

# PAFinder

## The Canada 1881 Census Available on CD-ROM

By Allin Kingsbury

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has released the Canadian 1881 census on CD-ROM. The set of four CDs includes 3 CDs with the database of approximately 4.3 million individuals and the fourth containing an updated version of the reader. If you have installed an earlier version of the reader, you must uninstall it and install the latest version. The data for the project was extracted by members of the church in Canada. The extracted data includes name, age, gender, location at the time of the census, birthplace, ethnic origin, occupation, religious affiliation, marital status, and notations.

This census was enumerated on 4 April 1881, and includes the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, and the Northwest Territories. The age recorded in the census records is the age on the enumeration date. Provincial Boundaries in Western Canada have changed. The Northwest Territories at that time included the present day provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and parts of historical Manitoba, Quebec, and Ontario, plus the Territory of Yukon and the western part of the Territory of Nunavut. Newfoundland was not a part of Canada in 1881 and was enumerated as part of the British Isles census. Most of the Newfoundland census has been lost.

In other years, census data includes relationship of each individual to the head of household, but the 1881 census does not include this relationship. However it does give the religious affiliation of each individual which may be helpful in connecting families. Also listed is origin, which is the ethnic background of the individual, not the place of birth.

There are some problems with the data. Some pages of the census were illegible or missing and could not be included. Some of the native people were entered by first name only or with no name, and sometimes not grouped into families.

Other problems were created when some of the nuns in Quebec were recorded with their given name entered in the surname field. There are also some data entry errors caused by the difficulty of the handwriting and the poor spelling of the enumerator. A careful look at the original record can help correct some of these problems.

The viewer software allows you to browse through neighborhoods to see the neighbors' records. You can see the households on each side of or across the street from your ancestor. The order of families in the census is usually the same as they are found by the enumerator, but not always. With the Advanced Query Search, you can search on any word in the record.

The CD-ROM set can be used on a PC with a Pentium™ processor with Windows 95 or later operating system. Also required are 16 Mbytes of memory, a CD-ROM reader 4x or faster, a VGA monitor with a 256 color video card, and 35 Mbytes of hard drive space. The set of four CD-ROMs sell for \$11 and can be ordered on the Internet from: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

## In this issue . . .

Title	Page
Canada 1881 Census . . . . .	25
Writing Contest . . . . .	25
British Isles Vital Records Index . .	26
German Internet Sources . . . . .	26
Waking the Dead . . . . .	27
NGS 2002 Conference . . . . .	28
1930 U.S. Census . . . . .	28
Sutro Library . . . . .	28
Recently Published . . . . .	29
Spiderwebs . . . . .	30
Ask Dr. PAF . . . . .	31
Classes for May 9 . . . . .	31

## Family History Writing Contest Rules

The Silicon Valley PAF Users Group is sponsoring a writing contest for the year 2002. The following rules apply to entries:

1. Entries will be accepted from SV-PAF-UG members at any time until the close of the November 9, 2002 meeting. Entries submitted by mail must be postmarked on or before the meeting date.
2. Entries must be submitted printed on paper even though they may be published on CD-ROM or other media. If the entry is to be returned, the submitter must specify so in writing at the time of entry and provide a self-addressed envelope with return postage. SV-PAF-UG reserves the right to display the entries after the close of the contest.
3. Entries may include family genealogy, a history of a family, a narrated scrapbook or picture album, a biography, or any other family history publication.
4. The entry must be about the family of the person entering the contest.
5. The person submitting the entry must be a significant contributor to the entry.
6. The entries will be judged on family history content, visual quality of the work, quality of writing, and appeal of the book to its intended audience, and excellence and skill used in the preparation. Where applicable, the quality of documentation, accuracy, and thoroughness of coverage of the subject may also be considered.
7. A grand prize of \$250 will be awarded for the best work. A prize of \$50 may be awarded to the best remaining work representing a particular category if the judges feel that the book has sufficient quality to merit a prize. As many as four \$50 prizes may be awarded.
8. There is no limit regarding the size or length of the entry.
9. The book must be published in the year 2000 or later and not entered in any other competition.
10. The number of entries isn't limited.

11. Prizes will be announced and awarded at the January 2003 SV-PAF-UG meeting .

An entry form and details about the contest are posted on the SV-PAF-UG Web site: [www-svpafug.org](http://www-svpafug.org)

## British Isles Vital Records Index II

By Allin Kingsbury

The second edition of the *British Isles Vital Records Index* has been released on CD-ROM by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The index is for information extracted from birth, christening, and marriage records of approximately 12.3 million people during the years of 1538-1906. These records are from selected parishes in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man, but not all parishes in these areas have been extracted and are included in the index. The index includes the Family History Resource File Viewer disc which contains the software needed to view the information. The 16-disc index plus viewer sells for \$20 and can now be purchased online at: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

The data in the index lists the name of the individual; the parents' names, and if available; the date and place where the birth, christening, or marriage was registered; the name of the individual's spouse. Additional features include a parent search, bookmarking, print options, and GEDCOM export. The collection search allows you to view other records from the same locality or localities. The CD-ROM set can be used on a PC with a Pentium™ processor with Windows 95 or later operating system. Also required are 16 Mbytes of memory, a CD-ROM reader 4x or faster, a VGA monitor with a 256 color video card, and 35 Mbytes of hard drive space.



## Internet Sources for German Research

Compiled by Kory L. Meyerink, AG

The Internet has many Web sites which provide help to the family historian doing research on German ancestors. The sites listed here provide a variety of information to help the genealogist and were available as the article was written for PAFinder. Sites on the Internet come and go, a few of these sites may disappear. However the list does include sites such as Cyndi's List which have links to other German sites and will include new sites as they begin operation and sites which move to a new server and URL.

### "Full-featured" sites (instruction, links, some data, etc.)

*Genealogy.net*. The number one source in German genealogy  
<http://www.genealogienetz.de/genealogy.html>

*Ahnenforschung.Net* - The German Genealogical Web Directory  
<http://ahnenforschung.net/>

*German Roots*, by Joe Beine, Webmaster  
<http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/index.html> includes "Basic Research Outline for German Genealogy: A Step by Step Guide for Americans of German Descent"

*FamilySearch*, from the Family History Library and the LDS Church  
<http://www.familysearch.org> Includes major LDS databases, and significant instructional material, including Larry Jensen's *Genealogical Handbook of German Research*. Select "Research Guidance" then Germany.

*Germany GenWeb Project* by David Samuelsen, Coordinator [last update, April 2001]  
[www.rootsweb.com/~wggerman/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~wggerman/)

*Internet Sources of German Genealogy* by Andreas Hanacek [last update, December 1998]  
[www.home.bawue.de/~hanacek/info/edatabase.htm](http://www.home.bawue.de/~hanacek/info/edatabase.htm)

*Federation of East European Genealogical Societies* Umbrella organization of societies.  
<http://feehs.org>

*Palatines to America*  
<http://www.genealogy.org/~palam/>

### Directories: Links to other sites:

Cyndi's List: German Sites  
<http://www.cyndislist.com/germany.htm>

*German Genealogy Bridge*  
<http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Haven/1538/german.html>

*Kent's Genealogy Trading Post* "German Genealogy Sites and Organizations"  
<http://www.execpc.com/~kap/gene-de.html>

*Genealogy Resources on the Internet* "Germany"  
<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/german.html>

**How-to (Instructional) Information** "German Genealogical Research Before The Church Records Begin" by Lisa Petersen  
<http://www.kinquest.com/genealogy/resources/researching.html>

*Germans to America* – 50 Volumes That Are Not to Be Trusted  
<http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/nausa/pitfal.htm>

### Genealogical Data

*Immigrant Ship Transcribers Guild* Includes many early German passenger lists  
<http://istg.rootsweb.com/>

*Olive Tree Genealogy* Passenger Lists: Palatine Ships  
[http://olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/palship\\_list.shtml](http://olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/palship_list.shtml)

*Das Telefonbuch* (Telephone Directory of Germany) Residential listings  
<http://www.teleauskunft.de/>

### Reference Tools

Archives on the Internet (German)  
<http://www.uni-marburg.de/archivschule/fv6.html>

*Atlas des Deutschen Reichs* by Ludwig Ravenstein 1883 Atlas of the German Empire  
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/ravenstein/>

*Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes* Almost 5 million names on compiled pedigrees on 1240 rolls of microfilm. Surname index at:  
[www.feefhs.org/fij/ahnstamm.html](http://www.feefhs.org/fij/ahnstamm.html)

*The Communities of Alsace, A-Z* Over 1,000 places identified  
<http://members.aol.com/RobtBehra/AlsaceA-Z/GenInfoEng.htm>

*Saxon Genealogy* Includes a list of towns and municipalities in Saxony  
<http://rosella.apana.org.au/~jgk/saxony/menu.html>

#### Other Sites

*International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists*

To locate a professional, accredited genealogist to hire for German research  
[www.icapgen.org](http://www.icapgen.org)

*Schroeder & Fuelling, Gbr*  
 Professional Genealogists; Partnership and Heir Tracers  
[http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/German\\_Genealogy/](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/German_Genealogy/)

## Waking the Dead

### New German Friends Help Trace German Ancestors

By Paul J. Rands

In recent years I've worked on my wife's Bartholomae (Barthlemee/Bartlome etc.) ancestors who lived in the area of Gondelsheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. Christiana Bartholomae came from Gondelsheim to Philadelphia with her father and two brothers in 1773. She later married Frederick Marcus Montelius. My wife Sandi's family name is Montelius. Using microfilm of Gondelsheim church records, I had identified Christiana's parents and grandparents, but only three of eight great-grandparents. I had not found any new names or information during the past two years.

I had accumulated some frequent flyer miles and was required to take at least one week of vacation from work during the first quarter of 2002. I decided to use the opportunity to revive the Bartholomae research. In January 2002, I spent eight full days in Germany, one day as a tourist and seven days working on my family history research goals.

Gondelsheim is a town of about 3,100 in the Kraichgau region of low hills north of the Black Forest, surrounded by cultivated fields, vineyards, pastures and

wooded tracts. Within a few miles of Gondelsheim are two old, large farms with buildings on them, the Bonartshaeuser Hof and the Erdbeerhof. I mention them because they are unusual in that there *are* buildings on them and because Christiana's ancestors lived on and managed the Bonartshaeuser Hof and also possibly the Erdbeerhof. It appears that one of them also managed the Meierhof farm which has now been incorporated into the city limits of Gondelsheim.

Several of the family's ancestors managed the Bonartshaeuser Hof, the larger of the two farms, for the von Mentzingen family, which requires two managers (mayer/meier/meyer) according to an ancient charter for the farm. In the 1702 burial entry for Niclaus Barthlemee, he is listed as one of the two mayers on the Bonartshaeuser Hof. Jerg Walter and Niclaus' son, Peter Bartholomae, were managing the farm in 1730 when the townsfolk rose up against the von Mentzingsen. Armed hostilities lasted about a month, until the Holy Roman Emperor's troops intervened and locked up townsfolk in a nearby castle's dungeon. The hostages languished on bread and water for seven years until a commission settled the dispute in favor of the von Mentzingsen.

Apparently about half of my wife's ancestors from the town rebelled against the von Mentzingsen, and about half—those from the von Mentzingsen's farm—sided with that family. Both Peter and Jerg were awarded damages funded by fines imposed upon the townspeople.

The von Mentzingsen got into serious debt in the mid 1700's and were forced to put up the town of Gondelsheim as collateral. In 1761 they swapped the town for another town with a smaller mortgage. Later, the von Mentzingsen also sold their large farms outside of Gondelsheim. Peter, son of Peter and grandson of Niclaus, apparently completed his stewardship contract for the Meierhof and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1773 with three unmarried children.

During my trip, I was able to meet with the Baron and Baroness von Mentzingen in their castle/home in nearby Mentzingen and review a catalog of documents from the castle archive. I was helped daily during my stay by Siegfried Bauer, an 84-year old retired furniture maker and

genealogist who lives in nearby Helmsheim. Five years ago another family researcher, with whom I had corresponded via the [soc.genealogy.german](mailto:soc.genealogy.german) newsgroup, sent me a few pages of a long, handwritten manuscript about the origins of the people in the Kraichgau. Mr. Bauer was the author and I looked him up on my first full day in Germany. He made phone calls to his contacts all over the area so that I could access archives and connect with local family historians.

I was glad I knew some German, because 85% of my discussions and 100% of my readings were in German. I was allowed to use the Kraichgau regional history library in the Gochsheim castle, even though it was officially closed. I got the same access one morning to the German Waldensian Museum's Library in Shoenenberg, also closed during that week. I met twice with the mayor of Gondelsheim, who has a degree in history and has written several books on the local area. He used to be in charge of the city archives and had given me some valuable assistance five years ago via e-mail. He remembered me from our correspondence!

The mayor sent an introduction to an employee of the regional archive in Karlsruhe. He also gave me a copy of a 900-page doctoral dissertation on the large farms in the Gondelsheim area, all of which figured in the lives of my wife's ancestors. I met with the author of that book one evening in Mr. Bauer's home. He called ahead and arranged for me to meet with Dietmar Freisler.

One of my most important meetings was with Mr. Freisler, a retired teacher working on an *Ortssippenbuch*, a family relationship directory based on an entry-by-entry reading of the local church records. The book is supposed to be ready for Gondelsheim's 750-Year Jubilee in 2006. Since Freisler is entering his research into an electronic database, he was able to look up our ancestral lines and provide the names of five more of Christiana's great-grandparents and their descendants. He also gave me a copy of that database, which is completed through 1899 and contains more than 13,000 individuals. I have been through the same records at least a dozen times, yet he was able to give me about 100 new names of interest to my research. It was crucial that I get these names early in the week

because I could then search all week for the origins of four sets of Christiana's great grandparents instead of only one and a half sets.

As if that were not enough, he also lent me a marvelous local history book (essentially a *Heimatsbuch* or hometown book) entitled *Gondelsheim in Geschichte und Bild*, which was published in 1967 and is out of print now and virtually impossible to find—I know, because I've searched for a copy to buy. My wife's ancestors are mentioned throughout the book, which is thoroughly researched and is much more substantial than other *Heimatsbuecher* I've seen.

Freisler also told me about and helped me contact Konstantin Huber, an expert in Swiss migration to the Kraichgau region, who works in the Enkreis Archive in Pforzheim. Huber helped me find clues about where Christiana's ancestors might have come from before they appeared in Gondelsheim in the late 1690's. Basically, the whole region had been de-populated in the previous 100 years due to war, pestilence and famine. The aristocratic families in southwestern Germany were desperate to have their lands occupied with taxpayers and recruited heavily in Switzerland. They also welcomed Protestant Huguenot and Waldensian refugees from France and northern Italy.

Thanks to Huber, I now know which Swiss towns had residents matching my wife's ancestors' surnames. It will require a lot of work to mine this information, but I've already started searching the microfilms that Huber's suggestions indicated. In fact, just a week ago (in mid March) I found that Peter (Christiana's grandfather) was born in 1675 to Niclus Bartholme and Verena Grueber in Baetterkinden, Switzerland. From the entry, it seems certain that Niclus is from Muenchenbuchsee, Switzerland. The family was probably recruited to co-manage the Bonartzphaeuser Hof near Gondelsheim. Huber also introduced me to the current archivist for Gondelsheim who will be a good contact for future research questions.

I had exhausted the resources available to me in the U.S. It took a week in Germany of networking with local genealogists, historians, archivists and city officials to make a breakthrough. I gained wonderful information about the

local history of this area and have tremendous insight into how these ancestors lived, where they came from, and why they left. I have added new families to our tree and filled out ones we knew something about. I have solid clues to continue eight formerly dead-ended lines. Because of the gracious help of so many new-found friends with such rich resources and valuable connections, I had amazing results from the trip.

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### The NGS 2002 Conference in Milwaukee

The 2002 NGS Conference in the States will be held on 15-18 May at the Midwest Express Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is expected to attract some 2,500 genealogists from across the nation and several foreign countries. A complete copy of the program and registration information can be found on the NGS Web site:

[www.ngsgenealogy.org/2002cover.htm](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/2002cover.htm)

The program includes many speakers and includes some of the leading genealogists in the country. There will also be exhibits of genealogical software, publications and other products.

### 1930 U.S. Census Available

The legally required privacy period of seventy-two years expired on 1 April 2002 for the 1930 census. On that date, microfilmed copies of the census records were available for research at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and at thirteen National Archives regional facilities across the USA. The census is also available through the National Archives rental program and through private companies which are releasing copies of the census.

The enumerators for the 1930 census recorded the name and age of each resident of every household along with place of birth, place of father's birth, place of mother's birth, citizenship, year of immigration to the United States, sex, color or race, marital status, relationship to the head of household, and more. The 1930 census was the first census to ask about employment. A separate schedule was filled out for individuals with an occupation but were out of work prior to the enumerator's visit. This census also asked for more details about race by

asking if people were Mexican, Filipino, Hindu, Korean and Negro. Also each family was asked if they owned a radio.

The census came just 5 months after the famous stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression had just begun. Millions of families moved to new locations in search of employment during the depression. The 1930 census provides a look at these families before they moved. The census may show close relatives living with the family who parted ways during the depression and lost contact with the family.

The 1930 census lists 137 million individuals. There are 2,667 microfilm rolls of population schedules and 1,587 microfilm rolls of Soundex indexes for only 12 southern states, totaling 4,254 rolls. The other states are not indexed. To help with this problem, a large collection of city directories has been collected to aid in finding those who lived in urban areas.

Other organizations are working hard to provide 1930 census information. Ancestry.com is putting the viewable images of the 1930 census data on the Internet for their subscribers, and are working to index the records for those states not included in the Soundex. Much of the census is already available and the remainder is expected to be online within three months. The indexes are expected to be online within one year. Heritage Quest, a company that rents and sells microfilm copies of the other US census data is planning to offer the 1930 census on microfilm and on CD-ROM. Watch their Web site at [www.heritagequest.com](http://www.heritagequest.com) for details

### Construction at the Sutro Library

The Sutro Library, located at 480 Winston Drive in San Francisco, is the largest genealogical library west of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is part of the California State Library System. The library will be under construction from March through July of 2002. The library will remain open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. However, half the parking lot will be unavailable and street parking will be restricted. Be prepared to walk a little further to use the library.



## Recently Published

### The Genealogical Atlas of Ireland

*The Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* by Brian Mitchell is an updated version of his reference book about Ireland. It contains black and white maps of each county in Ireland, detailing the location of the Roman Catholic parishes in each of the thirty-two counties of Ireland. It also shows the Presbyterian congregations in the nine counties of Northern Ireland. This new edition also has a geographical view of the three major religious denominations in Ireland during the middle nineteenth century.

For each county, there are four or five detailed maps. The first has the civil and church parishes. The second shows the baronies and Church of Ireland dioceses. The third shows the Poor Law Unions and the parishes included within the probate districts for the county. The fourth plots Roman Catholic parishes and dioceses. The fifth shows the Presbyterian congregations for counties in Northern Ireland. Since civil registration did not begin until 1864, this book can be very helpful in locating church records of ancestors before the period of civil registration. Brian Mitchell has also included an overview of the Irish records repositories system, and descriptions of major record sources, such as Griffith's Valuation, Tithes Books, census records, civil registration of Protestant marriages, and so forth.

*The Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* has 175 pages and sells for \$20. It can be ordered at any bookstore by specifying ISBN 0-8063-1684-5. It can be ordered online from the Genealogical Publishing Company at:  
[www.genealogical.com/item\\_detail.cfm?ID=3853](http://www.genealogical.com/item_detail.cfm?ID=3853)

### Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records

Loretto Dennis Szucs and Matthew Wright have a new book called *Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records*, which is a guide for genealogists in locating and understanding U.S. Census records. The book covers federal population schedules, state and local census schedules, and special census schedules. Each census is different and the authors offer specific points a researcher must

keep in mind when working with them. Each census is described in detail. The book also offers advice about interpretation of the information found and the possible errors that are frequently encountered.

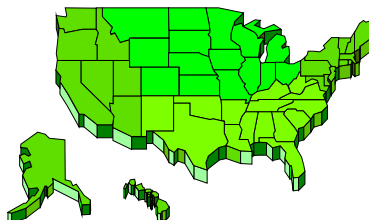
The subject of errors is a fascinating topic. The book cites several examples. In the 1857 special census seven Minnesota counties had hundreds of fake names added, because some local officials wanted to "pad" the population count in order to obtain statehood for Minnesota. In the 1880 Utah census, household information was juggled to disguise polygamy, because at that time, the federal officials were seeking evidence in order to prosecute citizens for unlawful cohabitation.

The book also has three helpful appendixes:

- ◆ A list of the major online and/or electronic sources for U.S. Census research
- ◆ A directory of important libraries and archives where family historians can view, rent, create, or buy microfilm copies of their census records
- ◆ Census extraction forms for all the available census years from 1790 to 1930 plus a census information request form

*Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records* is both an informative book for the beginning genealogist and an excellent reference source for the experienced researcher. The book sells for \$16.95, and can be ordered specifying ISBN: 0-916489-98-1. It can also be ordered online at:

<http://shops.ancestry.com/product.asp?productid=2461&shopid=126&catid=479>



### The Clans of Ireland

*The Clans of Ireland* is a CD-ROM about Irish family surnames from Celtic New Media. The names originate from the periods of Irish history and can be attributed to periods of Gaelic, Norman, or English domination. Names that begin with "Mac" or "O" are Gaelic. When the Normans invaded during the twelfth century, names beginning with "Fitz" were introduced. English names were introduced later as soldiers and settlers arrived during the period of English domination of Ireland. Other Irish surnames were anglicized in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, causing much confusion ever since. Irish names are very localized compared to names in other nations. A family name usually started at one location, and the descendants with that name tend to dominate that same area.

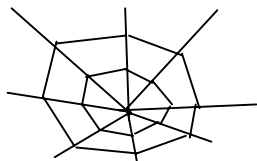
*The Clans of Ireland* on CD-ROM lists about eight hundred clans and about three thousand surname variations. Searching for surnames is easy. The result will give the place of origin for the name and link the name to the original Gaelic forms of the name. Often different Gaelic families adopted the same anglicized name, so you may get more than one clan.

The CD-ROM includes numerous maps, which show the new county names as well as old kingdom names and baronies. You can scroll across a list of years, the boundaries displayed on the map will change. By clicking anywhere on the map showing all Ireland, a more detailed map of the area will display on the screen. Another feature is the digital photographs, which apparently were taken with a 360-degree panoramic camera, and which show what you would see standing in each locality. You can preview some of the screenshots from the CD-ROM at:

[www.celticnewmedia.com/products/demo-clan.htm](http://www.celticnewmedia.com/products/demo-clan.htm)

The Clans of Ireland CD-ROM runs on Windows 98 or higher, and requires a Java enabled Web Browser, a 233 megahertz Pentium II or faster processor, and 64 megabytes of RAM memory. No hard drive space is used. The CD-ROM \$19.95 plus shipping, and can be ordered online at: [www.celticnewmedia.com/](http://www.celticnewmedia.com/).

## Spider Webs



## Tracing Mormon Pioneers

It has been more than 150 years since the first pioneers arrived in Utah. A Web site now shares information about the Mormon pioneer ancestors who arrived from 1847 to 1868 from Europe, Australia, South Africa and other locations. Visit this site at <http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/pioneer.htm>

## Range Maps for Dummies

Land records provide useful information which can establish an ancestor's location and real estate holdings. Land descriptions may seem confusing but are written to convey specific information. The land offices used different methods to record this information. This site provides an overview of the land survey system in Illinois, but these concepts are applicable to other states in the Midwest and West using the system of townships and range mapping. The site has a glossary of terms which uses graphics to convey their meaning. To see the site, go to:

[http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilmaga/landmaps/range\\_map.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilmaga/landmaps/range_map.html)

## Encyclopedia of British History

The Encyclopedia of British History: 1700-1950 is an excellent source on the Web for historical information for the family historian. Migration from Great Britain due to colonization, poverty, war, and other historical events and conditions helped populate many English-speaking nations around the world such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States. Great Britain has a rich and colorful past which can add to the family history of British ancestors. The Encyclopedia of British History is a good place to find details about this history. To visit the site, go to: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Britain.html>

## Boyd's Marriage Index for Yorkshire Now Online

The Society of Genealogists and Origins.net have added the Yorkshire marriages from Boyd's marriage index to the English Origins Web site. These marriages for the years 1538 to 1840 include more than 500,000 names and bring the number of names listed in the database to more than two million. The data is part of a searchable data base. For more information about the site at [www.englishorigins.com/bmi-details.html](http://www.englishorigins.com/bmi-details.html).

## Irish Ancestors

The Irish Times, a major newspaper in Dublin, has an extensive online publishing site which includes Irish Ancestors. Some of the information is free, but several online databases are available by subscription. The free information on this site includes:

### Surname Search

Enter a surname and view the locations where the families of that name lived in Ireland in the 1850s, how many births there were in the 1890s, brief and extended histories of the name, and more.

### Ancestor Search

Enter the information you have about a particular ancestor (name, place of residence, year of departure from Ireland, and so forth), and view a list of recommended sources of information to search.

### Placenames

Enter the town or village name, and view the county, civil parish, and Poor Law Union for that location.

The free section has an article, *Irish Place Names and the Immigrant*, by Dwight A. Radford and Kyle J. Betit which contains hints about finding places in Ireland where ancestors lived. There is also a general overview of the records useful for Irish family history research, a listing by county of source records, sources for researching emigration from Ireland, contact addresses for all the repositories holding Irish records, a guide to starting research, links to other sites, and articles on various aspect of Irish heritage and genealogy. For \$5, you can also access Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland of 1837 which lists all places that are part

of each civil parish. These places can be viewed on an 1837 map of the county, which can be downloaded in .pdf format.

For \$60, you can access online databases or you can purchase units which will cover the cost of a query that returns information. The databases include:

- ◆ Occupational records – sources related to particular occupations
- ◆ Published material on Irish emigrants
- ◆ Passenger lists that can be searched by year and area of emigration
- ◆ Records relating to a particular location
- ◆ Records of the propertied classes

Often the query will return a source or reference, and the location of that source, rather than actual data, and you must go to the source to get the information. To see this site, go to:

[www.ireland.com/ancestor](http://www.ireland.com/ancestor)

## The General Gazetteer of 1823

A gazetteer is an index of geographical place names with brief descriptions. Modern gazetteers often omit archaic place names. *The General Gazetteer of 1823* was written before many areas of the world had been explored. It contains the names of places around the world that were used in the early nineteenth century, many of which have changed as a result of wars, boundary changes, economic changes and other changes in our society. The complete name of the book is actually *The General Gazetteer, Or Geographical Dictionary: Containing A Description Of The Various Countries, Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &C. &C. Of The Known World; An Account Of The Government, Customs, And Religion Of The Inhabitants; The Boundaries, And Natural Productions Of Each Country, &C. &C. Forming A Complete Body Of Physical, Political, Statistical, And Commercial. In Three Volumes Accompanied With Twenty-Six Elegant Maps, From The Latest Authorities*. To visit the site, go to: [www.vii.com/~cda/1823/contents.htm](http://www.vii.com/~cda/1823/contents.htm).



## Ask Dr. PAF

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

by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

### Change the AFN?

Q. Is it possible to change an Ancestral File Number (AFN)? I have merged some names and I would like to keep the lowest number.

A. Go to Tools, then Preferences. Click on the "General" tab if it isn't showing. At the end of the first column is the option "edit AFN." When the box next to it is checked you can add, delete or modify the AFN number on any record. You can use this option to add an AFN when you add an ancestor and find the AFN in the Ancestral File.

### Display or Suppress RIN/MRIN

Q. I was trying to set print preferences so that RINs and MRINs would be available on a printout. I tried to unclick the check mark on the "Suppress RIN/MRINs" button so that the RIN and MRINs would show on the screen and in print. It was grayed out and would not let me do it. I have done it before. Why can't I do it now?

A. Many PAF operations can be done in several different ways but there is frequently one setting or preference that controls the other options. In this case, the control for displaying or suppressing RINs and MRINs is found in Preferences in the Tools menu. Click on Tools, Preferences, Names. At the bottom of the Names tab is the list of items that you can add to names: Nothing, RIN (Record ID Number), Custom ID, AFN [Ancestral File Number]. When "Nothing" is checked, you do not have a choice from print preferences. When you want to have the RIN/MRINs follow the name on the screen or on a printout, be sure that you check "RIN" in Tools/Preferences/Names. Then you have the choice of displaying or suppressing RINs and MRINs.

More on Preferences of Additions to Names

When you want to use a Custom ID (called ID number in previous PAF versions), type no more than ten characters, both alphabetic and numbers,

in the Custom ID field at the end of the Edit Individual screen. Then change your preference to add Custom ID to the name. You can still suppress it with the "Suppress RIN/MRINs" button on the print options.

You can also use the Ancestral File Number (AFN) on the screen and on printouts by clicking on AFN in the Preferences/Names field. You have the save option to suppress printing the AFN by using the "Suppress RIN/MRIN" button on the print screen.

### Easily Repeating a Source Definition

Q: Is there any way to "lock" a source in the source list, or must I always have to scroll thru all the list each time I need the same source over and over?

A. You don't have to "scroll" thru the list, in the top box of the "Select Source" screen, start typing the source title. The screen that includes your source title will be shown. After using this process a few times you may even have your cursor ready where the title will be shown so you can highlight it and click on Select to bring up the "Source" definition screen.

If you will be using the same source for several events or for several individuals in succession, your best bet is to "memorize the citation." Click on the "Copy" icon at the bottom of the "Source" window (two pieces of paper just below the "image" button). Then when you need that source, click on the source button in the "Edit Individual" or "Edit Marriage" window and then click on "Use Memorize Citation." Both the source description and the citation detail will be shown on the screen. You can make any changes you want to the citation detail portion and then click on "OK." The "Memorized" source will not change unless you copy it again. This works only for one source description at a time, but it can be a great help when you are entering the same information for many records at one time.

### Putting "Occupation" on the Edit Individual screen

Q. I have been putting the occupation of my family in the notes. I would like to see it printed out in the family group record. I have many records of occupations that I would like to enter.

A. Occupation is one of the common "other events" to add either to each individual edit screen as you need it or to create a new template in PAF 5 that you can use for all individuals for whom you have occupation information and still use the regular template for those without occupations. To add "occupation" as an "other event," click on "options" in the edit individual screen, and then choose "new event/attribute." Scroll down to Occupation, highlight it and click on select.

The entry consists of a date on the top line of the box, the place, and then a description. Keep the description short because there is not much room on the family group record page. You can still use your notes to elaborate or clarify on details of the occupation. When you print the family group record be sure to click on "include other events."

If you want to make a new template so you don't have to add an "other" event to each record with an occupation, see the article "Using Templates" by Richard Rands in the July, 2001 issue of PAFinder.



## Classes ~

May 11, 2002

### PAF 5 Classes

- ◆ Getting Started Using PAF to Record Family History Data
- ◆ Using GEDCOM to Exchange Data
- ◆ Workshop: Hands-on Converting/Understanding Differences in Data of PAF4 & PAF5

### Macintosh Class

- ◆ General Capabilities of PAF on Mac

### General Classes

- ◆ Using Land Records for Family History Research
- ◆ Surfing the Internet (basic) for Family History
- ◆ Questions and Answers