about the “things”: the date of that fire, the make and model of that engine, the names of those original members, etc.

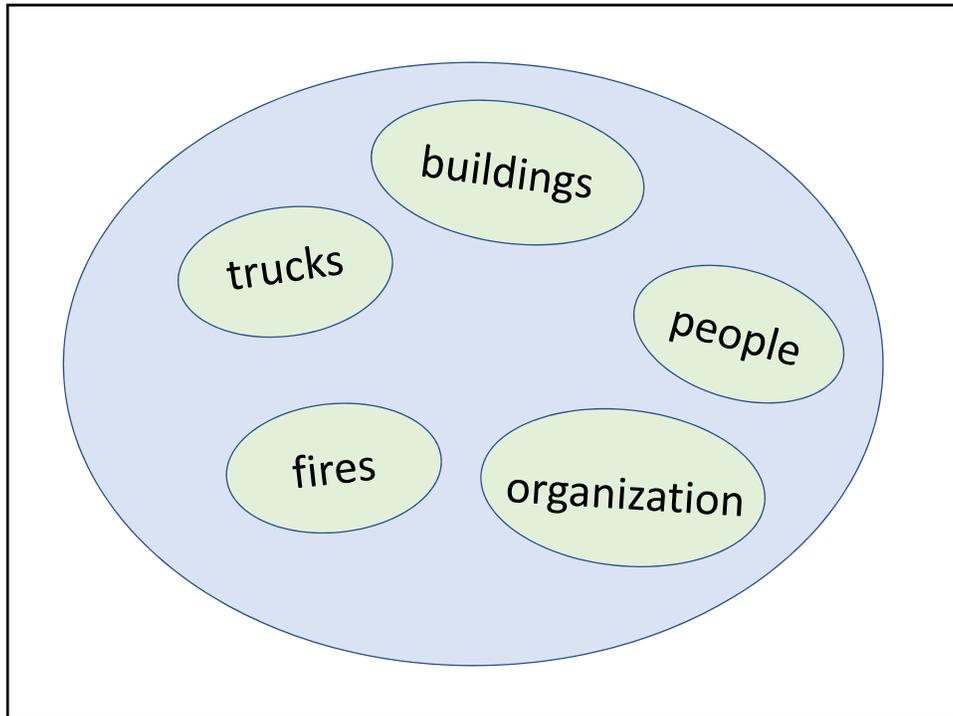
Today, we’ll focus a bit more on the *information* about things, than the things themselves.

And talk about collecting, and organizing, and sharing that information.

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What is History?

Everything that's
happened before now



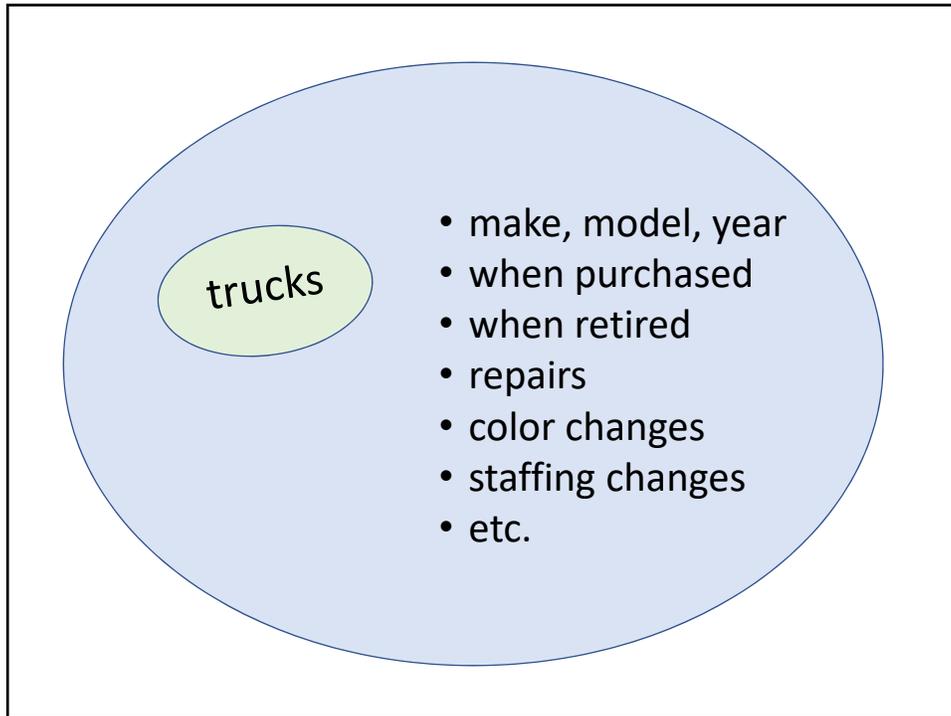
A diagram similar to the one above, but with a yellow text box overlaid on the bottom-left portion. The text box contains the following text:

What is history?

“Everything that happened before now” is a good start. But that’s a bit broad.

Let’s add some specific categories of “things in the past” that are relevant to fire departments: trucks, buildings, people, fires, and the organization itself.

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The diagram consists of a large light blue oval. Overlaid on the center of this oval is a yellow rectangular text box containing the following text:

Each of those categories can have sub-categories.

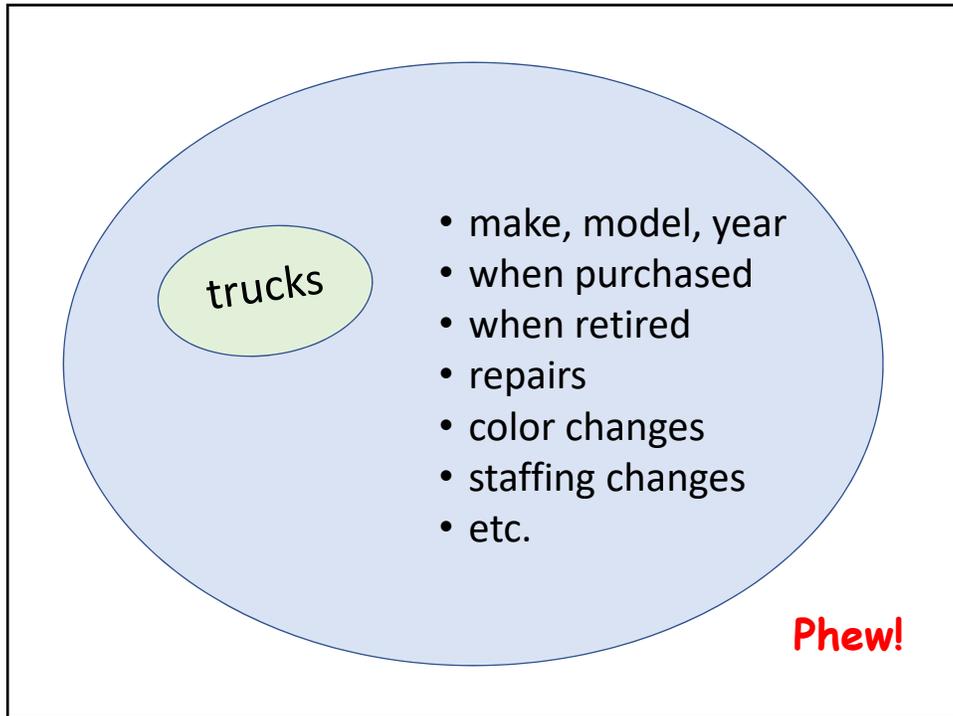
For example, with trucks, there's the make, model, and model year.

There are the dates: when it was purchased, placed in service, repaired, or retired.

There's general information: How it was used, how it was staffed, changes to its color, or its configuration.

And so on.

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Buckets

Milestones

Let's separate "everything that's happened to your fire department" into categories. Or "buckets".

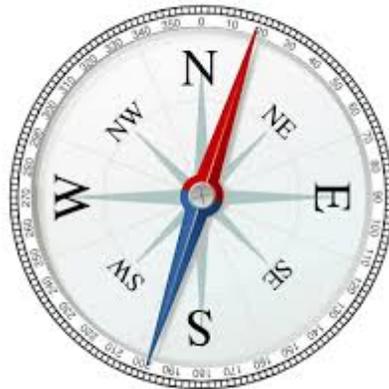
One bucket about trucks. Another about facilities. Another about fires and incidents. And so on.

Within each of these buckets, let's ask ourselves "what are the most important things that happened to/about these things?"

What were the **milestones**?

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Milestones



Milestones



Milestones are your compass points, as you dig into your department's history.

They're your "true north" as you start distilling "everything that happened" into "the notable things that happened."

Mind you, there's more to a history than just milestones—there are the anecdotes and "side stories", for starters.

But the "big stuff", the milestones, are your skeleton, if you will.

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Milestones

- People
 - hired, trained, promoted, retired, fired, injured, killed, etc.
- Facilities
 - funded, built, opened, closed, rebuilt, sold, etc.

Milestones

- People
 - hired, trained, promoted, retired, fired, injured, killed, etc.
- Facilities
 - funded, built, opened, closed, rebuilt, sold, etc.

Many milestones are date-related, such as those related to the people of your department, or the facilities.

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To recap...

The history of a fire department can be anything, and take any form.

It's about the things of the department, and the information about those things.

It's broadly defined as "everything that's happened in the past", and more narrowed defined by particular types of things, and the milestones related to those things.

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Thus a good start for any fire department history is a list of major milestones:

- When was the department created?
- Where was the first fire station?
- What was the first fire apparatus?
- Who were the first members?
- What were the major organizational changes, over the decades?
- Where were the subsequent fire station locations?
- What apparatus was used, over the decades?
- Who were the members, over the decades?
- What were the most notable fires or incidents, or the decades.
- Etc.

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Who's Our Audience?



You as a historian



You as a historian

Who's our audience for these slides?

You... as a historian. We meaning me are presuming that each of you are historians-in-the-making. Or maybe already serving in those roles.

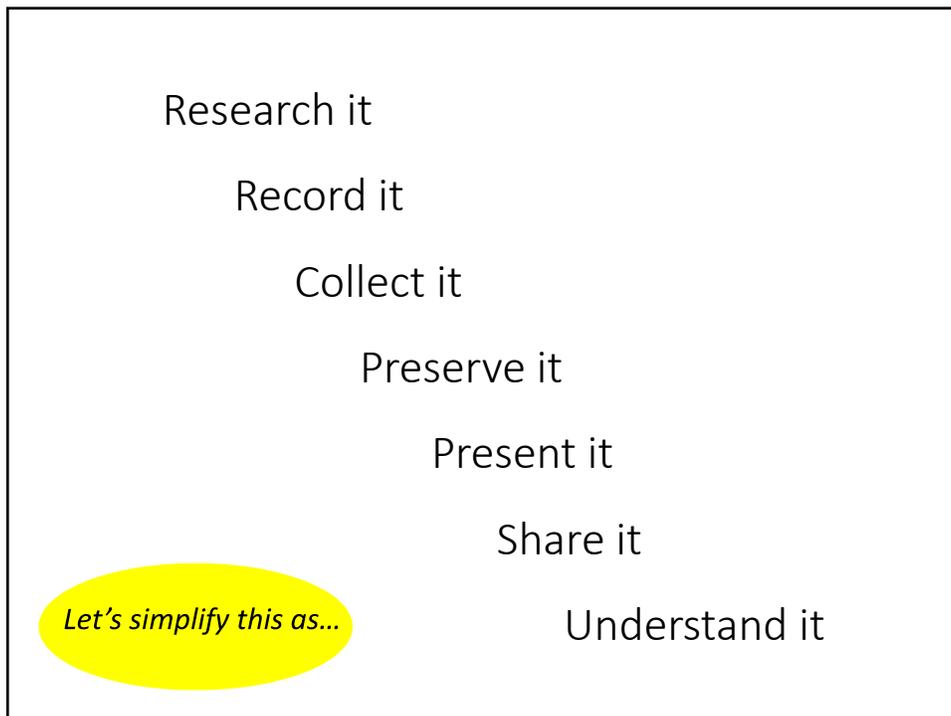
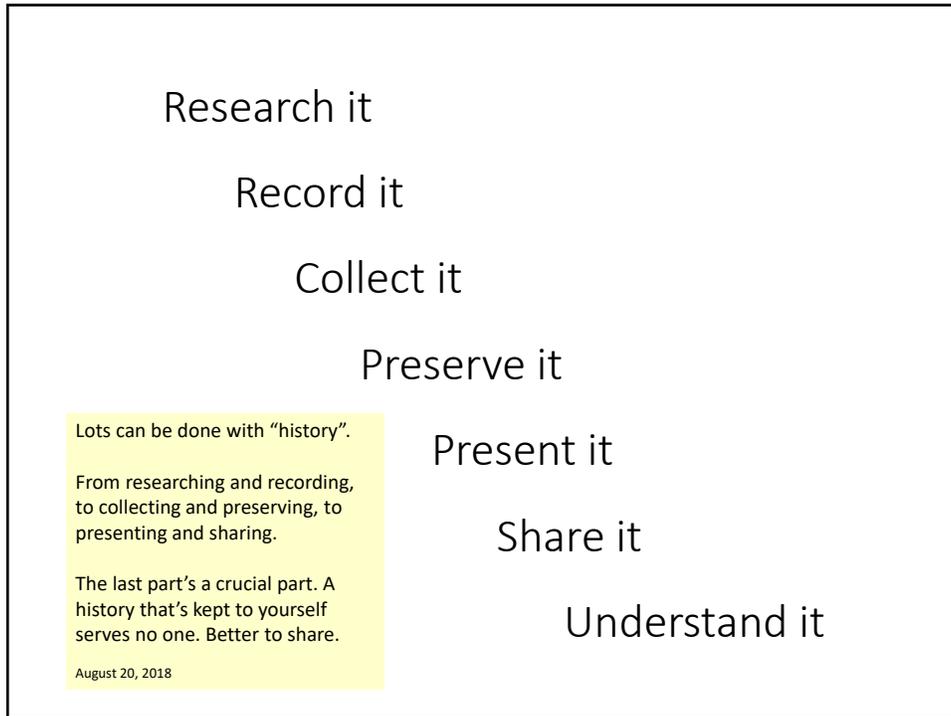
But it can be heady for a historian who's just starting out. Walking into a room with a "big pile of history" and it's hard to know how to get started.

So today, we'll start with... getting started with getting started.

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Getting Started
with
Getting Started

What can you do with a history?



Learning
Preserving
Presenting

Learning
Preserving
Presenting

This is our outline for today. Three parts. And an emphasis on “learning” history, because Legeros is a better researcher than curator or archivist.

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PART 1 OF 3
LEARNING HISTORY

Couple ways to approach...

- Do what others do
- Do what Legeros does
- Invent the wheel yourself

Couple ways to approach...

- Do what others do
- Do what Legeros does
- Invent the wheel yourself

Q: What did Mike do?

Couple ways to approach...

- Do what others do
- Do what Legeros does
- Invent the wheel yourself

Q: What did Mike do?

A: Bit of everything.

Couple ways to approach...

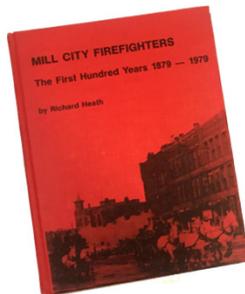
- There are a couple ways to approach “getting started with history.”
- You can do what others do. Find someone who’s invented the wheel—and a wheel that works for you—and do what they do.
- You can steal from me. Visit Legeros.com and browsing the hundreds and thousands of pages about fire history. Use and adapt my approaches, to suit your styles.

Or you can invent the wheel yourself.

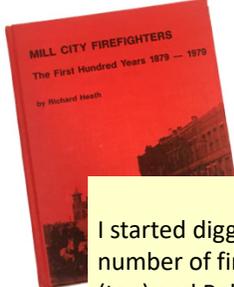


What did Legeros do? A bit of everything.

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ENGINE 5			
1914-1919	FourWheelDrive #210	1932-1935	FourWheelDrive/MFD #5
1919-1937	Amer.LaFrance #2673	1935-1939	Amer.LaFrance #3644
1937-1948	Amer.LaFrance #6378	1939-1953	Buffalo #1535
1948-1958	WardLaFrance #431323	1953-1964	Mack #125LS1042
1958-1962	Mack #B125F1036	1964-1974	Pirsch #2714
1962-1974	WardLaFrance #3776	1974-1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET16
1974-1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET28	1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #77MET32
1/1/1977	Out of Service		
ENGINE 6			
1916-1921	W.S. Nott #909	1911-1912	Seagrave (air cooled)
1921-1928	Amer.LaFrance #3644	1912-1916	Amer.LaFrance #125
1928-1930	Amer.LaFrance #5378	1916-1933	Amer.LaFrance #1290
1930-1934	FourWheelDrive/MFD / #3	4/1/1933	Out of Service
1934-1935	FourWheelDrive/MFD / #1		
1935-1943	Buffalo #1341	ENGINE 10	
1943-1948	WardLaFrance #431323	1919-1931	Amer.LaFrance #2672
1948-1965	Mack #21LS1045	1931-1937	Amer.LaFrance #6378
1965-1977	Pirsch #2753	1937-1939	Buffalo #1535
1977-	Ford/Gen.Saf. #77MET27	1939-1948	General Detroit #48036
		1948-1969	Mack #21LS1046
		1969-1977	Pirsch #2917
		1977-	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #77MET28
ENGINE 7			
1922-1928	Pierce-Arrow/MFD #66035/	ENGINE 11	
1928-1930	Pierce-Arrow/MFD #67760/	1919-1935	Amer.LaFrance #2203
1930-1935	Pierce-Arrow/MFD #67553/	1935-1943	Buffalo #1339
1935-1936	Amer.LaFrance #1290	1943-1948	Mack #95LS1037
1936-1943	Amer.LaFrance #3724	1948-1956	Amer.LaFrance #9082
1943-1954	FourWheelDrive/MFD / #4	1956-1964	Mack #125LS1037
1954-1955	Buffalo #1378	1964-1977	Pirsch #2713
1955-1962	WardLaFrance #3776	1977-	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET28
1962-1974	Mack #B125F1036		
1974	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET30		
ENGINE 8			
1914-1920	W.S. Nott #915	1931-1932	Pierce-Arrow/MFD #66425/
1920-1925	Seagrave #13506	-1932	Out Of Service
1925-1929	Pierce-Arrow/MFD #66954/	1974-1978	Pirsch #2714
1929-1932	FourWheelDrive/MFD / #1	1978-	Pirsch #2917



ENGINE 5		ENGINE 9	
1914-1919	FourWheelDrive #210	1932-1935	FourWheelDrive/MFD #5
1919-1937	Amer.LaFrance #2673	1935-1939	Amer.LaFrance #3644
1937-1948	Amer.LaFrance #6378	1939-1953	Buffalo #1536
1948-1958	WardLaFrance #431323	1953-1964	Mack #125LS1042
1958-1962	Mack #B125E1036	1964-1974	Pirsch #2714
1962-1974	WardLaFrance #3776	1974-1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET16
1974-1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #74MET28	1977	Ford/Gen.Saf. / #77MET32
1/1/1977	Out of Service		

I started digging into fire history around 2000. And I obtained a number of fire history books, such as those about Minneapolis (top) and Baltimore (bottom).

They contained charts and other presentations of data that I really liked. So I shamelessly borrowed those formats for my own use.

As I began researching, say, the apparatus history, I used some of the formats from those books. Both as a means to present the data... and showing me the types of data that I should collect.

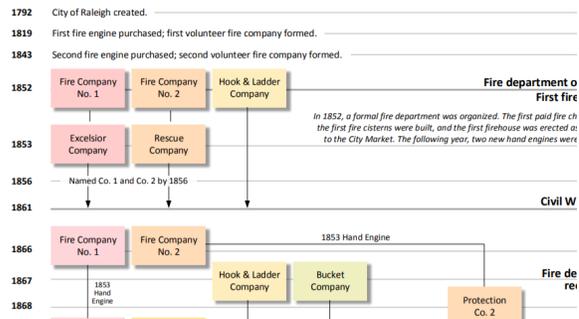
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Side Note

Organizing your *own* thoughts.

Side Note

Organizing your own thoughts.



Side Note

As you collect information, you may need a little help just getting your head around things.

Or

Legeros used hand-drawn flow charts--later turned into digital artwork—to comprehend the evolution of Raleigh’s volunteer fire companies.

Using a structured list format, with names and dates, was still a little confusing. So he drew a diagram.

Grab a pen and paper, use a whiteboard, or whatever tools are helpful, if the history that you’re learning gets too complicated.

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MISTAKES WILL BE MADE



You can also expect to make mistakes. Legeros made some big ones in his Raleigh and Wake County history books, written in 2002 and 2003.

No mention was made of Raleigh's two (then) line-of-duty deaths. Those pieces of histories were barely mentioned in the sources he was using, and didn't get his proper attention until years later.

Also, he made the erroneous statement that the first career fire chief was the first full-time fire chief in America. Wrong!

He also pictured the wrong building, when writing about Raleigh's original Station 6.

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MISTAKES WILL BE MADE...

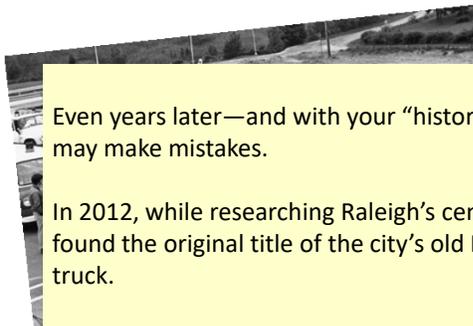
EVEN YEARS LATER



1954 Reo

or

1953 Reo



Even years later—and with your “historical chops” seasoned—you may make mistakes.

In 2012, while researching Raleigh’s centennial history, Legeros found the original title of the city’s old Reo Civil Defense rescue truck.

And he learned that the model year was one year different, than what he’d been citing for a decade.

Either 1953, corrected to 1954. Or vice-versa.

Which one is correct? He can’t tell you, without consulting his own notes.

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Side note...

Don't trust anyone's memory.

Not yours.

Not others.

Not groups of others.

See, even Legeros doesn't trust his own memory, and instead relies on his notes or web pages.

When asked a historical question, he'll usually answer "to the best of my knowledge, the answer is..."

Don't trust anyone's memories. Not yours. Not another person's. Not groups of people.

Misremembering is common, and misremembered memories will be corroborated by multiple people.

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Ergo...

- Verify with other accounts
- Other people's memories are a good start
- Written records are much, much, much better

Ergo

Ergo, if you're relying on someone's memories for something, try to verify with another account.

- \
 - (Validated with a second, or third, or fourth person's memories is a good start.
 - \
- Validating with written accounts is better.

But... be prepared for errors in written accounts, as well. News stories, for example, may get names slightly wrong.

Model years for vehicles might be one or two years different, between records.

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Ergo...

- Verify with other accounts
- Other people's memories are a good start
- Written records are much, much, much better
- Beware copies of copies
- Beware transcriptions of information
- Watch your own writing or typing of things

Ergo...

- To ensure accuracy, check your work. If you're writing or typing a transcription of notes, do a second pass.
- Get a friend to help. Have them read the original, while you review your copy, line-by-line.
- If you're research materials include transcriptions by an earlier person, be aware that errors may have been introduced.
- August 20, 2018
Watch your own writing or typing of things

And...

Record your sources!

And...

Record your sources!

Mike's history notes...

- First fire truck delivered, 1973. (FD minutes, page 14)
- Fire station opened, 1974. (News Herald, Apr 5, 1974)
- Fire station expanded, 1980 or 1981. (Oral history)

A '

Back to memories.

Re Recommend recording your sources, as you compile your research notes.

Mi In this example, Legeros will note "oral history" for any facts that are based solely on someone's memories.

-] By citing the source, he knows to research those facts further, and find further validation. 4)

- I 1)

- I Or, if he later finds contradictory information, his notation of "oral history" tells him "oh, the original facts were based on someone's memories." And he can correct as needed.

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To review...

- Check, double check, triple check.
- Expect to see variance in names, model years, building years, etc. "One letter or digit off".
- Presuming nothing. Interpret carefully.
Larry != Lawrence
- Say what you mean.
"1980-81" can mean "either 1980 or 1981"
or "between the years 1980 and 1981"
- Proofread four times. Yes, four.

Do not presume nothing.

As historians, we are “interpreters.”

For recent events, yes, you may have been present for some things. But even then... there are always competing perspectives, outside of yours.

Years ago, Legeros was compiling a personnel roster. One of the members was named Larry. And Legeros expanded “Larry” to “Lawrence” thinking “that must be the full version.”

The firefighter later corrected him. “Larry” was the name on his birth certificate.

Do not presume nothing.

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Ways to Collect Your Historical Thoughts

Code	Year	Date	Milestone	Notes	Damage	Sources
CHIEF	1910	1910, Oct and earlier	Chief Lloyd prior chief.	W. A. Lloyd Resigned Nov 3, 1910.		CHTM, Jul 8, 1910
CHIEF	1910	1910, Nov 3	Chief Pickard appointed.	A. A. Pickard.		CHTM, Jul 8, 1910
FAC	1911	1911, March	Fire station location mapped by Sanborn	Behind 31-41 E. Franklin Street. One story, 37-foot square building, with "three carts" and 850 feet 2 1/2-inch hose		Sanborn, 1911
ORG	1911	1911, March	Fire protection summarized by Sanborn	Three hand hose reels, carrying about 1000' 2 1/2" cotton rubber lined hose. One hook & ladder company. Hose reels and hook & ladder truck operated by independent companies of about ten members each. Apparatus housed in own building on Franklin Street, in center business portion of town. Five hydrants on Franklin Street, 15 on campus		Sanborn, 1911
CHIEF	1911	1911, May 8	Chief Foister appointed.	J. L. Foister. Serves until 1922. With A. C. Pickard Asst. Chief.		CHTM, May 8, 1911
	1911	1911, June 30	CHFD profile from NCSFA	1 company, 17 men		NCSFA Secretary Report, 1911
APP	1911	1911, Jul 13	Reel repairs approved	Board approves \$65 to "help pay for new reel repairs and other supplies."		CHTM, Jul 13, 1911
APP	1911	1911, Aug 10	Big reel and "ladder wagon" to be sold	Town board authorizes Fire Comm on this date, to advertise both for sale.		CHTM, Aug 10, 1911
NCSFA	1911	1911, Dec 31	NCSFA stats about CHFD	For year ending 12/31/11 - Population 1,200 - Annual FD cost \$400 - Value of fire equip - \$2500 - Hydrants 16 - Hose 1000 feet - One hose co. - One h&l co. - One paid man - 24 volunteers - \$4,000 damage to buildings		NCSFA Secretary Report, 1911

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Legeros started a research project this spring for the Chapel Hill Fire Department.

To collect his thoughts and organize his findings, he created a table in Microsoft Word.

It includes the year, the date, a short description, a long description, and the source.

Code	Year	Date	Milestone	Notes	Damage	Sources
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Code	Y	
CHIEF	1	
CHIEF	1	
FAC	1	
ORG	1	
CHIEF	1	
	1	
APP	1	
APP	1	
NCSFA	1	

Initially, his "source" column consisted of the just a couple things: oral histories, CHFD web page, and CHFD historical PowerPoint slides.

Over a number of months, he performed an "audit" of their existing historical materials—newspaper clippings, official records, etc—as well as new research.

His goal? Find a corresponding news article or written record corresponding to each department milestone.

He used this document to record each source that he found, and to expand his list of department milestones.

What start as a document with five or seven pages, expanded to a 60+ page document, as he found more sources, and dug deeper into available records.

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(show stats file)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Calendar Year	Calls	City Pop	City Size	Stations	Avg Age	Engine Co	Aerial Truck Co	Service Truck Co	Rescue Co	DC/BC	Chief	Fiscal Year	Fire C				
77	1987	9,339	193,935	84.70	16	20.8	17	4	2	2	3	Pickard	FY87					
78	1988	9,409	201,111	86.95	17	20.6	18	4	1	2	3	Pickard	FY88					
79	1989	11,021	208,552	89.15	18	21.6	19	4	1	2	3	Pickard	FY89					
80	1990	10,898	212,092	91.40	19	21.4	20	5	1	2	3	Pickard	FY90					
81	1991	12,738	218,179	92.54	19	21.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	Pickard	FY91					
82	1992		222,455	94.36	19	22.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	Pickard	FY92					
83	1993	14,695	230,418	95.81	19	23.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	Pickard	FY93	11.6				
84	1994		237,739	97.91	19	24.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	Pickard	FY94	12.7				
85	1995	18,529	250,186	103.37	19	25.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	P / S	FY95	6.7				
86	1996	20,275	258,856	106.80	19	26.4	20	5	n/a	2	3	Sandy	FY96	7.9				
87	1997	19,547	266,035	109.83	19	25.8	20	5	n/a	2	3	Sandy	FY97	10.5				
88	1998	21,722	273,011	112.02	19	24.3	22	5	n/a	2	3	Sandy	FY98	10.4				
89	1999	23,694	280,132	114.90	21	25.3	22	5	n/a	2	3	S / F	FY99	11.2				
90	2000	24,076	276,093	118.71	21	26.3	22	5	n/a	2	3	Fowler	FY00	12.2				
91	2001	25,605	302,616	123.95	22	27.2	23	5	n/a	2	3	Fowler	FY01	10.9				
92	2002	27,156	313,715	126.26	24	25.9	25	5	n/a	3	3	Fowler	FY02	13.0				
93	2003	28,540	321,985	127.55	24	26.9	25	5	n/a	3	3	Fowler	FY03	13.6				
94	2004	30,204	332,854	130.58	26	25.8	27	5	n/a	3	3	Fowler	FY04	10.7				
95	2005	32,304	347,844	133.35	26	26.8	27	6	n/a	3	4	Fowler	FY05	11.2				
96	2006	34,606	362,525	134.27	26	27.8	27	7	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY06	12.2				
97	2007	34,302	378,184	139.92	26	27.8	27	7	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY07	13.6				
98	2008	34,862	392,552	140.79	27	27.8	28	7	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY08	14.2				
99	2009	35,404	405,197	142.90	27	27.8	28	8	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY09	13.6				
100	2010	36,577	403,892	143.77	27	27.8	28	8	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY10	13.1				
101	2011	36,273	416,466	144.87	27	27.8	28	8	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY11	13.5				
102	2012	36,582	423,179	145.06	27	27.8	28	8	n/a	3	4	McGrath	FY12	14.0				
103	2013	37,144	431,746	0.00	27	27.8	28	8	n/a	1	5	McGrath	FY13					

rfd-stats.xlsx - Microsoft Excel

Year	Total Calls	Total Calls*	Total Runs	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12
1991	12,738	12,738		802	657	1,806	515	1,403	536	797	510	800	455	695	699
1992															
1993	14,695	14,695		993	797	1,803	493	1,465	656	1,432	631	998	481	974	725
1994															
1995	18,529	18,529		1,150	864	2,278	614	1,832	788	1,538	823	1,246	571	1,414	1,198
1996	20,275	20,275		1,303	879	2,307	626	1,898	922	1,619	1,050	1,386	632	1,605	1,224
1997	19,547	19,547		1,410	988	2,173	698	1,857	850	1,617	1,060	1,300	712	1,539	1,291
1998	21,722	21,722		1,509	1,071	2,313	714	2,084	1,102	1,824	1,060	1,442	795	1,616	1,380
1999	23,684	23,684		1,635	1,263	2,383	770	2,224	1,206	2,077	1,089	1,656	809	1,686	1,456
2000	24,076	24,076		1,548	1,242	2,238	953	2,065	1,150	1,901	1,182	1,458	905	1,746	1,516
2001	25,605	25,605		1,622	1,414	2,489	926	2,161	1,287	1,799	1,286	1,724	939	1,652	1,683
2002	27,156	27,156		1,477	1,329	2,312	998	2,272	1,432	1,832	1,337	1,870	1,005	1,774	1,897
2003	28,540	28,540		1,675	1,438	2,379	836	2,095	1,172	2,002	1,423	1,707	1,014	1,818	1,982
2004	30,204	30,204		2,243	1,450	2,311	1,261	1,711	1,344	1,789	1,589	1,478	1,186	2,268	2,116
2005	32,304	32,304		2,245	1,481	2,433	1,208	1,732	1,443	1,707	1,742	1,527	1,234	2,206	2,227
2006	34,606	34,606		2,329	1,415	2,578	1,143	1,869	1,323	1,968	1,818	1,489	1,187	2,013	2,178
2007	34,302	36,122	36,122	2,259	1,389	2,664	1,247	1,732	1,523	2,000	1,939	1,583	1,279	2,276	2,622
2008	34,862	36,807	36,807	2,271	1,477	2,661	1,099	1,826	1,350	1,790	1,777	1,463	1,225	1,933	2,547
2009	36,404	36,656	50,986	2,287	1,394	2,682	1,133	1,306	1,238	1,771	1,677	1,482	1,391	1,962	2,508
2010	36,577	38,151	51,561	2,171	1,487	2,438	1,121	1,281	1,314	1,897	1,664	1,566	1,443	2,081	2,527
2011	36,273	37,761	52,420	2,016	1,440	2,574	1,137	1,454	1,302	1,871	1,784	1,504	1,418	2,213	2,442
2012	36,592	37,801	53,607	2,151	1,493	2,547	1,142	1,412	1,250	1,844	1,774	1,544	1,379	2,096	2,433
2013	37,144		55,270	1,922	1,740	2,684	1,160	1,291	1,228	2,027	1,981	1,484	1,586	2,129	2,412
2014	37,507		56,546	1,842	1,717	2,696	1,234	1,261	1,228	1,935	1,961	1,529	1,636	2,303	2,391
2015	39,145		59,401	1,974	1,720	2,696	1,212	1,297	1,200	73	1,944	1,547	1,740	2,462	2,608
2016	40,290		60,191	2,026	1,860	2,718	1,348	1,057	1,320		2,093	1,598	1,778	2,481	2,565

rfd-stats.xlsx - Microsoft Excel

Station	Street	Acreage	Footage	Bay Area *	Living Area *	Lot Purchased	Opened	Years to Open	Dedicate
1	220 S. Dawson Street	0.37	11,200	4,320	6,880	8/5/1941	10/5/53	12.18	10/6
2	263 Pecan Street	0.65	4,600	1,216	3,384	10/31/1958	10/16/59	0.96	4/5/15
3	13 S. East Street	0.16	3,564	1,000	2,564	5/18/1950	7/26/51	1.19	
4	121 Northway Court	0.65	5,298	2,080	3,218	10/15/1991	6/24/93	1.69	
5	300 Oberlin Road	0.39	4,627	1,792	2,835	n/a	9/26/61		
6	2601 Fairview Road	0.58	5,408	1,768	3,640	8/4/1940	6/27/49	8.90	
7	2100 Grasscock Street	1	4,584	1,632	2,952	not found	12/30/59		
8	5001 Western Boulevard	0.52	4,275	1,650	2,625	7/6/1962	after 2/14/63		
9	4465 Six Forks Road	0.5	4,500	1,664	2,836	1/1/1961	2/14/1963	2.12	
10	2711 Sanderford Road	0.9	4,327	1,664	2,663	4/7/1970	2/24/71	0.88	3/21/15
11	2925 Glenridge Road	1.08	4,923	1,710	3,213	1/12/1971	By 11/28/71	11 mo	
12	3409 Poole Road	0.63	4,189	1,524	2,665	3/12/1973	10/9/74	1.59	6/22/15
13	4220 Lake Boone Trail	0.71	3,616	1,456	2,160	7/26/1973	10/9/74	1.21	6/22/15
14	1815 Spring Forest Road	21.86	5,664	2,048	3,616	9/20/1971	11/13/74	3.15	6/22/15
15	5225 Leadmine Road	0.96	3,984	1,632	2,352	4/7/1977	2/9/79	1.84	2/27/15
17	4601 Pleasant Valley Road	0.92	4,875	1,612	3,263	1/12/1972	4/9/84	12.25	5/10/15
18	8200 Morgans Way	0.92	5,185	2,048	3,137	1/2/1986	3/16/87	1.20	
19	4209 Spring Forest Road	0.92	5,293	2,080	3,213	1/1/1986	5/11/88	2.36	
20	1721 Trailwoods Drive	1.02	5,168	2,080	3,088	9/15/1987	1/20/89	1.35	
21	2651 Southall Road	1.85	5,225	2,080	3,145	9/18/1986	6/15/98	1.74	
22	8350 Durant Road	1.95	5,222	1,792	3,440	9/22/1987	7/31/98	0.85	8/5/15
23	8312 Pinecrest Road	0.89	7,709	3,690	4,019	Not city owned	2/15/01		
24	10440 Fossil Creek Court	1.96	5,710	2,145	3,565	8/10/2000	8/24/01	1.04	9/13/20
25	2740 Wakefield Crossing Drive	0.81	5,640	2,145	3,495	7/10/2000	8/2/01	1.06	8/29/20
26	3929 Barwell Road	1.73	7,258	2,448	4,810	2/22/2001	6/9/03	2.29	6/18/20
27	5916 Buffalo Road	1.95	6,873	2,346	4,527	12/13/2001	6/9/03	1.49	6/19/20
28	3500 Forestville Road	2.86	10,000	4,524	5,313	1/14/2002	4/25/07	4.47	6/4/20
29	12117 Leesville Road	2.7	11,518	5,187	6,331	3/6/2009	6/9/15	6.26	6/1/20
Average			5,730	2,190	3,634				
30	Ronald Drive	0.98				9/15/2016			
New 3	Rock Quarry Road								

Fiscal Year	Adopted Budget	Change	Admin	Prev	Ops	Support	Training	Haz-Mat Ops	Sou
FY90	12,780,116.00	7.21%	438,771	307,250	11,052,015	982,080			Budge
FY91	13,698,541.00	6.02%	547,350	352,830	11,759,228	939,133			Budge
FY92	14,161,975.00	3.91%	524,074	442,726	12,289,276	895,899			Budge
FY93	14,439,841.00	1.99%	536,057	532,177	12,358,087	1,013,520			Budge
FY94	15,238,150.00	5.24%	551,408	537,945	13,258,455	890,342			Budge
FY95	15,632,378.00	2.52%	573,145	552,810	13,555,763	950,860			Budge
FY96	15,938,344.00	1.92%	572,013	602,298	13,858,450	905,583			Budge
FY97	16,820,690.00	5.25%	211,230	647,213	14,738,181	1,223,968			Budge
FY98	17,394,557.00	3.30%	252,022	648,866	15,298,268	1,195,601			Budge
FY99	19,664,813.00	6.81%	259,988	651,816	16,496,450	1,267,579			Budge
FY00	24,346,502.00	23.34%	310,467	827,208	21,900,677	1,308,150			Budge
FY01	27,067,175.00	10.05%	310,229	913,871	24,516,311	1,326,764			Budge
FY02	29,894,730.00	9.46%	331,032	948,449	27,030,045	1,585,204			Budge
FY03	32,290,285.00	7.42%	345,084	1,017,142	29,174,983	1,753,076			Budge
FY04	33,853,927.00	4.62%	350,541	1,203,115	30,521,697	1,778,574			Budge
FY05	36,292,223.00	6.72%	323,062	1,295,081	32,698,361	1,975,719			Budge
FY06	38,719,180.00	6.27%	528,073	1,306,904	33,880,602	2,143,434	860,167		Budge
FY07	42,733,448.00	9.39%	672,912	1,875,144	36,616,188	2,622,804	948,400		Budge
FY08	45,988,899.00	7.08%	757,532	2,268,642	39,078,199	2,923,222	961,304		Budge
FY09	49,002,651.00	6.15%	1,353,723	2,226,864	40,930,626	3,356,010	1,135,628		Budge
FY10	60,481,366.00	2.93%	1,787,622	2,291,485	41,702,085	3,500,744	1,199,419		Budge
FY11	60,115,068.00	-0.73%	1,880,814	2,244,499	41,732,896	3,169,093	1,107,796		Budge
FY12	49,651,709.00	-0.93%	2,135,671	2,781,160	40,249,138	3,332,713	986,931	183,896	Budge
FY13	50,483,534.00	1.65%	2,010,374	2,869,850	40,723,727	3,634,675	1,052,938	192,170	Budge
FY14	51,394,308.00	1.77%	2,281,875	3,032,182	41,052,423	3,764,681	1,066,848	196,298	Budge
FY15	53,890,343.00	4.63%	2,556,740	3,298,680	42,100,059	4,532,715	1,317,856	84,292	Budge
FY16	56,469,604.00	2.85%	2,593,947	3,571,999	43,092,456	4,712,201	1,415,001	84,000	Budge
FY17	56,926,303.00	2.56%	2,667,523	3,707,473	43,968,177	4,943,169	1,550,960	89,000	Budge

For his Raleigh records, Legeros uses a couple of "master documents".

One is a spreadsheet of all career personnel data, beginning in 1912.

Another, shown here, is his "stats" file. It's a spreadsheet with multiple tabs, used as his "master record" for data about the city and the fire department

Tabs include call volume, past 'n' present; facilities data; counts by year of apparatus; fire chiefs; budgets and authorized positions.

August 20, 2018

Research Sources

Next up, what are some good sources, for researching your department's history?

Rather than presenting a comprehensive list, Legeros instead will use his Chapel Hill project as a case study.

He'll share the primary source he's used, and offer comments about some of them.

August 20, 2018

Case Study – Chapel Hill

Fire Department

Antique apparatus
 Old equipment
 Old photos
 Old portraits
 Scrapbooks
 Annual reports
 Newspaper clippings
 Museum exhibit materials
 Administrative records
 Etc.



Municipal Records

Town minutes, excerpts, 1896 to 1922,
 via printed transcription in CHFD archives
 Town minutes 1896-1952,
 via NC State Archives, via microfilm, via scanning services
 Town minutes, 1952-1965, 1968-2006,
 via <http://townhall.townofchapelhill.org/records/>

County Records

GIS and real property searches, for land records of CHFD fire stations.
 via http://www.orangecountync.gov/departments/tax/real_property.php

Municipal Records

Town minutes, excerpts, 1896 to 1922,
via printed transcription in CHFD archives
Town minutes 1896-1952,
via NC State Archives, via microfilm, via scanning services
Town minutes, 1952-1965, 1968-2006,
via <http://townhall.townofchapelhill.org/records/>

County Records

GIS and real property searches, for land records of CHFD fire stations.
via http://www.orangecountync.gov/departments/tax/real_property.php

Mur

Mike consulted copies of Chapel Hill's town minutes. And in both physical and digital formats.

He found digital versions on their web site, and dating back to about 1950. (That is quite uncommon. He's seen some towns with minutes going back a decade or two. But this was quite the surprise.)

For minutes earlier than 1950, he visited the town hall, and the Town Clerk brought out of the originals. While paging through the books, he saw stamps stating "photographed by the state archives."

This indicated that microfilm versions had been made. Though he had already checked the State Archives, and didn't find the minutes on the shelves, he contacted the Archives and learned that filmed copies of the minutes were "behind the desk" and available only for purchased copies.

Thus he bit the bullet and bought scanned copies of the pre-1950 minutes, which were delivered as digital scans on DVDs.

August 20, 2018

Newspapers

Chapel Hill Weekly / Chapel Hill News / Chapel Hill Newspaper

Physical copies

Bound volumes at CHHS

Microfilm copies

Early issues,

NC State Archives in Raleigh

Early + later issues

State Library of NC in Raleigh (same building as Archives)

Also available at CH library

Digital issues

1991 to present

Via Newsbank America's News, via State Library of NC library card

Chapel Hill News Leader (1954-1959)

Physical copies

Bound volumes at CHHS

Microfilm copies

NC State Archives in Raleigh

State Library of NC

Newspapers

Chapel Hill Weekly / Chapel Hill News / Chapel Hill Newspaper

Physical copies

Bound volumes at CHHS

Microfilm copies

Newspapers were consulted, both as found clippings and complete issues from archive sources.

The papers included some published in Chapel Hill (the CH weekly, the Daily Tar Heel), and others published in Raleigh (News & Observer) and Durham (Herald-Sun).

August 20, 2018

via NEWSBANK AMERICA'S NEWS, via STATE LIBRARY OF NC LIBRARY CARD

Chapel Hill News Leader (1954-1959)

Physical copies

Bound volumes at CHHS

Microfilm copies

NC State Archives in Raleigh

State Library of NC

Newspapers

Chapel Hill Weekly / Chapel Hill News /

Physical copies
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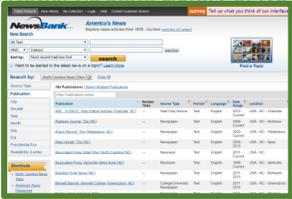
Digital issues
1991 to present
Via Newsbank America's News, via State Library of NC library card




Chapel Hill News Leader (1954-1959)

Physical copies
Bound volumes at CHHS

Microfilm copies
NC State Archives in Raleigh
State Library of NC



Newspapers

Archived newspapers are typically available in three formats:

Physical copies – Including both clippings or loose issues, and bound volumes, such as those Legeros found at the Chapel Hill Historical Society. Is there a newspaper in your home town? Visit their offices and see if past issues are available in bound volumes. Use a camera or your phone to quickly make copies of stories that you find.

Microfilm copies – The State Archives, the State Government and Heritage Library, the Wake County local history library, and other places have newspaper issues on microfilm.

Two types of readers are used, for viewing. Older readers can print photocopy-quality copies of viewed pages. Or use a camera or your phone to take pictures, and store as digital files. Newer readers perform higher quality digital scans of viewed pages.

August 20, 2018

NC State Archives in Raleigh
State Library of NC



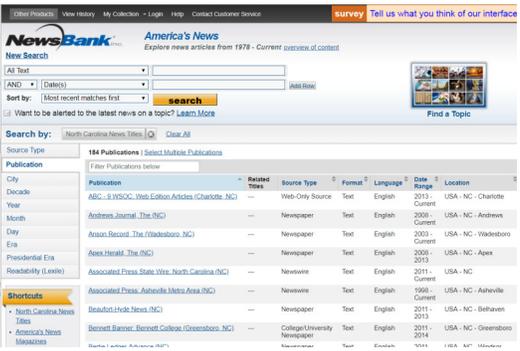


Newspapers

Chapel Hill Weekly / Chapel Hill News Leader
 Physical copies
 Bound volumes at CHHS
 Microfilm copies
 Early issues, 1911 to present
 NC State Archives in Raleigh
 Early + later issues
 State Library of NC
 Also available at CH library
 Digital issues
 1991 to present

Via Newsbank America's News, via State Library of NC library card

Chapel Hill News Leader (1954-1959)
 Physical copies
 Bound volumes at CHHS
 Microfilm copies
 NC State Archives in Raleigh
 State Library of NC



Publication	Related Titles	Source Type	Format	Language	Date Range	Location
ABC - 8 (WSOC - Web Edition Articles) (Charlotte, NC)		Web-Only Source	Text	English	2013 - Current	USA - NC - Charlotte
Andrews Journal - The (NC)		Newspaper	Text	English	2008 - Current	USA - NC - Andrews
Apex Record - The (Wadesboro, NC)		Newspaper	Text	English	2003 - Current	USA - NC - Wadesboro
Apex Herald - The (NC)		Newspaper	Text	English	2008 - 2013	USA - NC - Apex
Associated Press State Wire - North Carolina (NC)		Newswire	Text	English	2011 - Current	USA - NC
Associated Press - Asheville Metro Area (NC)		Newswire	Text	English	1998 - Current	USA - NC - Asheville
Beaufort-Hyde News (NC)		Newspaper	Text	English	2011 - 2013	USA - NC - Beaufort
Bernett Banner - Bennett College (Greensboro, NC)		College/University Newspaper	Text	English	2011 - 2014	USA - NC - Greensboro
College University Newspaper		Newspaper	Text	English	1911	USA - NC - Greensboro

Newspapers

Chapel Hill News Leader (1954-1959)
 Digital copies – Increasing numbers of newspapers around North Carolina (and the nation) are available in digital format.

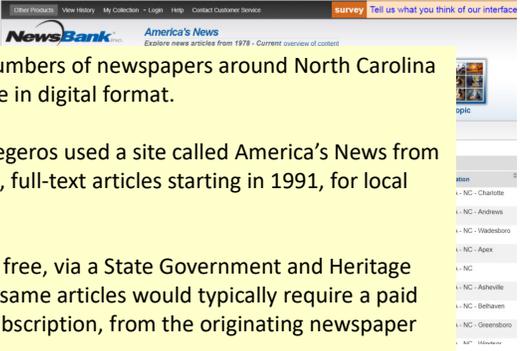
For his Chapel Hill project, Legeros used a site called America's News from Newsbank. It has searchable, full-text articles starting in 1991, for local newspapers.

This site can be accessed for free, via a State Government and Heritage Library card. Otherwise, the same articles would typically require a paid per-article fee or monthly subscription, from the originating newspaper site.

State Government and Heritage Library cards are free. And once you have a card, you can access Newsbank America's News from any computer on the Internet.

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NC State Archives in Raleigh
 State Library of NC



Newspapers (continued)

Daily Tar Heel

Digital issues

1893-1992, available via NC Newspapers,

<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/daily-tar-heel-chapel-hill-n-c/>

2001-present, available via Web site, via site search,

<http://www.dailytarheel.com/search/?a=1>

2008, available via Newsbank America's News, via State Library of NC library card or on site

Herald-Sun including Chapel Hill Herald

Digital issues

1995 to present, available via Newsbank America's News, via State

Library of NC library card or on site,

<https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/ghl/resources/online>

News & Observer (including Chapel Hill News)

Digital issues

1991 to present, available via Newsbank America's News, via State

Library of NC library card or on site,

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Newspapers (continued)

Daily Tar Heel

Digital issues

1893-1992, available via NC Newspapers,

<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/daily-tar-heel-chapel-hill-n-c/>

2001-present, available via Web site, via site search,

<http://www.dailytarheel.com/search/?a=1>

2008, available via Newsbank America's News, via State Library of NC

library card or on site

Herald-Sun including Chapel Hill Herald

Digital issues

1995 to present, available via Newsbank America's News, via State

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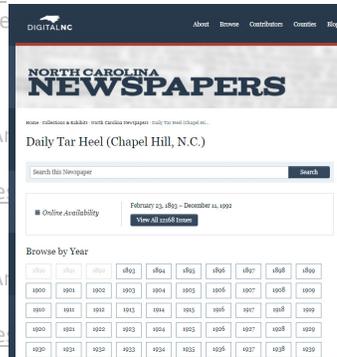
News & Observer (including Chapel Hill News)

Digital issues

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<https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/ghl/resources/online>



Newspapers (continued)

Daily Another source for digital newspaper issues is the North Carolina Newspapers site, which is part of DigitalINC, a public site and service.

They have scanned and posted issues from dozens of local and college newspapers, including a hundred years of the Daily Tar Hell, which is published by students at UNC.

Here This college paper dates to the 1890s and was a superb source for Legeros. The web page includes a search function, so he could search for such keywords as “fire company” and “fire engine” and “fire chief” and “fire department.”

New He also “hacked” the URL, at times, to more quickly change keywords, instead of reloading the search screen.

One word of caution about student newspapers. They may not publish during holiday breaks, or during summer break. Or may have a reduced schedule during summer.

August 20, 2018



Newspaper Sites

Newspapers.com – Trial subscription

Repeated some content of Newsbank America’s News

Located a few state and national stories, about CHFD, such as fire chief deaths

Public domain content < explain

Local Historical Resources

Chapel Hill Historical Society (CHHS) – Located at Library

Books, with CHHS providing chapter/pages with CHFD references

Photo collection

Telephone books, 1955 and 1956, for fire alarm box numbers

Vertical file of materials

DigitalINC

NC City Directories, <http://www.digitalinc.org/collections/city-directories/>

Just a couple late years for CH

NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

Includes public-domain Sanborn Maps

Includes CH street maps

Full DigitalINC site, <https://www.digitalinc.org/collections/>

Newspaper Sites

Newspapers.com – Trial subscription

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Just a couple late years for CH

NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

Includes public-domain Sanborn Maps

Includes CH street maps

Full DigitalNC site, <https://www.digitalnc.org/collections/>

Newspaper Sites

Newspapers.com – Trial subscription

Repeated some content of Newsbank America's News

Another source for digital issues of newspapers are commercial sites such as newspapers.com. They require payment for access.

If you use such sites, you may notice that the time periods for some papers are from the early 1900s, or earlier.

Local
City

That's because 1927 is the cut-off year for copyright protection. Anything published in the United States prior to 1927 is not protected by copyright law. And thus no licensing is required, by the site serving the content.

Digital Commercial digital newspaper sites do not necessarily have all issues available of any given paper.

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NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

Includes public-domain Sanborn Maps

Includes CH street maps

Full DigitalNC site, <https://www.digitalnc.org/collections/>

Newspaper Sites

Newspapers.com – Trial subscription
 Repeated some content of Newsbank
 Located a few state and national stories
 deaths
 Public domain content < explain



Local Historical Resources

Chapel Hill Historical Society (CHHS) – Local
 Books, with CHHS providing chapter/p
 Photo collection
 Telephone books, 1955 and 1956, for
 Vertical file of materials

DigitalNC

NC City Directories, <http://www.digitalnc.org/collections/city-directories/>
 Just a couple late years for CH
 NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>
 Includes public-domain Sanborn Maps
 Includes CH street maps
 Full DigitalNC site, <https://www.digitalnc.org/collections/>

New In addition to their NC Newspapers, DigitalNC has another great resource:
New NC City Directories.

These are like phone books on steroids, and including name, spouse name, occupation, as well as address and telephone number for each resident.

Local Some included lists of fire company members, under the Fire Department
Chap listing for a city or town. The front matter, in early decades, might include fire alarm box locations and numbers.

Digit They also have street indexes, which list each building and building number on a street. This is useful for finding the exact location of old buildings.

Unfortunately, these directories usually only included “inside the city limits.” Check your local history library, to see if “area directories” were later published that include rural areas or nearby small towns.

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 Full DigitalNC site, <https://www.digitalnc.org/collections/>

Local Historical Resources (continued)

State Library of NC

Search Government & Heritage catalog,
<http://ghl.nccardinal.org/eg/opac/home>

UNC Collection

Search Wilson Library Collections,
<http://library.unc.edu/wilson/research/search/>Includes bound physical copies of Hose & Nozzle Magazine,
<https://www.legeros.com/history/hose/>**Photographs**

NC State Archives

Includes News & Observer negative collection, from late 1930s to early 2000s.

By appointment/request only.

UNC Collection

Searchable pages with text descriptions and SOME thumbnails,
<https://library.unc.edu/wilson/photos/collections/>
Search for images,
https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/archivalhome/collection/dig_nccpa**Local Historical Resources (continued)**

State Library of NC

Search Government & Heritage catalog,
<http://ghl.nccardinal.org/eg/opac/home>


UN Hose and Nozzle magazine was published in North Carolina from 1949 to about 1980. It started as a black-and-white newsletter, and changed to a glossy magazine format by 1952. It featured stories about North and South Carolina fire departments, with Virginia and other nearby states added in later years.

Ph Bound copies of numerous issues are filed at Wilson Library at UNC in Chapel Hill.

NC Legeros has also digitized a handful of early issues from the 1950s, and they're available at <https://www.legeros.com/history/hose>. He's also written a number of blog postings, based on H&N stories, which are linked from the page.

UN

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<https://library.unc.edu/wilson/photos/collections/>

Search for images,

https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/archivalhome/collection/dig_nccpa

Local Historical Resources (continued)

State Library of NC

Search Government
<http://ghl.nccardinal.org>

UNC Collection

Search Wilson Libra
<http://library.unc.edu>Includes bound physical copies of Hose & Nozzle Magazine,
<https://www.legeros.com/history/hose/>**Photographs**

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Search for images,

https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/archivalhome/collection/dig_nccpa**Local Historical Resources (continued)**

State Library of NC

Search Government & Heritage catalog,
<http://ghl.nccardinal.org/eg/opac/home>

UNC Collection

Search Wilson Library Collections,
<http://library.unc.edu/wilson/research/search>Includes bound physical copies of Hose & Nozzle Magazine,
<https://www.legeros.com/history/hose/>**Photographs**

NC State Archives

Includes News & Observer negative collection, from late 1930s to early 2000s.

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UNC Collection

Searchable pages with text descriptions and SOME thumbnails,

<https://library.unc.edu/wilson/photos/collections/>

Search for images,

https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/archivalhome/collection/dig_nccpa

Local Historical Resources (continued)

State Library of NC

Search Government & Heritage catalog

The state archives on Jones Street has a non-textual materials division, and among their collections are the negatives of the News & Observer and the defunct Raleigh times, from the late 1930s to the early 2000s.

They're a great source for Raleigh and Raleigh-area images, as well as some state-related and state-wide imagery. If a picture appeared in the paper, in that timeframe, chances are that the picture's film negative is filed.

Photo Even better, the negative files likely contain alternate shots, not used in the newspaper article.

The state archives can provide high-resolution digital scans, for nominal fees. They'll also provided guidance on obtaining permission for usage of the images, in publishing formats.

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<https://library.unc.edu/wilson/photos/collections/>

Search for images,

https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/archivalhome/collection/dig_nccpa

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Through 1927 (public domain), via NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

All years, via State Library of NC library card or on site,

<https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/ghl/resources/online>

All years also available via local library online services, via NC Live

Some NC maps available via Library of Congress Sanborn Map collection,

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps>

Web Sites

American LaFrance delivery list

Available on SPAAMFAA site,

<http://www.spaamfaa.org/resources/peckhams-american-lafrance-search/>

Internet Archive: Wayback Machine, <http://archive.org/web/>

Used to find web pages no longer available, such as FireNews.net white helmet series, http://www.firenews.net/wh_01 (non-working)

WRAL, archives, <https://www.wral.com/sitemap/>

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

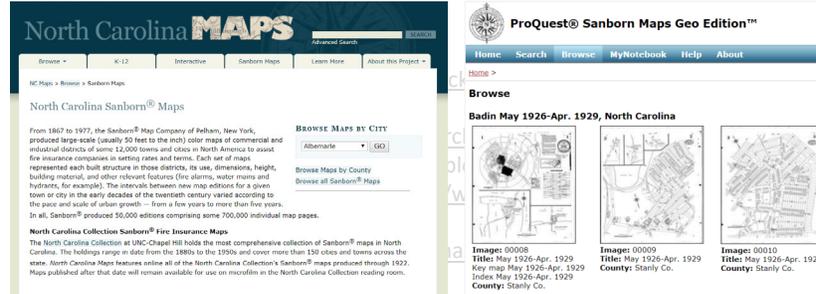
Through 1927 (public domain), via NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

All years, via State Library of NC library card or on site, <https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/gh/resources/online>

All years also available via local library online services, via NC Live

Some NC maps available via Library of Congress Sanborn Map collection, <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps>

Web Sites



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Through 1927 (public domain), via NC Maps, <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/>

All Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were created for communities, factories, and institutions around the United States, from the 1860s through the 1970s.

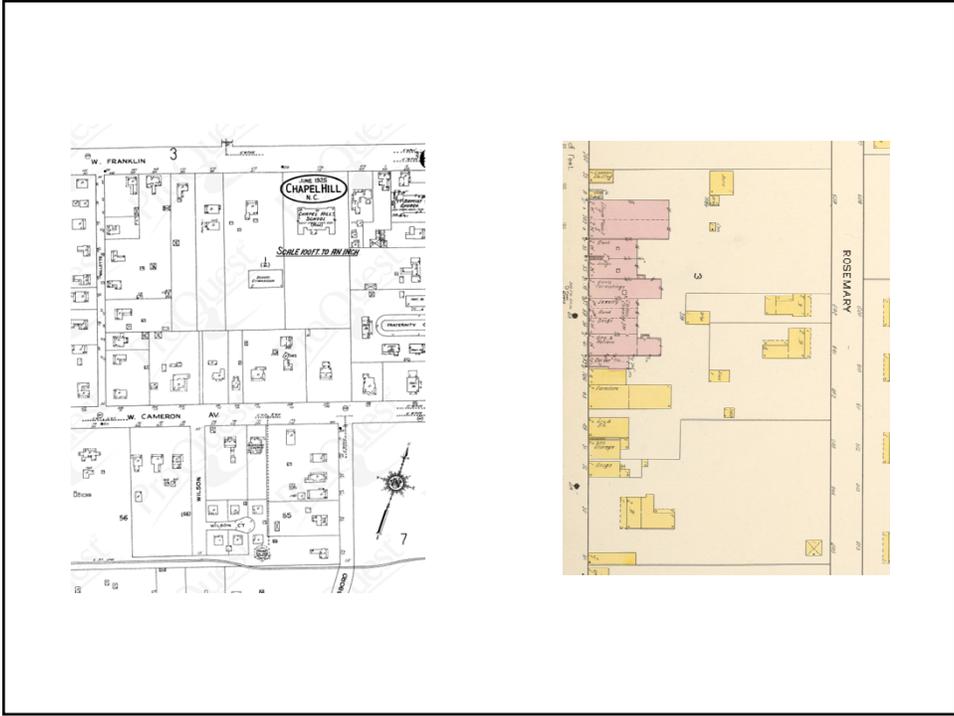
All They were used by underwriters to determine insurance rates, and contain detailed information about buildings, streets, water supplies, and fire equipment.

We In North Carolina, maps are available for 86 counties. Most maps were revised over periods of years or decades, and thus multiple maps are usually available.

Ni Digital version of the maps are available through a number of sites and services.

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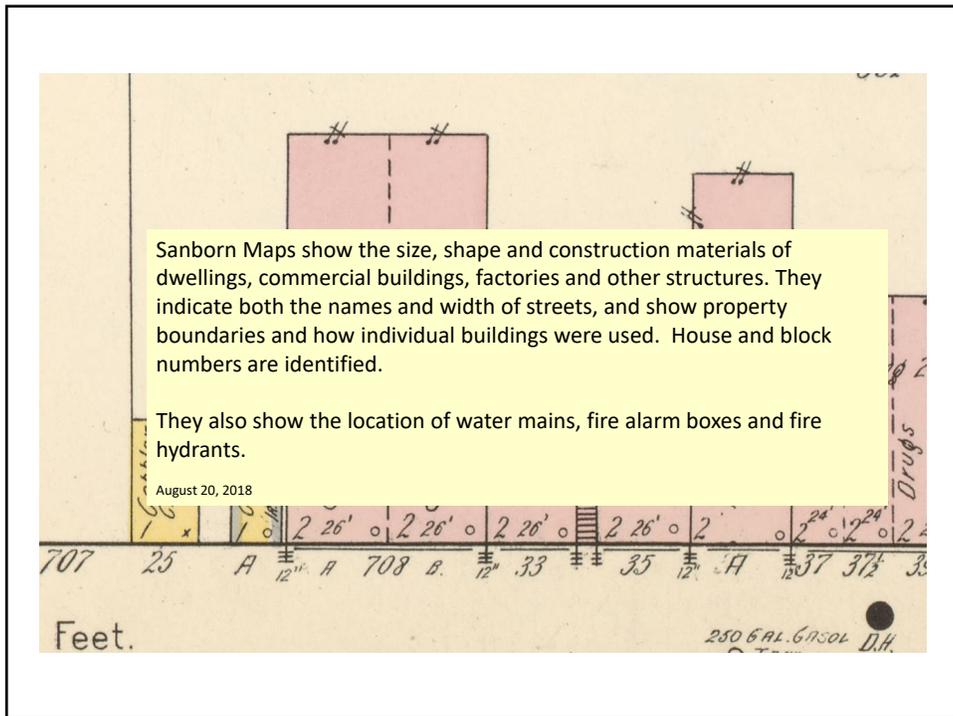
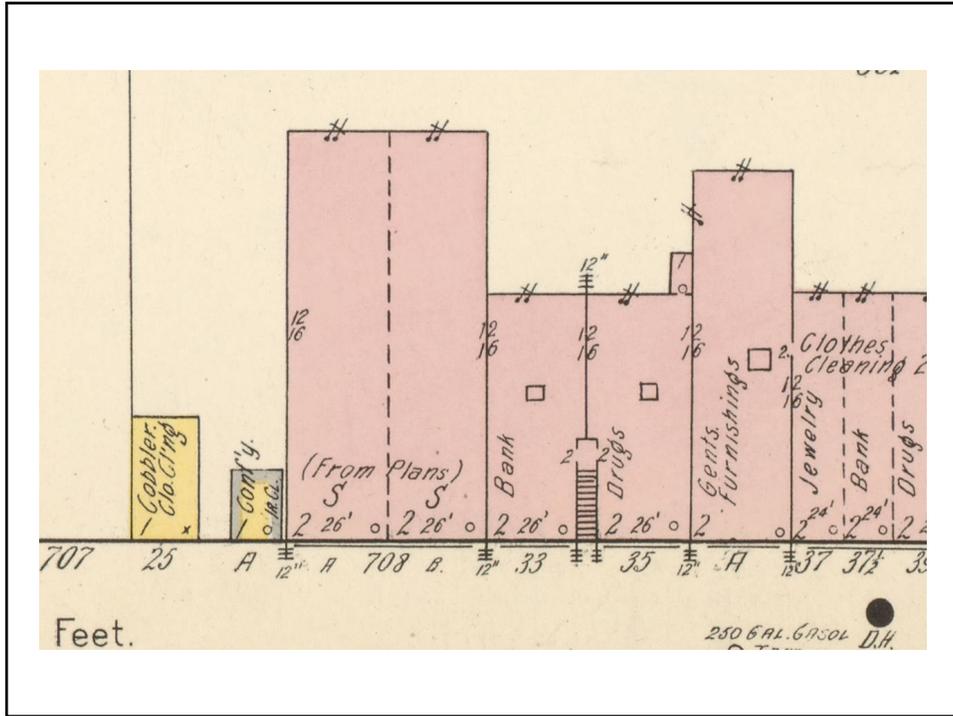


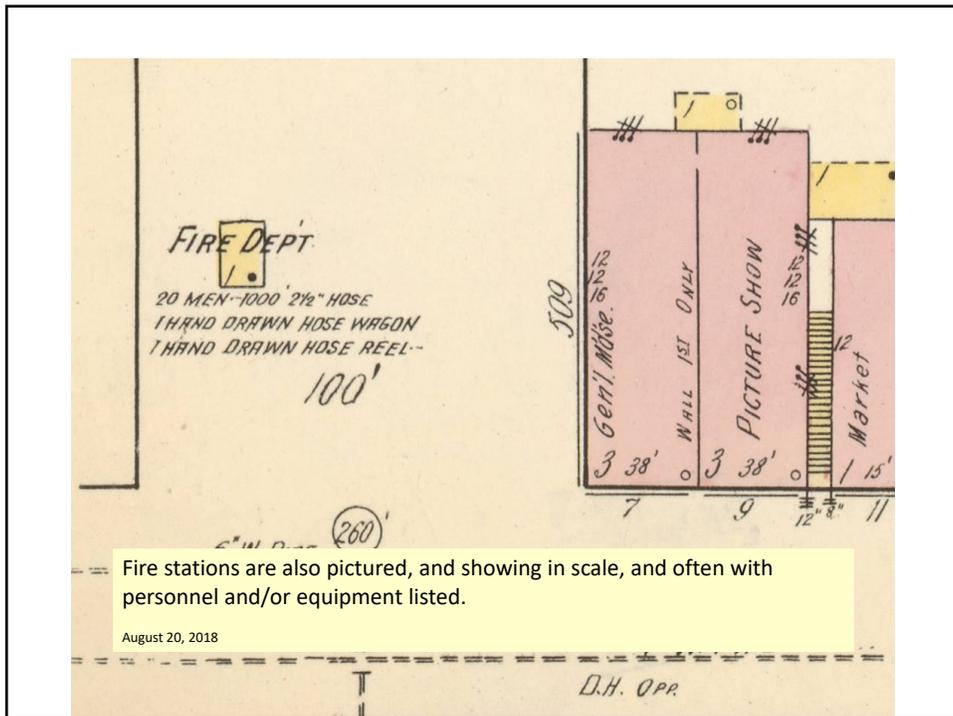
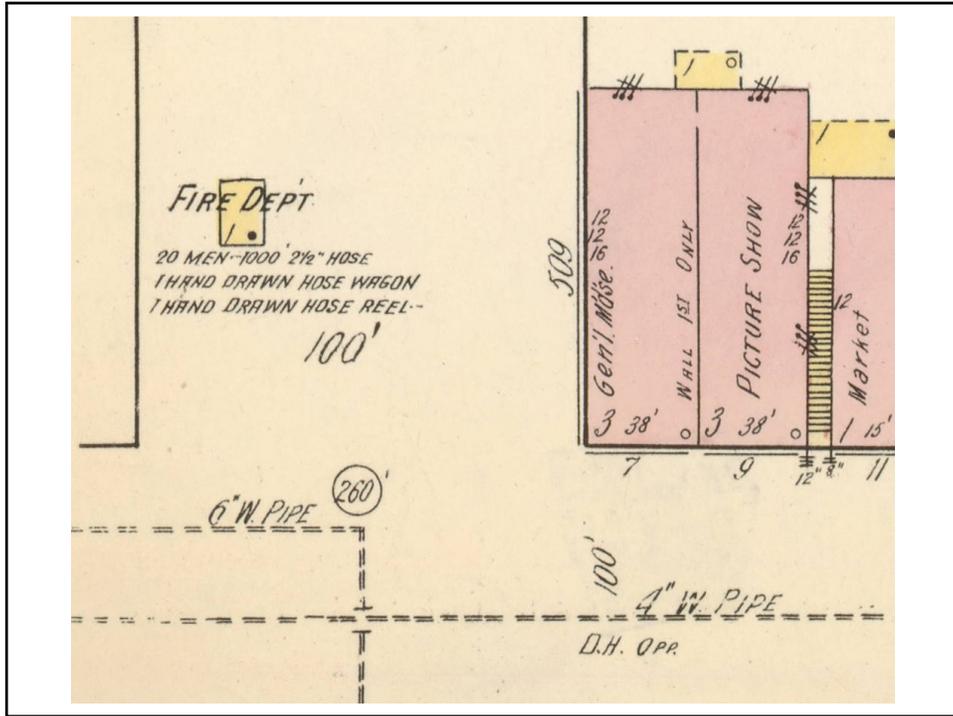
Digital Sanborn Maps come in two flavors: two-color and full-color.

Two-color maps are available from the ProQuest site.

Color maps are available from the North Carolina Maps Site (before 1927), and the Library of Congress (incomplete, but being added, all years).

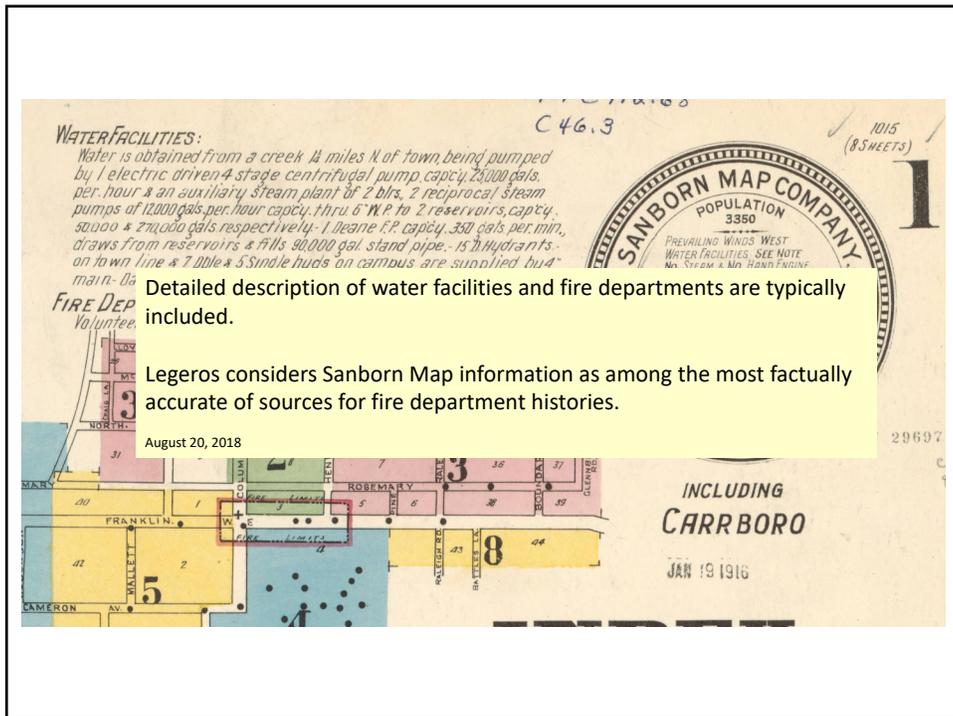
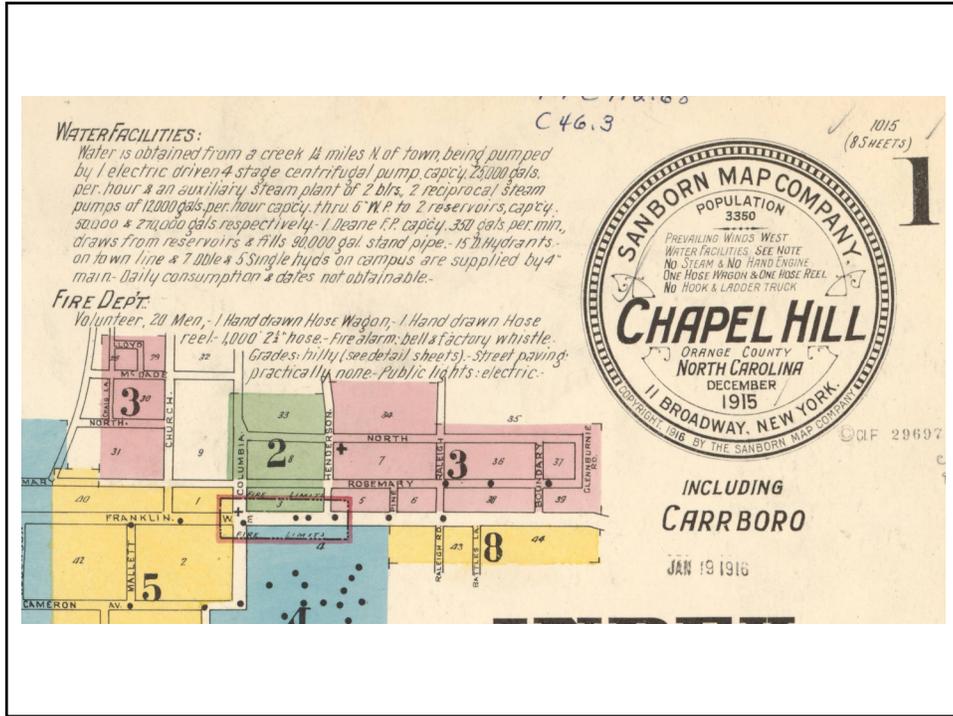
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Fire stations are also pictured, and showing in scale, and often with personnel and/or equipment listed.

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Few More Favorites

News & Observer back issues

- Online index, of card catalog scans, <https://statelibrarync.org/noi/>
- Archives 1991 to present, via Newsbank, via NC State Government library site, via library card
- Archives 1991 to present, preview only, via N&O web site.
- Microfilm copies at Wake County local history library, State Archives, etc.

Ancestry.com

- Via local library access, typically only while on site
- Or buy own access

Our State magazine archives

- <https://www.ourstate.com/archives/>

Internet Archive – Way Back Machine

- <http://archive.org/web/>

Few More Favorites

News & Observer back issues

- Online index, of card catalog scans, <https://statelibrarync.org/noi/>
 - Archives 1991 to present, via Newsbank, via NC State Government library
- Here are a few more of Mike's favorites.

The Internet Archive is particularly useful, for finding archived copies of web sites that are no longer active. Such as fire department sites that were kept updated for a few years, but then ignored, and finally deactivated.

An

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Our State magazine archives

- <https://www.ourstate.com/archives/>

Internet Archive – Way Back Machine

- <http://archive.org/web/>

To recap...

In the first section of today's presentation, we discussed a number of sources for "learning history."

As well as some methodologies and "ways of thinking" about getting oriented, to "tackling history."

Next, let's talk about preserving that history that you're finding or learning about.

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PART 2 OF 3
PRESERVING HISTORY

Stuff...

- in your head
- in your notes
- on your computer
- in possession of other people
- in possession of the fire department
- etc.

Stuff...

- i As you learn about your department's history—and find those things with historical value—you'll soon create a pile of "stuff."
- i
- c Some of that stuff belongs to you, such as your thoughts, your notes, your computer files.
- i
- j Some of that stuff belongs to others, notably in the possession of the fire department, or in the possession of others.
- i August 20, 2018
- etc.

Stuff...

- in your head
 - in your notes
 - on your computer
 - in possession of other people
 - in possession of the fire department
 - etc.
- Write it down!
 - Organize your notes
 - Share with other people
 - Back up your files
 - Don't lose your files
 - Think ahead several years

Stuff

For the stuff that you "own," don't let it disappear. Write down what you're learning. Organize your written notes. Share your findings with others.

- i As you create digital files, make multiple copies, so there's not just a single, vulnerable copy.
- i Also, don't lose your files. You might be using two or three computers. One at home. Then a couple at station. There's a computer in the watch room, and another in the office. And it's easy to misplace files between computers, and even on a single computer. Desktop versus "stored in some folder."
- e Use "removable media" instead of "saving locally." Such as a flash drive, or external hard drive. But don't forget to make back-up copies, of that drive!

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Side Note



Side Note



*What's the first thing
that comes to mind?*

Side Note

Years ago, Mike's wife wanted to organize the "junk drawer" in Mike's man cave. He agreed and she categorized and organized the contents. And Mike couldn't ever use the thing again. That's because his wife organized the contents as it "made sense to her." But Mike has a different sense of things.

As you begin organizing your materials, you'll need to start making folders and file drawers and other places to store things. Should you arrange by date? By subject? By first letter of the alphabet?

Legeros uses this approach: what's the first thing that comes to mind? That's his strategy for categorization. He tries not to overthink or over-architect.

Why? Because in six weeks or six months or six years, he may forget the details of how he organized. It's easier to rely on instinct. E.g., the first thing that comes to mind. Now... or then.

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Stuff...

- in your head
- in your notes
- on your computer
- in possession of other people
- in possession of the fire department
- etc.

...but what about?



Protecting Things

- find a physical place for secure storage
- get official approval and/or support
- enlist others as fellow champions
- partner with other organizations
- punt to other organizations
- do nothing, keep assessing

Protecting Things

What about those things in the possession of others?

- If you take possession of some thing(s), try to find a secure place for storing them.
- Also, try to get official approval or support for your efforts. Tell those at the top, so they can bless your work, and maybe expedite the collection or acquisition of items.
- Get others to help. Enlist champions, to keep their own eyes out, or lend helping hands, with acquiring or protecting things.
- Partner with other organizations, if it's beneficial. Your local museum or historical society may have resources or storage areas or other things that can help you.

Or, do nothing.

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Protecting Things

- find a physical place for secure storage
- get official approval and/or support
- enlist others as fellow champions
- partner with other organizations
- punt to other organizations
- *do nothing, keep assessing*

Protecting Things

Doing nothing is an equally valid option.

Maybe you don't have the time right now.

- f Maybe the chiefs are still stewing on your proposal.
- ξ Maybe a facilities move is pending, and your department's "history" is
- € going to be relocated.
- f Doing nothing is fine, though consider "assessing" and, if needed, "under the covers."
- f
- (One great pre-step for preservation is taking an inventory of things. This can be very formal, or very loose. But it's a great way to keep your mind working, even if your hands can't start anything.

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Side note...

Facebook is great



Side note...

Facebook is great



Facebook is a great resource for sharing and collaboration.

When the Raleigh Fire Department was celebrating its centennial in 2012, we used a Facebook page to announce special events, share historical information, and ask readers to help identify faces and places in old photos.

It's also a super-easy technology, that doesn't any special knowledge of web sites or web-posting, to share content on the Internet.

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What to keep?



VS.





What are the needles to find in your haystack, or stacks of haystacks?

That's the challenge of the historian. You can save or preserve "every old thing," but only a portion or a very small portion will have particular significance.

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Useful vs. Attic

- Think about your milestones
- What story are you telling?
- But don't forget the color

Useful vs. Attic

What's worth keeping, versus just "storing in the attic"? Think about your department's milestones. Save those materials related to the Big Things and Notable Things that happened.

- **Th**

Also, think about the story that you're telling, or want to tell, someday. What materials will help there?

- **W**

And don't forget the color. The small bits, the side stories, the bits of humor here, or strange happenings there.

- **B**

Choose wisely, always. Because once you've disposed of things, they're like never returning.

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Keep or Toss?

- Anything with milestone dates/details
- Records of incoming/outgoing vehicles, people
- Rosters of vehicles, people
- Budgets, minutes, narratives, testimonials
- Incident reports of historic events
- Colorful "slices of life"
- Etc.

Keep or Toss?

- Anything with milestone dates/details
- Records of incoming/outgoing vehicles, people
- Thus a list of things to "keep" might include...
- August 20, 2018
Budgets, minutes, narratives, testimonials
- Incident reports of historic events
- Colorful "slices of life"
- Etc.

Or just digitize??

But wait, Batman, can't we just digitize everything?

Instead of worrying about "what to keep," just find a scanner, and make digital copies of everything?

Yes, that's an option. And you then you could trash the majority of your physical copies. Or relocate them to "deep archives." (Because if any scans are faulty, you'll need to re-scan. Plus you'll want *some* documents saved, the more important or impactful ones. For physical use, such as historical displays.)

But... if you create 100 or 500 or 5000 digital files, each a scan of a single page... you've re-created (sort of) the same problem. How to store? How to categorize? How to find the milestones and colorful nuggets, within hundreds or thousands of individual files.

Tip: Convert to PDF, then convert to scannable PDF. More on that in the filler section at the end.

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Or just digitize??

DPI, baby!

What about digitizing photos?

That's always a good idea, as digital images are easy to share, via posting to Facebook or sites.

Just remember DPI, or Dots Per Inch. Have you ever saved a picture from the web that looks good on your computer, but when printed or enlarged, it looks like crap? That's related to resolution and DPI.

We will talk about this in the filler section, at the end.

There are also commercial services that will bulk-scan physical pictures (and/or film negatives). Those are quite useful, for quickly digitizing dozens or hundreds of pictures.

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Side note...

Dates

Without dates, things are harder to use.

Never clip a news clipping, without including or adding the date.

Include dates as file names with digital files.

Use crowd-sourcing to identify and place undated pictures.

Side note...

Da Related to dates and digital file names, Mike uses the following format:

W yyyy-mm-dd-agency-location-creator

W Example:

Ne 2017-03-14-rfd-north-st-mjl

ad Which means, a Raleigh FD incident on North Street on May 14, 2017, and Mike Legeros (MJL) is the creator.

In He uses this primarily for his fire photos, to help with organization. But it can be applied to historical images. < Though using a call number format might be better. Google to learn more.

Us
pic August 20, 2018

What about artifacts?

- Books, bound volumes
- Stuff people used
- Hand tools
- Small equipment
- Things with wheels
- Vehicles and apparatus
- Etc.



What about artifacts?

We've been talking mostly about "information-based" things. Like books, newspapers, etc.

- E
- S What about such things as equipment? Like hand tools and hose and... Or even bigger things, like vehicles and apparatus?
- F Legeros doesn't have anything there, because information on tool and
- S vehicle preservation is readily available on line.
- T Plus, and particularly for vehicles, your department likely already has (or knows of) one or more persons who knows about maintaining older
- \ vehicles and antiques.

- E August 20, 2018
- Etc.



What about artifacts?

- E Also, on the subject of preservation in general, consult the National Park Service's Conserv O Grams.
- S [https://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/conservoogram/cons_toc.ht](https://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/conservoogram/cons_toc.html)
- F [ml](https://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/conservoogram/cons_toc.html)
- S These are short, focused, document-based bulletins about caring for museum objects.
- T They cover any/all things that fire departments should know, about caring
- \ for historical assets.

- E August 20, 2018
- Etc.



PART 3 OF 3
PRESENTING HISTORY

We've covered...

Learning about your department's history...

Preserving that found information and those found objects about your department's history...

Let's talk about some ways of sharing, or presenting that information...

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- So many ways to present...
 - Physical versus digital
 - Static versus dynamic
 - Deep versus shallow
 - One-time versus ongoing

- Key considerations
 - What's best for you/your department?
 - What's your timeframe to finish?
 - How long do you want it available?
 - What people and skill sets are available?
 - What resources (time, money, bodies) are available?

- So many ways to present...
 - Physical versus digital
 - What's the best way for your department to share your history?
 - Ask yourself some questions.
 - Do you want a physical display, or virtual slash digital?
 - Is this a one-time project, like a book or an exhibit, or an ongoing project?
 - What sort of resources are available?
 - What constraints are present?
 - And so on.
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Some Examples

Let's walk through some examples of "presenting history"...

For more examples, visit this Flickr collection of photo albums from Legeros:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/collections/72157600600418765/>

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Commemorative Book



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157631795339984/>

Commemorative Book

Legeros likes book projects for a number of reasons. They're physical objects that you can hold, and read, and store and preserve. They require (or ideally) contain content that's been highly curated. That is, the best photos, the highest-resolution image scans, triple-checked factual information. They're also projects with fixed timeframes. They don't "last forever" and you can "walk away when you're done."

This was the 2012 commemorative book from Raleigh. It was produced using a local school yearbook publisher. They provided marketing and ordering support, along with a designer. Our previous book, in 2007, used a specialty company out of state, that provided similar services.

See these pages of notes on those projects:

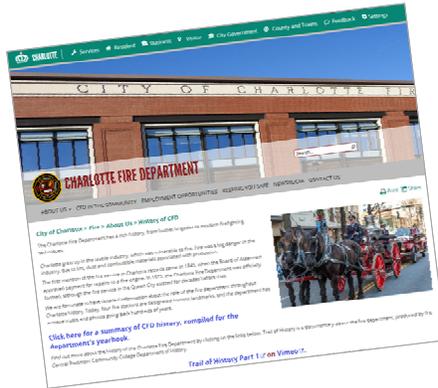
<https://legeros.com/books/rfd/2007/>

<https://legeros.com/books/rfd/2012/>

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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157631795339984/>

Web Page + Commemorative Book Content



<http://charlottenc.gov/Fire/about-us/Pages/History-of-CFD.aspx>

Web Page + Commemorative Book Content

After your book is published, the content created for the book can be repurposed for other uses.

On the Charlotte Fire Department's web site, they've posted a document containing a written history that was originally created for a commemorative book.

Legeros has done similar things. He frequently reuses the content created for the 2012 Raleigh book. He's re-posted the textual content on history pages, and used the photographs as a "pick list" for later image request needs.

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<http://charlottenc.gov/Fire/about-us/Pages/History-of-CFD.aspx>

Web Site + Detailed Content

The collage shows three overlapping screenshots from the Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive website. The top-left screenshot displays a navigation menu with categories like 'Home', 'About Us', 'History', and 'Apparatus'. The top-right screenshot features a photograph of three firefighters in full gear. The bottom-right screenshot is a detailed view of the 'LIST OF ARTICLES' section, showing a table with columns for 'Year', 'Date', 'Make', 'Type', and 'Original Apparatus'.

Year	Date	Make	Type	Original Apparatus
1	1972	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 200	Engine 1
2	1973	Jeep	Autocar '76 400	Engine 2
3	1987	Jeep	Autocar '76 400 (Converted from a 2500)	Engine 3
4	1987	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 4
5	1988	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 5
6	1988	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 6
7	1988	Jeep	Autocar '76 400	Engine 7
8	1987	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 8
9	1987	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 9
10	1987	Alfa Romeo	Autocar '76 400	Engine 10

<http://www.lafire.com/>

Web Site + Detailed Content

This collage is identical to the one above, showing screenshots from the Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive website, including a navigation menu, a photo of firefighters, and a detailed 'LIST OF ARTICLES' table.

Another avenue is a web site with deep, detailed content. Such as the Los Angeles Fire Department Historical Archive. Explore the site for examples of content presentation.

Another "deep dive" site Raleigh Fire Department history pages by Legeros, at <https://www.legeros.com/ralwake/raleigh/history/>

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<http://www.lafire.com/>

Online Exhibit



<http://chapelhillmuseum.org/aperry/chfd/>

Online Exhibit

Here's an online exhibit created by the Chapel Hill Fire Department. It was built some years ago, and in conjunction with a physical exhibit at the now-defunct Chapel Hill Museum.

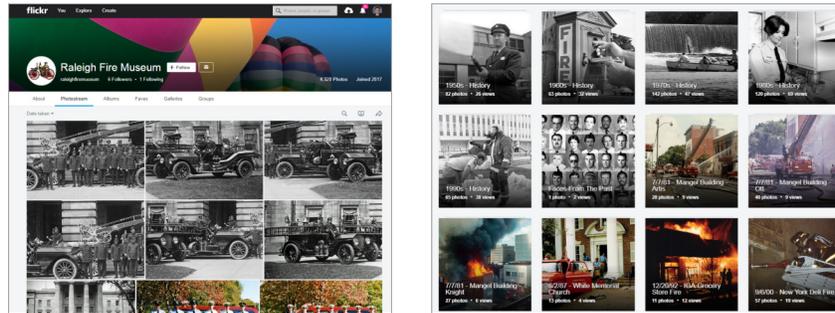
It's an interactive timeline, that shifts left or right, based on cursor position. And with images enlarged when the cursor clicks them.

Similar (but smaller in scale) to a book project, this type of presentation requires a finite collection of "fixed" elements: a number of pictures, corresponding captions, and associated historical facts or text elements.

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<http://chapelhillmuseum.org/aperry/chfd/>

Photo Site + Photo Albums



<http://www.flickr.com/raleighfiremuseum>

Photo Site + Photo Albums

If your department has a lot of photographs, one way to share them is by scanning and posting them on photo-hosting sites.

This is the Flickr site of the Raleigh Fire Museum. We've created a couple dozen albums, which house many hundreds of our images.

The albums included per-decade historical images, photos related to specific events and incidents, and pictures of neighboring fire departments in Wake County.

They are all lower-resolution images, with 96 or 150 DPI, and maximum long edge of 1000 or 1200 pixels. This prevents people from printing as photo quality, and potentially infringing on copyright holders.

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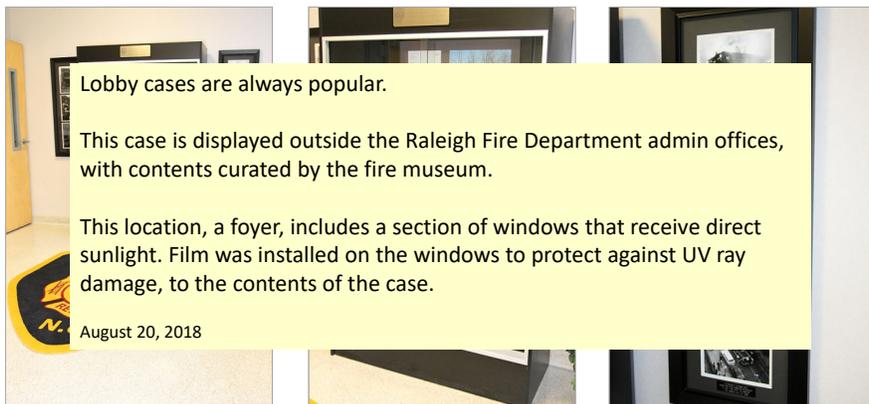
<http://www.flickr.com/raleighfiremuseum/albums>

Display Case in Lobby



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157660012961464/>

Display Case in Lobby



Lobby cases are always popular.

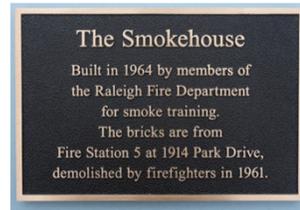
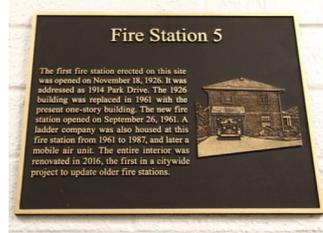
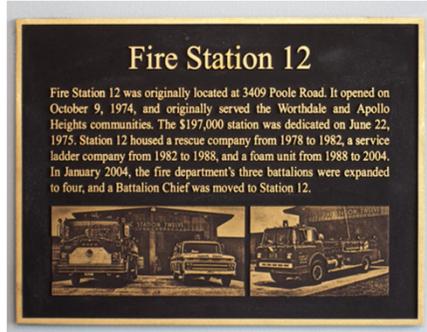
This case is displayed outside the Raleigh Fire Department admin offices, with contents curated by the fire museum.

This location, a foyer, includes a section of windows that receive direct sunlight. Film was installed on the windows to protect against UV ray damage, to the contents of the case.

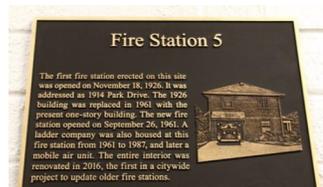
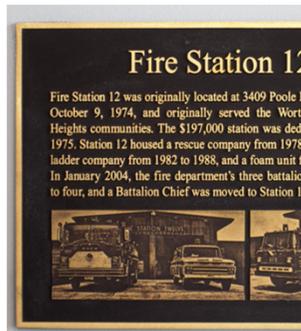
August 20, 2018

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157660012961464/>

Plaques



Plaques



Have you thought about adding a plaque as a historical display?

These are displayed at Raleigh fire facilities, and were designed by the fire museum and its members.

Left is a plaque added at the newly opened Station 12, which was relocated from an earlier facility.

Plaques can include images, which render quite nice nicely as raised metal artwork.

August 20, 2018

Dedicated Bay + Artifacts



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157631795339984/>

Dedicated Bay + Artifacts

Here's Black Mountain's fire station, which uses one of their station bays as a "mini museum." It houses their antique fire engine and shelves with old equipment.

This "dedicated bay" concept is also popular with new construction, as some fire departments design new stations—and notably "headquarters" fire stations—with an extra bay for historical displays.

These bays are some times separate from the main station, and may include separate doors for public access.

August 20, 2018



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157631795339984/>

Store Antiques at Single Station



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157627326984642>

Store Antiques at Single Station

If your department has multiple pieces of antique apparatus, storing them at a single (active) station can create a "historical destination."

In Raleigh, the antiques are stored at Station 28, a building with three bays that are two-deep. One bay is used for antiques, which are parked side-by-side.

It's a bit of a tight fit, but works as a centralized parking/storage location for the antiques. The location is thus promoted by the department and the fire museum as a destination for visitors.

August 20, 2018



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157627326984642>

Temporary History Room



<https://legeros.smugmug.com/Fire-Photos/2010/2010-05-08-rfd-retiree-day/>

Temporary History Room

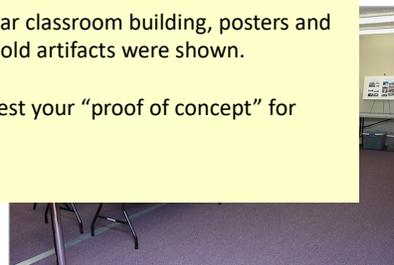


In 2010, we created this temporary history room for a retiree day at the Raleigh Fire Department training center.

Tables were placed in an empty modular classroom building, posters and signage was created, and a number of old artifacts were shown.

Temporary exhibits are great ways to test your "proof of concept" for physical historical displays.

August 20, 2018



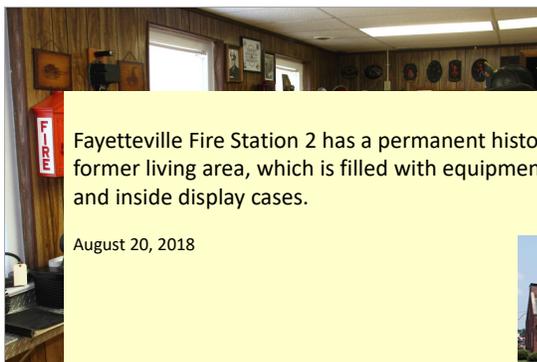
<https://legeros.smugmug.com/Fire-Photos/2010/2010-05-08-rfd-retiree-day/>

Permanent History Room



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157600645762567/>

Permanent History Room



Fayetteville Fire Station 2 has a permanent history room. It occupies a former living area, which is filled with equipment and artifacts, both loose and inside display cases.

August 20, 2018



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157600645762567/>

Modular Building as Museum



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157627327026858/>

The Raleigh Fire Museum occupies a double-wide trailer at the fire department training center. It was furnished by museum members, with funding from donations. The museum organization spent a couple thousand dollars on photo printing and frames, new and used display cases, and building materials for walls and an interior door.

The contents are a combination of donated and loan items from department members and some private individuals, as well as old equipment from fire department storage. Poster and displays were created by Legeros, often adapting digital materials previously created for his web pages.

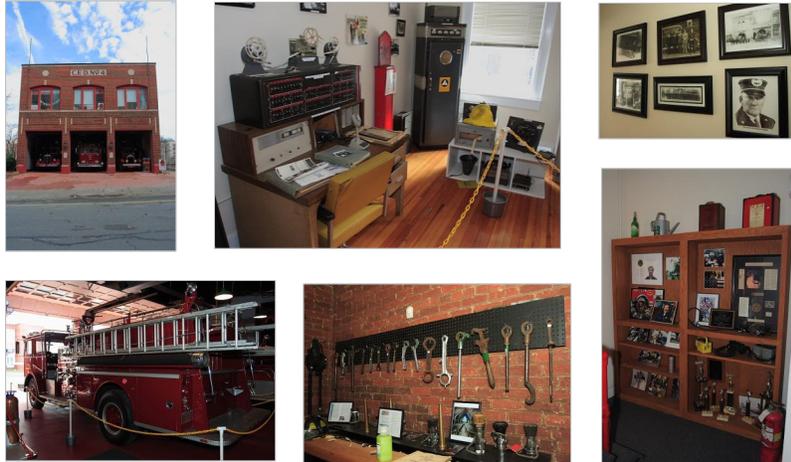
Signs were created for the training center fence, beside the main gate, and road signs were added on the nearby thoroughfare. Portable metal and plastic signs are also deployed when open, both on the main road, and in front of the training center.

Since opening in 2011, the museum has operated with a once-a-month schedule. It's open for four hours on the second Saturday of each month.

August 20, 2018



Old Fire Station as Museum



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/leberos/sets/72157612053911018/>

Old Fire Station as Museum



Former fire stations are frequently repurposed as fire museums.

The Charlotte Fire Department occupied old Station 4 in downtown for several years, using the property that was inexpensively leased to the department.

Three pieces of antique apparatus were moved to the first floor, and firefighters added and created displays on both floors.

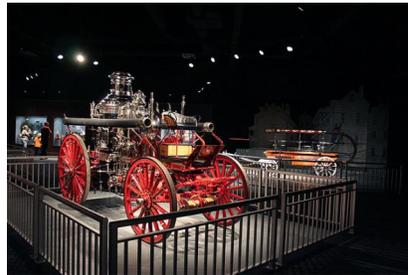
The museum closed in 2009, after the property was sold. Those who operated the museum share this lesson learned: when possible, museums should own the spaces that they occupy.

August 20, 2018



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/leberos/sets/72157612053911018/>

Big Honkin' Real Museum



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/sets/72157600595392130>

The North Charleston (SC) fire museum is a big honkin' "real" museum, with quality to compare with the Smithsonian.

It opened in 2007 as a joint venture between the city and the American LaFrance corporation, which contribute their antique collection.

The antiques were formerly displayed at the company's former location in Cleveland, NC.

This fire museum and educational facility was purpose-built.

August 20, 2018



More Museum and Exhibit Photos

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/legeros/collections/72157600600418765/>

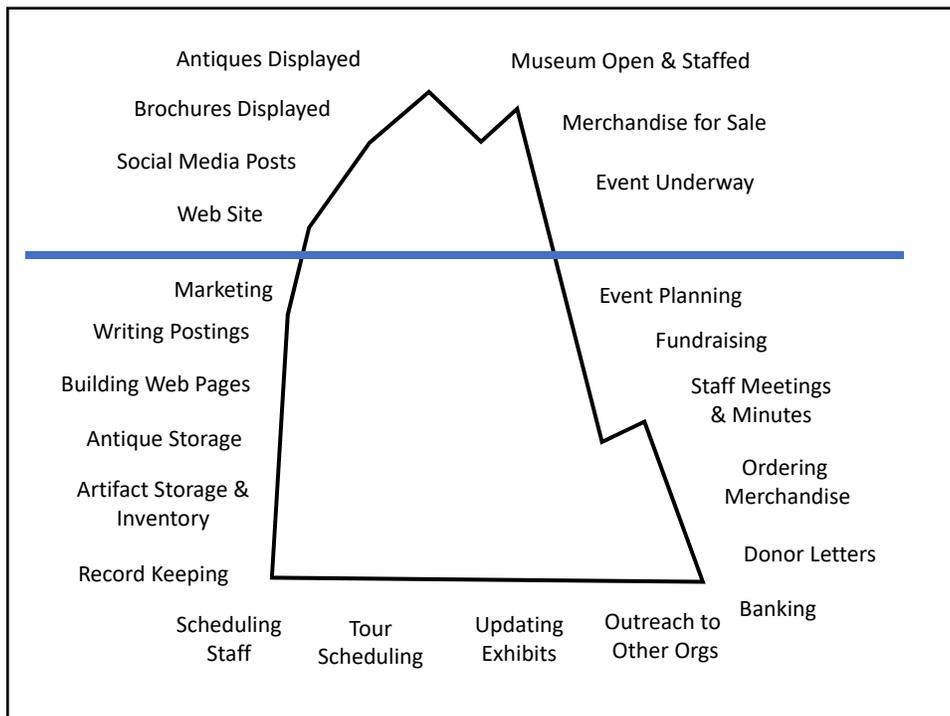
More Museum and Exhibit Photos

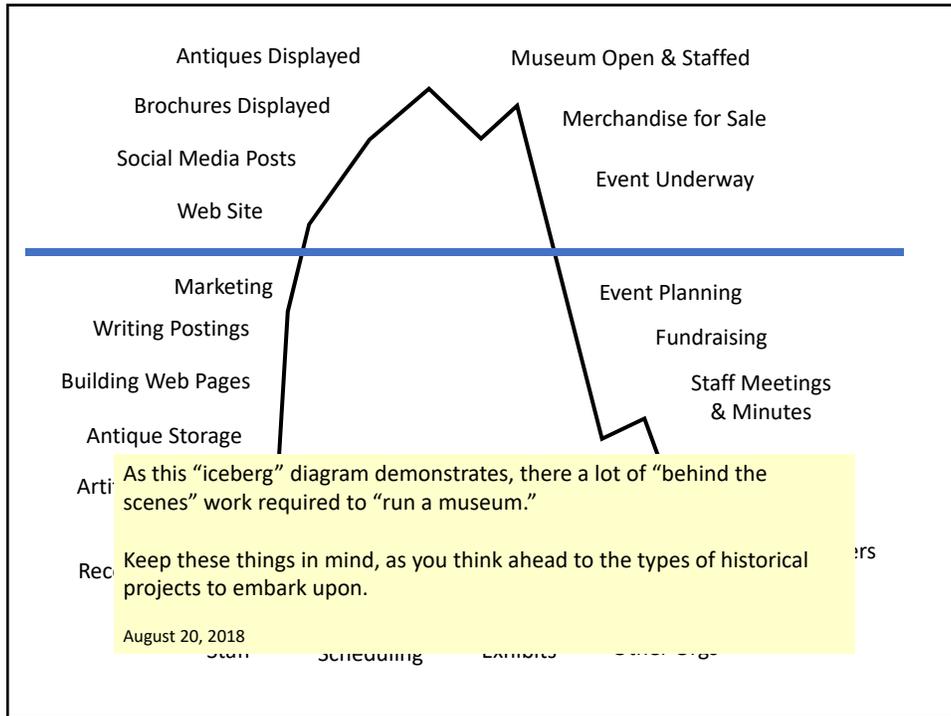
Legeros has photographed fire museums and fire department antiques both around the state and around the country.

Visit this collection of Flickr albums, to sample many more ways to present fire department history.

August 20, 2018

So you want to run a museum...?





Questions and Answers

The following topics were discussed as questions and observations, both during and after class:

- Importance of picking historical storage space that has a fire protection system (sprinklers), and cabinet/door locks (security).
- Windows and the effects of sunlight, e.g. UV rays. They cause colors to fade and other material damage. Suggest installing filter film.
- Climate control. Google for ample information, including keeping humidity low and temperatures constant.
- Challenges of engaging younger department members in historical efforts. Or expanding the pool of participants to people outside the department, in lieu of member interest.
- Permission versus forgiveness, obtaining rights for photo usage, commercial versus non-commercial use, watermarks on photos.

August 20, 2018

Recap

Closing Statement

The End

Questions?

www.legeros.com/slides

Filler

Filler

These remaining slides contain “filler” information that was presented after questions were answered, at the end of the main presentation.

August 20, 2018

Playing with Text

A fifth volunteer company, the Phoenix (Chemical) Fire Company was formed in 1879 upon the members' acquisition of a "wonderful new engine which carried its own liquid" for use in putting out fires chemically. One old-timer recalled that these young volunteers had new ideas about fire-fighting and could hardly wait to dumbfound the older firemen with their wonderful new apparatus. When questioned about the new fire engine, they answered that it was a chemical engine which carried its own liquid; they boasted that with it they could extinguish a fire before the others could start their pumps. The Rescue Company challenged them at once. A fire was built; the chemical engine did respond, extinguished the fire before the steam engine could be fired up, and thereby won the bet. The winners went to Frapps's Bar to celebrate and while so engaged a real alarm of fire came in and both companies rushed to the scene. The Rescue Company won all honors at the real fire, because the Chemical Company, excited over their victory, had failed to recharge the tank. The Phoenix Company, whose equipment included soda buckets and acid chambers, was quartered with two other companies at the rear of Metropolitan Hall. Shortly it possessed two engines-- one double-cylinder and one single-cylinder. F.H. Heartt was the company's first foreman.

This series of slides demonstrates using Microsoft Word to convert a single long paragraph into multiple paragraphs, and then into a bulleted list or a table of rows.

Legeros used this technique during his early research of Raleigh. He received a lengthy Word document about the department's history. And he wanted to convert the thing into a list of department milestones.

Using Word's find and replace feature, he converted all paragraphs into single sentences. Going line-by-line, he deleted each sentence except for department milestones.

Then, he converted the remaining sentences into a table. He added columns, and created a "master document" of department milestones.

For Legeros, this was easier to manipulate and manage than a document of bulky, paragraph text.

August 20, 2018

Playing with Text

A fifth volunteer company, the Phoenix (Chemical formed in 1879 upon the members' acquisition of engine which carried its own liquid" for use in put One old-timer recalled that these young voluntee fire-fighting and could hardly wait to dumbfound their wonderful new apparatus. When questione engine, they answered that it was a chemical eng liquid; they boasted that with it they could exting others could start their pumps. The Rescue Comp once. A fire was built; the chemical engine did res fire before the steam engine could be fired up, and thereby won the bet. The winners went to Frapps's Bar to celebrate and while so engaged a real alarm of fire came in and both companies rushed to the scene. The Rescue Company won all honors at the real fire, because the Chemical Company, excited over their victory, had failed to recharge the tank. The Phoenix Company, whose equipment included soda buckets and acid chambers, was quartered with two other companies at the rear of Metropolitan Hall. Shortly it possessed two engines-- one double-cylinder and one single-cylinder. F.H. Heartt was the company's first foreman.

Let's change:

“ ”

To

“.^p”

Playing with Text

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When questioned about the new fire engine, they answered that it was a chemical engine which carried its own liquid; they boasted that with it they could extinguish a fire before the others could start their pumps.

The Rescue Company challenged them at once.

A fire was built; the chemical engine did respond, extinguished the fire before the steam engine could be fired up, and thereby won the bet.

The winners went to Frapps's Bar to celebrate and while so engaged a real alarm of fire came in and both companies rushed to the scene.

The Rescue Company won all honors at the real fire, because the Chemical Company, excited over their victory, had failed to recharge the tank.

Playing with Text

We can add
bullets...

- A fifth volunteer company, the Phoenix (Chemical) Fire Company was formed in 1879 upon the members' acquisition of a "wonderful new engine which carried its own liquid" for use in putting out fires chemically.
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Playing with Text

...or convert to table...

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Playing with Text

...and then add columns, etc.

1879	Phoenix Company Formed	A fifth volunteer company, the Phoenix (Chemical) Fire Company was formed in 1879 upon the members' acquisition of a "wonderful new engine which carried its own liquid" for use in putting out fires chemically.
		One old-timer recalled that these young volunteers had new ideas about fire-fighting and could hardly wait to dumbfound the older firemen with their wonderful new apparatus.
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		The Rescue Company won all honors at the real fire, because the Chemical Company, excited over their victory, had failed to recharge the tank.

Playing with Text

Or go backwards!

Table >

Paragraphs >

Find / Replace >

Big Block of Text

Playing with Text

Or go backwards!

Table >

Paragraphs >

Find / Replace >

Big Block of Text

Using Microsoft Word, any table with text can be similarly converted into paragraphs of text, and then multiple paragraphs combined into single paragraphs. E.g., big blocks of text.

August 20, 2018

Master Timeline

1879

Buildings on Hillsboro Street near the bridge burn. The building and contents of Lewis & Jones store, where the fire starts, are destroyed. The water supply was limited and the unusually cold weather caused it to freeze in the hose. One person, William Lewis, is seriously injured. He is sleeping in the store and barely escapes. The adjoining store of Mr. Jolley is also burned, and two adjoining residences are seriously damaged. The 3:00 a.m. fire is under control at 5:00 a.m. (January 7, 1879)^{obs07jan89, obs08jan89}

Contracts awarded for building five fire cisterns to contain 30,000 gallons each. (by January 23, 1879)^{obs23jan79}

Two houses destroyed by fire. A third house is heavily damage. (May 12, 1879)^{obs12may79; obs13may79}

Phoenix Chemical Engine Company receives and distributes uniforms consisting of "a gray brown shirt trimmed with red, bearing the word 'Phoenix' across the breast; a cap of dark blue, navy shape, and a white belt piped with red." The company has thirty uniformed members and "two boys." (June 19, 1879)^{no20jun79}

Colored firefighters from Charlotte, Warrenton, and Goldsboro visit Raleigh. They are hosted by the Victor and Bucket companies at Metropolitan Hall. (July 16, 1879)^{no16jul79}

Apparatus note: Rescue Company receives a pair horses. Until this time, private horses would be pressed into service for parades or some fires. (By October 4, 1879)^{obs13may79; obs(d)06sep79; obs22sep79; obs04oct79}

When he first started his research into Raleigh fire history, over ten years ago, Legeros made a web page with a "master timeline."

The web page was divided by decade, and listed any milestone he found. He even color-coded the thing. Red text for fires. Brown text for buildings. Grey text for apparatus. Etc.

As his list of milestones grew longer, so did his web page. That one page was split into two pages. Then four. Then several, one per decade.

By recording his notes as a live web page, that anyone could view, it served as a sort of "feedback loop." Legeros was immediately aware that "anyone might be watching." And the presence (or potential of) an audience kept him on his toes.

It also allowed him to consult his notes remotely, such as while doing research at the library. If he needed to check a date, for example, his "master notes" were just a web-click away.

August 20, 2018

Apparatus note: Rescue Company receives a pair horses. Until this time, private horses would be pressed into service for parades or some fires. (By October 4, 1879)^{obs13may79; obs(d)06sep79; obs22sep79; obs04oct79}

Tracking Changes

African American Heritage in the Raleigh Fire Department

Version 2.9 – Last updated March 15, 2018

Change log: Corrected demographic counts of academy graduates in Part V. Handful of +/- errors. – March 15, 2018

Contents

Introduction	2
Part I – Volunteer Era	2
<i>Volunteer Fire Companies – 1869 to 1912</i>	2
<i>Victor Fire Company</i>	2
<i>Bucket and Ladder Company</i>	4
<i>Volunteer Firefighter Names</i>	5
<i>Early Black Firefighters of North Carolina</i>	6
<i>State Conventions of Colored Firemen</i>	6

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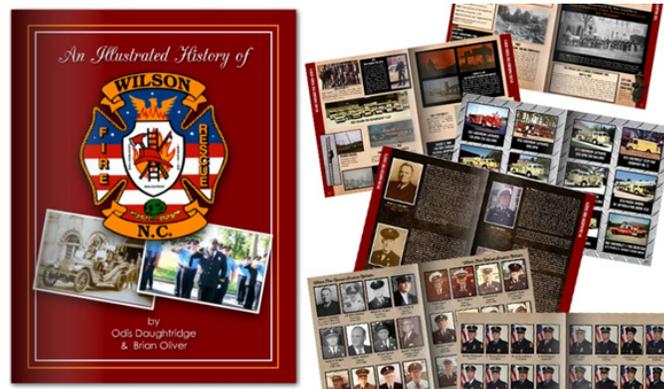
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<i>Bucket and Ladder Company</i>	
<i>Volunteer Firefighter Names</i>	
<i>Early Black Firefighters of North Carolina</i>	
<i>State Conventions of Colored Firemen</i>	

Legeros is a big fan of “tracking changes” in his materials. It’s particularly helpful for readers who return to a page or a document. A “change log” helps with “what’s new” versus what they’ve already read.

August 20, 2018

Self-Publishing



<https://www.mixbook.com/photo-books/interests/wilson-n-c-fire-rescue-services-history-1858-2017-16357407>.

On the subject of books, there are also self-publishing services available, such as mixbook.com, that's been used to create history books for such departments as Wilson, NC.

With these services, you are the designer of the book. Versus the design services typically provided by a commercial book publisher.

This type of service permits printing on-demand. Books can be ordered when they're completed, versus collecting monies for pre-ordering. This can negate the need for project funding or fundraising.

Such books can also be updated, with corrections easily made for errors.

Legeros note, just be careful with "version control." If your on-demand book has been updated with corrections, consider included a note in the front matter.

But if your on-demand book has been expanded with added content—or with heavy changes throughout—consider changing the cover or other design elements, so the book is easily and obviously identifiable as "updated/expanded."

August 20, 2018

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution



High-resolution
300 DPI



Low-resolution
72 DPI

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution

Has this ever happened to you?

You download a picture from the web, and have the picture printed on photo paper, and the results look terrible.

It great on your computer, or your phone. But when printed, it becomes "fuzzy."

That's because the downloaded image file isn't a high-resolution image. The DPI or Dots Per Inch is too low.

The magic number for photo printing is 300 DPI. If you are scanning old photographs, be sure that your DPI setting is 300 or higher.

Search the web to learn more.

August 12, 2018

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution



Newspaper photo



Newspaper photo,
scanned

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution

What about photos printed in newspapers? Can those be scanned and printed or enlarged?

Yes, but with a caution. Newspapers use a half-tone printing process. And when pictures are scanned (see left), the results can have a dot-matrix appearance (see right).

Check your scanner software for a “Descreen” setting, that will solve this problem.

This is also why book publishers discourage the use (or over-use) of pictures scanned from newspaper clippings. The quality isn’t as good as an image scanned from a photographic print, or film negative.

Search the web to learn more.

Newspaper photo

Newspaper photo,
scanned

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution



4 by 6 inch photograph
scanned at 300 DPI

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution

Here's an example of a photographic print, originally four by six inches.
Scanned at 300 DPI.

The result is a high-resolution image. However, as the image is cropped, it loses quality. The same effect of lost quality can happen if the image is printed as an enlargement.

Even though the DPI setting is high, there isn't enough raw information in the original photographic print. That's why film negatives or slides are always better for scanning.

Photographic prints of scanned negatives almost always look better than prints from scanned prints.

Search the web for more information, including the trick of "upscaling," which can make smaller pictures print somewhat better as enlargements.

August 12, 2018

4 by 6 inch photograph
scanned at 300 DPI

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution



4 by 6 inch photograph
scanned at 300 DPI
cropped

Scanning, Printing, and Resolution



4 by 6 inch photograph
scanned at 300 DPI
cropped

JPG > PDF > Combined PDF > OCR



Here's a tip, for making "digitized documents" easier to use. Say... you've scanned some old meeting minutes, with each page saved as a separate JPG image.

Use Adobe Acrobat software to convert the individual JPG images into a single PDF document with multiple pages. That way, you can read the minutes as one file, instead of opening or clicking through multiple images.

From there, you can make that single document "searchable" by using Acrobat's Optical Character Recognition (OCR) function. After converting the pages to "readable text," use Acrobat's Find function to search for matching keywords.

Using Acrobat to convert image files into PDF is a very fast process. Say, under a minute for 100 images combined into a single PDF file. The OCR process is much slower. Say, five to ten minutes for recognizing text in a PDF file with 100 pages.

Search the web to learn more.

August 20, 2018