

# PAFinder

## Are There German Ancestors in Your Family Tree?



**Kory Meyerink**

A seminar titled "Tracing the Germans in Your Family History," featuring Kory Meyerink, will be held at our April meeting. Thousands of Germans came to America while the United States during the 1600s and 1700s, settling primarily in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Germans continued to come in large numbers on into the twentieth century. Today there are about the same number of Americans with German ancestors as there are with ancestors from the British Isles. Kory Meyerink will explain how you can do research on these families and find their origins in Germany. There is no admission charge, so invite your friends and neighbors. A syllabus will be sold at the door. The April 13 seminar will be from 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM with a break for lunch.

### About Kory L. Meyerink:

- Degrees: Associate in Family and Local History, B.S. in Psychology, Masters of Library and Information Science
- Author of the book, *Printed Sources: A Guide to Published Genealogical Records*
- Author for *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, *Ancestry* and *Heritage Quest*
- Served on the staff of the Family

### History Library

- Lecturer at many local, state, and national genealogical conferences in the U.S. and Canada
- Accredited genealogist for Germany, Midwest U.S., Eastern U.S. and New England
- Specializes in tracing the origins of immigrants
- Past president of the Utah Genealogical Association
- Developed instructional and reference material for the thousands of Family History Centers
- Conducts professional research in Salt Lake City where he lives



## Family History Writing Contest

The Silicon Valley PAF Users Group is sponsoring a family history writing contest for the year 2002. Entries will be accepted from SV-PAF-UG members at any time until the close of the November 2002 meeting. Entries must be submitted printed on paper even though they may be published on CD-ROM or other media, and may be a family genealogy, a history of a family, a narrated scrapbook or picture album, a biography, or any other family history publication. The entry must be about the family of the person entering the contest and that person must be a significant contributor to the entry.

A grand prize of \$250 will be awarded for the best entry. A panel of three judges will award all prizes based on writing skill, quality of the publication, pertinence to family history, reader appeal, and value to family members. The judges may also award up to three other prizes of \$25 for the best entries for each category of family history publication if the judges feel that the entry has outstanding quality based on the judging criteria and is representative of a category of family history books. The decision of the judges is final. Entries will be kept for display when the contest results are announced.

## 1930 Federal Census Tips: Start Your Pre-Research Now!

By Helen Crisman and Dan Nealand, NARA-Pacific Region

As almost everyone knows, NARA's 1930 Census microfilm will become available to the public and open for research at National Archives locations on April 1, 2002. The National Archives-Pacific Region has found in "experimental searches" that for states not indexed via Soundex (most of them), the search process can be daunting, consuming many hours even for those highly familiar with census research. We're passing what we've found out so far on to you, the genealogical community.

We advise as many researchers as possible to visit NARA now or in the near future BEFORE the "Grand Opening," to do advance research for unindexed states using 1930 Census-related finding aids that are already currently available, especially for urban areas. While the actual Census and Soundex remain closed, "substitute finding aids"—microfilmed city directories, census Enumeration District (ED) descriptions, and hard-copy maps—can take you a considerable distance down the road.

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## Finding Anything on the Internet with a Search Engine

By Allin Kingsbury

### The URL

The Internet is a vast telephone network with millions of Web sites connected. Each Web site has a unique address or URL which is like a telephone number. The similarity of the Internet to the telephone seems to end here, because there is no information service you can call or directory that comes every year to give you the URL that you want. The Internet keeps the URLs anonymous. Unless a Web site lists the name of the person who maintains that page of the company who owns it, you may have a difficult time finding this information. Most Internet sites are owned by businesses and organizations where anonymity of employees is the rule.

The URL provides clues about the sponsoring organization. A suffix to the URL preceded by a dot indicates the type of organization. A “.com” suffix indicates a commercial or business organization. A “.org” suffix indicates a non-business organization and “.gov” indicates a government branch or agency. Other suffixes indicate the country where the Web site owner is located, such as “.ca” which indicates that the site is in Canada.

A Web site may have many pages of information. Each page has a unique address which is often added as a suffix at the end of the primary URL. The pages are usually ordered sets and subsets for the more complex Web sites. There is a home page which serves a link to the various sets and subsets of pages at the site. By addressing the URL of the site, you would see the home page. You could also go to any page within the site by addressing the URL for that page.

### What Does A Search Engine Do?

For the Internet user, finding a particular site is like finding an unlisted phone number. The task is not as difficult, though, because the Internet has spawned a family of tools called search engines. The search engines find URLs based on key words which you supply to describe the site. The software used to find the sites is called the spider or robot. The spider looks at sites and saves the key

words and the links to other sites. The links are used to look at other sites and add them to the list of sites. The spider is technically the search engine, but a person talking about a search engine usually means the site where you can search for a URL. The information gathered by the spider or robot is converted to a format suitable for fast retrieval of URLs based on a query. This formatted data is called the index.

In addition, many search engine sites have a directory which lists popular URLs by category or topic. A directory is much simpler than an index because everything in the category is returned. All URLs for a category which matches the search criteria are returned, usually listed before the URLs returned from the index.

The search engine site has software to look for URLs of sites having key words. These are listed in a large index or directory which, hopefully is constantly being updated. Sites that have ceased to exist (dead sites) or have changed to new URLs may remain in the directory for some time, even though you will get no response if you address them. The key words used to index the site for a search engine may come from only the first few words on the site, or they may come from a description of the site supplied by the author of the Web page, or they may consist of the complete text of the Web page including stop words (words with little semantic content such as a prepositions and articles). The search engine site usually has a good description of the process it uses to find URLs.

The index may have other attributes added which can alter the order of the sites. For example, a search engine may track the number of times a URL is addressed. This is a measure of site popularity. Popular sites may be move to a higher position on the list of URLs returned. The index also may have information about the proximity of key words. If the key words are separated by paragraphs of text, the site may not be at all related to the combination of words in the query.

Many search engine sites use a thesaurus so that synonyms of key words can be used to find a URL even though none of the synonyms were in the query. The result is a significant larger number of URLs found. This is good where search engine sites otherwise fail to find a particular URL. It may also prove to be a

disadvantage when some of the synonyms apply to meanings of the key words that differ from the intended meaning.

### The Meta Search Engine

Another type of search engine is the meta search engine which passes queries on to many search engines and combines the results. They include Ask Jeeves, Dogpile, Infind, Metacrawler, Metafind and Metasearch. Where a single search engine may not find all URLs that fit the query, the search by many engines will find more URLs

### Specialized Search Engines

Some search engines are unique because they are designed to meet a specific requirement. Some search engines limit themselves to a specific category of URL. These can include regional search engines that confine themselves to Web sites related to a particular country or geographical area. Others may confine themselves to a particular language like French or Italian. There are many specialized search engines which confine themselves to subjects such as agriculture, retail sales or financial organizations. The user must understand the purpose and features of a search engine to get useful results from a query.

### Search Methods Get What You Want

The default search in most search engines is the keyword search. The user types a series of words in a box, clicks on search, and the search engine returns a list of URLs where the Web page has all or some of the words that were entered. Some search engines give you the option of seeing only those URLs that have all of the key words. A few rank the URLs based on an algorithm that emulates likelihood that the URL is useful. This “likelihood is usually calculated from the proximity of the key words.

Some words can produce an enormous list of URLs that may number into the hundreds of thousands. For the genealogist looking for information about the Drake family, a keyword search for “drake” and “family” may not only return Web pages addresses for family sites, but also sites selling duck decoys, zoos, businesses like Drake Dry Cleaning, resorts catering to duck hunters, and the venerable Drake Hotel (family rates). Adding more key words may help, but it will bring an even longer

list if the search engine returns sites with some of the words.

### Advanced Searches Narrow the Field

Most search engine sites offer an advanced search which is usually accessed by clicking on a box titled "advanced search." The advanced search usually consists of Boolean search options, but may include other types of searches. Some search engines offer alternative search algorithms. Following are some popular alternatives to the standard key word search:

- A Boolean search uses certain words which are operators such as AND, NOT and OR, which define the exact relationship of the key words.
- A concept search looks for documents related conceptually to a word, rather than documents containing the word.
- A fuzzy search is a search that can find matches when words are partially spelled or misspelled.
- A phrase search is a search for documents containing an exact sentence or phrase.
- A proximity search is a key word search which requires that the words be near each other.
- A query-by-example is a search for documents that are similar to a particular document.
- Stemming refers to the ability for a search to include the "stem" of a key words such as finding "work" as a key word when "working" was specified.

The Boolean search is a good technique for avoiding all the unwanted sites in the earlier example of the Drake Family. The user could specify "Drake NOT duck" to avoid the hunting supply businesses. A proximity search for "Drake" and "family" would also eliminate many of the non-genealogical pages. By expanding the complexity of the criteria for the search, the returns can be much more relevant. With many millions of Web site addresses, some searches can easily find tens of thousands of Web site addresses. Focusing your search to find a small list containing only those sites of interest is important.

### Building your Personal URL List

Your Web browser software is designed to keep a list of URLs that you may want

to use again. You can save URLs in this list and go to them at any time. Netscape calls the list "Bookmarks" reminiscent of Web page numbers. Microsoft Windows Explorer calls the list "Favorites." In either case, the URL of the screen that you are viewing can be saved in the list by a click on save in the "bookmarks" or "favorites" menu. Before you start saving URLs though, you should divide the list into folders, such as genealogy sites, commercial sites, search engines, and so forth. If you do not do this, after saving about 100 URLs, the list will be so long that you cannot find what you want in the list. You can add folders to the list with the appropriate command in the bookmark or favorites menu. You can open the folder by clicking on the folder name in the bookmark or favorites list. You can then go to, add or delete URLs in the folder. The folders can help keep your lists from getting too long and unmanageable. To go to a URL in the list, all you need to do is to click on the URL and the browser will be activated to find the URL.

As you build your list of favorites or bookmarks, keep it up to date. If a URL no longer works, delete it from your list. If you see a notice that the site has moved to a new server and has a new URL, delete the old address and add the new address. Once you have built a list that you feel is helpful, you may want to share it with family and friends, especially someone getting started on the Internet.

### Conclusion

A search engine is a key tool for any Internet user. You need to know how to use search engines. You need to understand how they work and what key features they have to use them effectively. You should have a list of search engine sites included in your favorites or bookmarks. If one does not get what you need, try another. Try the advanced searches. Get to know as many as you can. When you master the use of the search engine, you can just about find anything that you need on the Internet.

## Some Web Search Sites

By Allin Kingsbury

Here are some search engines I have found. There are many others and perhaps some very good search engines have been omitted.

### Popular Search Engines using Spiders

- AltaVista – Has over 500 million sites
- Excite
- Entireweb.com – A search engine claiming over 80 million URLs in its index
- HotBot - An advanced search engine with configurable options for both simple and advanced searches
- Lycos
- WebCrawler
- Yahoo

### Metasearch Engines

- Atomica
- Dogpile
- Infind
- Metacrawler
- Metafind
- Metasearch

### Other search Engines with Unique Features

- Ask Jeeves – A metasearch engine that answers queries asked in plain English
- Brand New Sites - Directory of new sites (less than 6 months old) classified by category
- Direct Hit - Ranks its search results based on user popularity
- Fast Search – Searches over 300 million web pages including FTP and MP3 sites
- FindSame - A content based search engine that searches for a block of text rather than keywords
- First-Search.com – Finds only home pages of Web sites
- Google! - Lists the URLs in the order of popularity which is determined by the number of links from other sites
- .iAtlas - An advanced search engine which uses geographic, demographic, and Internet specific filters
- ILor search - Users can create annotated comments on top of search results

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- Inktomi – Can search in hosted clusters for specific domains and Web sites
- SearchKing - Uses search input to determine relevancy and placement position among URLs
- Teoma Search – Returns URLs grouped by subject and offers modified searches for exact phrases and to include and exclude specific terms
- TrueSearch - Actively removes dead links from its index
- WebTop - Uses "Information Zones" to make searching the Internet easier
- WISEnut – Indexes about 1.5 billion pages and offers international search support
- Yep - ranks sites by popularity

## New Classroom Videos



Videos of recent classes have been released. These and older videos can be ordered on the SV-PAF-UG Web site: [www-svpafug.org](http://www-svpafug.org) They include:

No.	Title	Cost
308	Introduction to PAF5.0	\$12
309	Getting the most from U.S. Census	\$12
310	Using Multimedia with PAF	\$12
311	Editing Scanned Photos	\$12
312	Locating Hard-to-find Ancestors	\$20
313	How to Become a Family History Author	\$12

Starting with the January meeting, we will begin a rental program. You can rent a video by the month for \$2 a month. A deposit equal to the price of the video will be charged and the deposit less the rental charge will be refunded upon return of the video. To be sure that the video that you want is available, you may request it be e-mail to Max Parker at: [maxhp@juno.com](mailto:maxhp@juno.com)

## Ask Dr. PAF

*"I Give No Answers Before Their Time!"*

*by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF*

*I have a problem when creating an Ahnentafel Chart from PAF 5. I see the index in the preview but when I print it, there is no index. What can I do?*

Apparently this problem occurs when you use some versions of Microsoft Word. It has been suggested that you go to the last page of the "Book," and do the following:

- Click on "insert Index and Tabs."
- Make sure "Index tab" is clicked.
- Select what form of index you want (Classic, Fancy, etc.).
- Select the number of columns you want.
- Choose any other options you want (Headings for accented letters, Right align page numbers).
- Set up tab leaders.
- Click on "OK"

*In PAF 5.1 I could export to the A: drive after creating a GEDCOM file. I did the standard things, clicked on export, selected the names wanted and when it came time to copy them to the disk it defaulted to My Documents on the C: drive. I changed it to the A: drive and nothing exported. What do I need to do?*

You must type in a file name. The default is "\*.ged" and you must add a real name. Be sure that you do not leave the "\*" as part of the name.

*I misspelled a place name and it is on the pick list. Can I delete it from that list?*

Yes. Highlight the misspelled name and press the delete key.

## Writing a PAF 5 Report to a File or What is an RTF file?

by Richard Rands

If you have tried to print a report to a file using PAF 5, you may have noticed that the file has a different format than previous PAF versions. The developers of PAF 5 decided that when a user prints a report to a file, PAF 5 will now write the file in a widely used document format called Rich Text Format (RTF). If you print a report directly from PAF 5 to your printer, it will print the report in a format acceptable to the printer you have configured for your system. You will encounter the RTF format only if you select the option to save your report in a file on a disk.

What is RTF? Why was it chosen as the standard? RTF is one of many standards now available for computer programs to output documents or reports in a format that will take advantage of fancy new features of modern printers. You may be familiar with the HTML format that has become the standard for sending flashy Web pages to your screen when you surf the World Wide Web. XML is another such format that you will be hearing more about in the future. RTF is a document format standard created by Microsoft, so it has popularity and widespread usage that most other standards do not have, which is perhaps the primary reason that PAF 5 has been modified to use it for reports saved in files.

Years ago, the printers we could afford to have in our homes could only print a few character fonts and could not handle different font sizes, special characters, color, or graphics. A document or a report file sent to your printer needed only a few special codes to cause the printer to perform the few features it was capable of doing, such as indenting a paragraph, skipping to the next line, underlining, or tabbing to a particular column. Each printer manufacturer established its own set of codes for these functions, and programmers had to include the ability to support hundreds of printer formats.

Today's generation of affordable printers comes close to doing things that could only be done on the most sophisticated printing presses in the past, including

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printing hundreds of fonts in all sizes, shapes, and colors; high resolution graphics; and mind-boggling formatting controls. The result is that a much more complex set of text-formatting standards had to be developed, and RTF was Microsoft's answer to the problem. At the outset, most of these formatting standards were designed exclusively for sending documents and reports to printers. Other standards were created for displaying documents and reports on a computer screen, such as HTML. No one thought much about combining the two standards.

Needless to say, it didn't take long before a pressing demand necessitated a formatting standard acceptable to both printers and computer screens. With so much information and so much inexpensive disk space to store it on now available, we need to be able to print a report to a disk file, bring it up on our screen to review, and then, only if necessary, send it to a printer for a hard copy. And it makes sense that the appearance of the report coming off your printer should be very close to the appearance of the report on your screen.

RTF is a printer formatting standard that has been adapted by some word processing programs and graphics programs for displaying a report on a computer screen -- but only recently. Numerous older releases of popular word processing programs were developed long before the need to import RTF files was recognized. Some word processors are not sophisticated enough to handle the formatting commands in an RTF file; also, when you try to open an RTF file you will end up with a totally unintelligible screen, or you will only see the raw text without any formatting.

When PAF 5 saves a report to a file, the text of the report is saved along with numerous embedded codes that specify how the text is to be formatted when it is later displayed on your screen or sent to your printer. If the program you use to display the report on your screen does not recognize these codes, there is no way to predict what you will see. The same goes for your printer. After PAF 5 has saved your report, it will attempt to open a word processor or another text processing program it finds on your computer so that you can see the results. You may see a recognizable attractive format, or you may get strange results. In addition, you may find that the

appearance of the report on your screen is not exactly what you get when you send the file to a printer, because the program that interprets the RTF codes for the screen may interpret them differently for your printer. For example, your printer may not print colors, but your screen can handle thousands of them.

All this may seem frustrating. You're correct -- it can be. But in the final analysis, this situation is not nearly as bad as the alternatives, namely, having unformatted reports on your screens and unpredictable formats on the multitude of different printers on the market. Over time, it's likely that the RTF format will be more widely supported as a standard, and you will become accustomed to its oddities.

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## Recently Published

### How Do I Start My Family History?

*How Do I Start My Family History?* is a free workbook that will help those who are starting to gather and organize their family's genealogy. It is distributed by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It replaces the older booklet, *Where Do I Start?* The book offers simple instructions, examples, and 8.5-by-11-inch removable pedigree and family group worksheets to help them record information that they already know about their families. To obtain this booklet, call 1-800-537-5971 and specify item number 32916, or order on the Web at: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

### Finding Records of Your Ancestors, Part A: Denmark, 1834 to 1900

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has published a new book of interest to anyone researching ancestry in Denmark. *Finding Records of Your Ancestors, Part A: Denmark, 1834 to 1900* is the first in a new series of publications which will help those doing research in various localities. These guides assume that the researcher has gathered information from their home and family, and organized it on pedigree and family group forms. Research guides in the past have tended to be an encyclopedia listing all of the record sources for a particular area. The new

guides outline a strategy for finding information, telling the researcher which steps to take in finding the needed information, and what information they are looking for. The authors are trying to simplify the process and give users a specific, proven strategy to follow. This should help beginning genealogists who quickly reach the point where they are doing research looking for records from a foreign country such as Denmark.

The guide explains the many types of records in Denmark and teaches the user when and how to use each type. A real case study is used to illustrate how the research process works. The guide also has maps, historical time lines, and background on Danish naming customs. Experts have provided tips and instructions on more advanced research, including addresses and Web sites for more information.

Additional guides in the Finding Records of Your Ancestors series will be published in 2002. Guides for the British Isles, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (for German language records) are being prepared. Additional guides will follow, including research assistance for African-Americans, American Indians and Pacific Islanders.

*Finding Records of Your Ancestors, Part A: Denmark, 1834 to 1900* sells for \$3.25. You may order it as item number 36577 by calling 1-800-537-5971, or order on the Internet at: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

### Retouching Old Photographs

*Retouching Old Photographs*, by Mike Kiteley, is a tutorial about preservation and enhancement of old photographs for Genealogy, published on a CD-ROM. Damage to old photos such as tears, scratches, smudges, stains, fading, and dust spots can be corrected on a digital image. Also other problems such as flat lighting, overexposure, and underexposure are easily fixed with photo editing software. The photo editing in the tutorial is done using Adobe Photoshop. Most other photo editing software has similar features, and the principles of photo editing can be learned from the tutorial, even if the viewer does not plan to use Photoshop. The program also discusses steps to prepare photographs for publication, including cropping, adjusting brightness and

contrast, correcting oversaturation, eliminating light and dark streaks, and fine tuning the density range. The tutorial ends with an addendum which lists books, directories, periodicals, societies, and Internet addresses where the reader can find more information.

The tutorial is done using .pdf files which can be viewed with Adobe Acrobat. No other software needs to be installed. This CD can be viewed on PC, Macintosh, Linux or Unix computers. If the Acrobat software is not installed, it is on the CD-ROM for Windows and Macintosh systems.

*Retouching Old Photographs* sells for \$29.95. It can be ordered from the publisher, SunShine Press Publications at: [www.sunshinepress.com/rop-base.htm](http://www.sunshinepress.com/rop-base.htm).

### Genealogical Periodical Annual Index

*Genealogical Periodical Annual Index* (GPAI) is a free book offered by Heritage Books to all subscribers to its twice-monthly e-mail newsletter, Heritage News. To get the index, you can download it from the Heritage Books Web site. Heritage also offers e-Book editions of the volumes of GPAI from 1992 through 2000. These e-Book editions are totally electronic, totally searchable, Adobe Acrobat™ \*.PDF files. They are also available via e-mail delivery at a much lower cost than the cloth bound library editions which are also available.

The index lists articles from many periodicals containing a wealth of historical and genealogical data such as: family Bible records; compiled genealogies; abstracts of source records from town, county, state, and national archives, as well as innumerable private collections. Also included are many book, CD-ROM, and e-Book reviews which appear in the periodicals

To download your copy, go to [www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)

## 1930 Census

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Then, come April 2002, you'll be miles ahead of what looks to be a major research traffic jam, and miles closer to the final destination—your

ancestral family citations on the 1930 Census.

### Un-indexed states

Only 10 (Southern) states have thorough Soundex indexing for the 1930 census: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. There are also very partial Soundexes for Kentucky and West Virginia.. Clearly, this dearth of indexing will complicate the research process. Locating people in the other states and territories will often be an arduous, multi-step process.

Research Process Overview for States that are not Indexed:

#### 1. Cities

- Determine as precisely as possible where your ancestor lived in (or around) 1930: state, county, city, street address, and what section, part or block in the city it's in.
- Check the microfilmed 865-roll City Directories set (circa 1929-31) already available now at NARA. Some libraries, etc. may also have historical 1930-era city directories.
- Consult NARA Microfilm publication T 1224, 1930 Census Enumeration District (ED) Descriptions, already available now at NARA. Work between the City Directory info, T1224 and any good quality city street map(s) available. Try to bring your own map, though NARA will also try to have some available.
- Search for the most promising ED number(s).
- Cross-check, narrow it down to the correct ED.
- Search within the ED using any additional detail that may be given, like "block number."
- Pinpoint the location for your ancestor's address within the Census ED.

You are now ready to "roll on" to your 1930 Census citation in April 2002.

#### 1. Rural

- Determine county and township of residence, as best you can.

- Consult T1224, the ED description microfilm, if you believe it will be helpful to narrow down the rural search to the ED level.
- Once again, consider cross-working with any maps that look useful.

It is highly unlikely that rural people/addresses will be found in a City Directory, though some directories do include surrounding rural counties. Once a location has been established, it is necessary to read the census film for that county or township or Enumeration District line-by-line.

### More on City Directories

The 1930-era City Directories microfilm now open for research at NARA regional archives is a commercial microfilm publication by the Gale Group (NARA doesn't sell it). The set is massive, but does not include ALL extant 1930-era city directories that may be available around the nation. NARA continues to be interested in ANY information about any City directories that anyone may know of. NARA may be able to arrange for filming of additional directories, especially for major cities, that come to their attention. Even researched as a stand-alone project, the Directories can yield often interesting information, such as business (b) and residence ® addresses, period ads and city maps (which may not be too detailed).

T 1224, Descriptions of Enumeration Districts (rolls 61-90 cover the 1930 Census):

- These descriptions are very time consuming to work with.
- Used in combination with the information from the City Directories and possibly even current city street maps, they can be useful in narrowing down the search to one or two Enumeration Districts within a city.
- For many of the larger cities, each city block within the Enumeration District is numbered, and the numbers are shown on the census pages. Enumeration District descriptions often include these block

numbers, which help to narrow down the search.

### **NARA Microfilm Publication M1930, 1930 Census Enumeration District Maps**

These are now available for use. Unfortunately, we've found the microfilm version of these maps to be not so useful; detail is hard to read. Soon, large hard-copy ED maps will also be available at NARA, but only for a limited number of selected, major cities. As of this writing, it is not yet known just how much help the hard copy versions will provide.

### **Recommendations for Researchers**

1. To be on the safe side, come prepared with street maps of any large cities you need to research. If a current map won't work, due to infrastructure changes such as freeways, bridges, new subdivisions, etc., check with an appropriate county recorder or historical society to obtain a map of approximate 1930 vintage. We have advise NARA to obtain more map resources for research use, but as of this writing, we don't know what the outcome will be.
2. Because Enumeration Districts were laid out on the basis of political subdivisions, it can shorten search time in large cities if you know the Precinct, Ward or Assembly District that would have been applicable for a 1930 address.
3. Start now to determine the location of your ancestors and the Enumeration District and block numbers in which they lived. The ED descriptions for the entire United States fit on only 30 rolls of film. If you need to read the entire listing to find your ED number and block number, it can take anywhere from one to several hours.
4. Genealogical societies, etc. may wish to also consider limited purchases of selected rolls of City Directories, ED indexes, etc. of special interest to the societies.
5. Check the NARA-National Archives 1930 Census World Wide Web sub-page, under the

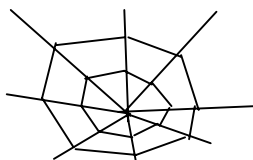
Research Room-Genealogy pages, for current information, publications available, etc. Watch for and attend NARA-sponsored 1930 Census Research Workshops scheduled in advance of the opening.

The wise researcher will beat the rush and start now! Check City Directories. Locate that critical ED number.

Remember, that's a time-consuming piece. Get around the competition by doing this part of the work now! And bring along a good street map and/or precinct map of the city! It just may prove very valuable!

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## **Spider Webs**



### **Free Charts and Forms**

Ancestry.com has an outstanding collection of high-quality blank forms which can be downloaded from the Internet and printed from your computer. The charts are available as Adobe Acrobat files which can be printed from Windows, Macintosh, Linux, and a few other operating systems. The charts include a pedigree chart (Ancestral Chart), Research Calendar, Research Extract, Correspondence Chart, Source Summary, and Family Group Sheet. See: [www.ancestry.com/save/charts/ancchart.htm](http://www.ancestry.com/save/charts/ancchart.htm)

### **NEHGS Improves Web site**

NewEnglandAncestors.org is the Web site for the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, one of the oldest genealogical organizations in the United States. Members are scattered throughout the United States, making their Web site an important tool for serving members. Using the Internet, anyone can:

- Join NEHGS, renew membership, change your address or give a gift membership

- Participate in discussion forums (New England, New York, Canada, England, Ireland, royal ancestry, and immigrant origins)
- Post free queries
- Search the NEHGS library catalog (over two hundred thousand items)
- View a nationwide calendar of genealogical events
- Purchase books and CD-ROMs
- Enlist help from professional researchers
- Contact NEHGS staff by email
- Plan a trip to NEHGS (parking, nearby restaurants, etc.)

Members also can participate in the following services:

- Online searches of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (1847-2001) and *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633*
- Access to hundreds of articles including introductory "how-to," genealogies, and problem-solving techniques
- Borrow from nearly 30,000 volumes in the Society's Circulating Library

To see the site, go to:

[www.NewEnglandAncestors.org](http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org)

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## **Classes ~ February 9, 2002**

### PAF 5 Classes:

Using the Added Features of PAF 5, including Import & Export Using Multi-Media Images with PAF

### Macintosh Class:

PAF Extras Using a Macintosh

### General Classes:

Getting Started Using a Computer Overview of the Family Search Programs & Resources

Submitting Data to the Pedigree Resource File & the Ancestral File

Questions & Answers

*Classes are subject to change.*

