

The legal implications
of copyright rules

Grandpa's Calendar

by Christine Clark

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April 20, 2002 What's New in 2002?

PRESENTED BY ED ROSENTHAL

What are the latest technological developments in the computer industry? Ed will have a volunteer from the audience put together a slide show that can be placed on a CD, a ten minute effort! Other topics include XP, Scanners, Printers and Video editing (which will be big this year).

These two tips from Ed would save you enough to pay your CAGG-NI dues for the next ten or more years:

A note for anyone that is buying a new PC ... don't until May 26th. Intel is planning a huge price cut on their microprocessors by 57%. This means a savings of over \$300 on the 2.2GHz Pentium 4 desktop.

Secondly, new video cameras that don't use tape and are recording directly on DVD CDs!

May 18, 2002 Map Maker, Map Maker, Make Me A Map

CHRIS W. KITE

The presentation will use maps to unfold family history and migrations. Web sites for maps will be reviewed. Any suggestions for your favorite maps or websites for maps can be sent to Chris Kite, <mailto:cwkite@attbi.com>.

June 15, 2002 Creating a Web Page (HTML Output)

VIRGINIA JENKINS

Learn how to publish your genealogy by creating your own web page.

March Meeting Notes

by Mary Sparks

Publishing Your Family History Using Family Tree Maker by Mike Karsen

While there are scores of genealogists who do a great job of searching out ancestors and putting together that extended family tree, many often fail to publish a book about it. Mike Karsen brought in four books he's published about his family, to use as examples to illustrate how having pictures and stories bring ancestors to life. By not publishing your findings, you are depriving yourself of the satisfaction of seeing all your hard work neatly compiled into an interesting family history, and depriving other family members of knowing their heritage.

Mike noted that people fail to publish their findings for a number of reasons.

1. People don't understand the computer programs and their capabilities.
2. Some haven't entered all their data into the computer yet.
3. Others feel that they can't publish because they're not sure about some of the data.
4. They feel they need to have all the data about everyone before publishing anything.

By showing us what the Family Tree Maker can do, he was able to take care of the first problem. As for problems 2, 3, and 4, he pointed out the obvious solutions. Take some time to start entering that data. If you aren't sure of the data, don't use it in the book. And realize, of course, you will NEVER have all the data. There will always be someone new to add, not to mention newly discovered anecdotes and photographs.

Mike demonstrated some of FTM's features that will enhance your book and make it more than just a listing of names and dates. FTM will let you include descendent trees, family group sheets, photographs and text items to describe events. A table of contents will give readers a quick way to look up families. A timeline can show the years family members lived – generation-by-generation. And, of course, an index at the back, listing all family members mentioned in the book, and the pages in which their names appeared, would be a popular addition.

Mike finished up with the advice:

- Set a goal for your first book.
- Choose one branch of your tree to start.
- Decide what information and photos to include.
- Set a date to be finished. An upcoming family reunion would be a great place to unveil your work.

No one can write your family history from the perspective you've gained. But it won't get finished if you don't get started. By publishing a book, you can change yourself from a simple Genealogist into a Family Historian.

Remember Mike's motto: "**Publish Before You Perish!**"

Refreshments were, in part, supplied by the speaker. Talk about doing it all! Other members also contributed to the goodies; **Nora McConville** and **Lynn Haider** managed the kitchen.

Family History Centers

Schaumburg FHC News (Cook County)

1320 West Schaumburg Road

1-847-885-4130

Hours: Tues.-Thurs. 9:00am-9:00pm

Fri.-Sat. 9:00am-1:00pm

Closed Sunday, Monday and Friday

Closed: July 4th, October 31 4-9pm,

November 28-30,

December 21-Jan 4, 2003

Always call to confirm hours

The hours were misstated last month; here is our correction.

Buffalo Grove FHC News

(Cook, Lake Counties)

15 East Port Clinton Road

(Corner of Prairie & Port Clinton Roads)

1-847-913-5387

Hours: Wed., Thurs. 10:00am-2:00pm and 7:00pm-

9:30pm

Sat. 10:00am-2:00pm

Closed Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Friday

This FHC now has the 1880 US Census CD-ROM set and the Australian Vital Records.

President's Letter

Well, it has been a very good month since we last “spoke”. We have two new officers filling out the board. Mary Sparks has taken over as the club’s secretary and Rick Sommer is our new publicity chairman. Welcome to the team! Pat Weissshaus has just let us know that she is leaving the area (her message is below), so we’ll be needing a new program director. Pat has done an excellent job for CAGG-NI over the years and she will be sorely missed. The good news is that this year’s programs are all lined up and all the arrangements have been made. We just need someone to verify the arrangements before each meeting date and to introduce our speakers. Any volunteers?

The 1930 census was released this month. I’ve been spending most of my “down” time preparing for its release. I’ve had some opportunity to test my advice now that it’s out. A recap of my experience appears elsewhere in this issue.

We posted the beginnings of our library index just after last month’s meeting. While they look great in Netscape, they are a bit messy when viewed in Internet Explorer. I’ve found the solution to that problem thanks to a referral to a very nifty web site from Anne Jacobs. If you are thinking about creating web pages, take a look at: <<http://www.htmlgoodies.com/tutors/index.html>>. The corrected pages should be posted soon.

Now is the time for you to consider contributing to this effort. I thought about posting an Excel spreadsheet to download, but I think we can do this without being tied down to specific software. Here’s what I need from you:

For the main library information section: Library’s name, address, telephone, and fax numbers; web addresses to the main page, and the online catalogs and genealogy specific pages if they have them; hours; and an overview of the collection or tips to utilizing it. Check what is already up on the library’s page so you can save time. Put this information in the body of your email message.

For the detail section: Create a spreadsheet in whatever software you may be using with columns labeled: Country; State; County; City; Years; Source; and Notes. Leave the country blank for the United States. If they have something that pertains to the entire country, put “Entire U.S.” in the CITY column. When you are ready to submit your data, save the file as either “comma delimited” or “tab delimited”, then attach this file to your email message and send it to [mailto: caggni_bev@yahoo.com](mailto:caggni_bev@yahoo.com). I will then import your file into the database and generate new pages to upload to our website.

I’ll add a page to our site giving an example of how the

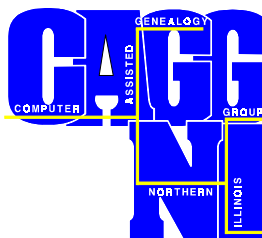
detail section, described above, should look. If there is anything you don’t understand about these instructions, please don’t let it prevent you from contributing. Just contact me and we’ll work through it together.

Beverly Levine Smallwood

A Message from **Pat Weissshaus**:

The news is out!! The Weissshaus family, Tom and Pat, are finally going to do it! We are moving east effective June 1. The exact location has not been determined yet, but we know it will be somewhere in the vicinity of southern New Hampshire or Boston where our daughter lives.

What this means is that the office of Vice President and Program Director will be open. The programs are all set up, contact has been made, the equipment needed for each meeting is known so it is pretty simple to take over this position. PLEASE—someone volunteer because I would like to be relieved as of May 1. Contact me at the April meeting.



Officers

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Grandpa's Calendar

By Christine L. Clark

Several years ago we had a surprise 80th birthday party for my maternal grandfather. My mother wanted to put together a photograph calendar as a gift for him. Most of the pictures she selected for the calendar were amateur photos taken by family members. There was one photo of my grandfather taken when he was approximately eight months old. This was a studio portrait. My mother went to her local copy chain store to have the photos copied and the calendar assembled. The clerk told her that they could not copy the studio portrait because of copyright issues. They didn't want the heirs of the now defunct studio to sue them. My mother told them she had no intention of selling the calendar; she was only having one made. They wouldn't budge. The next day she went to another copy store in the same chain. They produced the calendar with no questions asked.

What are the copyright rules in this situation? Copyright law gives only the author/artist/creator the right to make copies. No one else can make copies without the creator's permission. There are some "fair use" exceptions which I will explain below. Copyright encompasses many types of works and copies: photos, letters, newspapers, books, photocopies, pictures, e-mails, web sites, etc. Under the current law, when a work is created but not published or registered before January 1, 1978, the copyright term is for the life of the creator plus 70 years, but will not expire before December 31, 2002. Generally works published before 1923 are considered in the public domain and available for copying. The photographic portrait of my grandfather was taken in 1916. 70 years had passed but we don't know if the studio owner had registered his copyright nor do we know how long he lived. "Publishing" means making something available to the general public. This photograph could be considered published.

The fair use doctrine allows limited copying of copyrighted works without the author's permission. This doctrine or exception permits copying for the purposes of commentary, criticism, news reporting, teaching, and parody. There is no rule about how much can be copied but it is usually just short excerpts. The application of this doctrine depends on the circumstances. The fair use of the work should not harm its commercial value. Movie review shows utilize this doctrine when televising clips of the reviewed movies. They do not show the entire movie, only short clips so that they can provide commentary on it. Fair use is different from plagiarism since it is not an excessive use or abuse of someone else's ideas and words.

If examining the Grandpa Calendar case the courts would consider four factors: 1) the character of the work, e.g. a factual newspaper article vs. a creative work like a poem; 2) whether you are going to use the work for commercial, edu-

cational, or historical purposes; 3) how much of the original work is being copied; and 4) how much the copies will financially affect the marketability of the original.

Photographs are considered a creative work so they would fall outside the fair use doctrine. My mother wanted the entire photograph copied, not just a portion of it, which also brings it outside of fair use. On the other hand, it was being copied for personal use, not commercial purposes, so that would place this copy within fair use. Making one copy of this photo as a gift should have no financial impact whatsoever on the creator and his heirs. Taking all of these factors into consideration, the copy of this photo for personal and/or genealogy purposes will most likely be considered fair use.

Here is something for those of you that were inspired by **Mike Karsen's** March presentation on publishing your family history to think about. What if I wanted to print 100 copies of my family history including a grandpa's studio portrait? I don't plan on selling the book but will be collecting the cost of the books from family members who want a copy. The courts would apply the same test. The photograph still is a creative work taking it outside the principle of fair use. It will be used for educational and historical purposes, not commercial purposes, bringing these books under the fair use doctrine. I plan on using the entire photo and not just a portion of it, also outside the fair use doctrine. I am not making a profit on these books or the photos contained within it. Therefore, the books should have no financial impact whatsoever on the creator and his heirs. This would hold true even if the studio were still in business today. Taking all of these factors into consideration, including a copy of this photo in my book for personal and/or genealogy purposes will most likely be considered fair use. If the studio were still in business and I wanted to use this photo, I would contact the studio and ask for their written permission to use the photo in spite of the fair use principle.

When you want to copy a letter, photo or other document, always ask yourself why you are making the copy and keep these factors in mind. In addition, remember to respect the rights of the author or creator.

In future editions of the newsletter we will address other genealogy related copyright questions such as compilations, protecting your own data, and the internet. I welcome you to submit your genealogy/copyright questions for possible inclusion in future segments. You can e-mail your questions to: [mailto: CAGG_NI@yahoo.com](mailto:CAGG_NI@yahoo.com).

These articles discuss general legal issues surrounding copyright and are not intended to give any specific legal advice. The opinions in this article are solely my own and are not the opinions of the Computer Assisted Genealogy Group of Northern Illinois.

What's the Buzz?

Compiled by Anne Jacobs

Compiler's note: The links contained in this e-mail lead to pages which are very lengthy and load very slowly if you have a dial-up modem connection to the Internet. One page had a warning of loading in 4 minutes.

Subject: IL Trails: 6 Free Web Pages for Illinois Research
Date: Sun, 7 Apr 2002 01:40:50 EST
From: IllinoyGenealogy@aol.com
Reply-To: ILTrails@usroots.com
To: IL-CIVIL-WAR-L@rootsweb.com

Hi,

At one time it was common practice to have several towns of the same Name in the state, and many towns and cities had former names with a few having had several, so if you have used a current map to find an old town name you may have created your very own brick walls or even worse you have connected with the wrong lines. "Bloomfield" is an excellent example of this common practice, just look at any current map and find it now in Johnson County close to Vienna, in 1958 it had a population of 80. Did you know there was another Bloomfield in Adams County? Close to Quincy, in 1958 it had a population of 25. There were others in Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Johnson and Scott Counties and all were spelled "Bloomfield." Plus precincts in Johnson and Scott Counties by the same name of "Bloomfield." Nine localities, all named "Bloomfield." Do you need more examples, maybe hundreds of examples?

Sure hope you can easily see the point I am trying to make... many genealogies are out there now with improper connections because an inexperienced genealogist has picked the wrong county and matched up the wrong "SMITH" or "JONES" or "WHOEVER" because they thought they had the right county to chose from. Wrong connections are now made as the names that were available in that county were close so they figured a few misspellings or similar names would suffice. Or the town was the correct town but the county changed several times? Some still can't make the connection and are experienced enough to know that close doesn't always count, so they know they have hit a brick wall.

My suggestion is that you jot down the towns your ancestors are known to have lived in and look them up on the statewide list of over 15,750 place names using your Ctrl/f keys to do the search. Copy down each county that each town appears in after the town name and you'll probably be amazed to find that instead of them moving all around the state they lived in a few neighboring counties. For details of when the town was active you could consult the web pages listed below for the 25 Northeast Counties as those are now online, the 44 South Counties will have details online beginning later this month, and the last 33 West Counties should have details online beginning this summer. When those new pages are up and running I'll send out an updated e-mail here and I'll post it on each Rootsweb county list as each county becomes available for research.

The following web pages are enormous and each will take over four minutes to download if your connection is a dial up modem and AOL is NOT busy and your computer is PROPERLY tuned. If you get a message that AOL is busy just rapidly tap on your reload but-

ton a few times and AOL wakes up and lets you in. It works for me as I use the IE browser instead of the AOL browser...here are the URL's:

<http://hometown.aol.com/illinoygenealogy/myhomepage/writing.html>

"Illinois Family History Research: Place Names of Each Illinois County" is a statewide list of over 15,750 towns, cities and townships known to have ever existed, grouped by county, covers all 102 counties. Each county now has "last updated date: brief description of the last update" at the beginning of each county listing. Each county has it's own listing of US Post Offices of 1859/60. For the 25 Northeast Counties, if a dash (-) after the name that indicates it is either obsolete or you won't find it on most current maps, but it may appear on an older more detailed map, and as other counties are completed this will show on them as well. If i determined a listing was made either in error or it conflicts with other more reliable sources I've listed the source of information. This is the most complete list of its kind to be found anywhere.

<http://hometown.aol.com/illinoygenealogy/myhomepage/tv.html>

"Illinois Family History Research: Place Names of the Northeast 25 Counties" is a detailed list of everything known about each town, city and township, with over 5280 listings. Each county now has "last updated date: brief description of the last update" at the beginning of each county listing. Each county has it's own listing of US Post Offices of 1859/60 as well as a listing of the 1876 RR's and the towns the RR ran through. When the list is complete, as the first 17 of the 25 counties are, the following will be listed on each town or city, if known, in this order: how it got it's name; former name; alias name; later name; present name; a dash (-) after the name indicates it is either obsolete or you won't find it on most current maps; the township the town or city is in; another county the town may overlap into; date of incorporation; elevation; railroad name of old and new; (Post Office history of: former name; when established and in which county; when discontinued; new name if changed; if active and the current zip); RFD in 1960 or 1990 mail to town; and 1990 population. For each township, if known: how it got its name; former name; later name; every town that has ever been in that particular township; currently the town that accepts mail for this township; and 1990 population. The following 17 counties are completely done: Boone, Champaign, De Kalb, De Witt, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, LaSalle, Livingston, Logan, Marshall, McLean, Putnam, Tazewell, Vermilion, and Woodford. The following eight counties are not yet completely done, each has all towns and townships known to be in existence from before 1818 up to 1960, but lacks the next 30 years, and in the next month will be brought up to 1990: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will, and Winnebago.

<http://hometown.aol.com/dennisvcarter1/myhomepage/heritage.html>

"Illinois Family History Research: Place Names of the South-east 44 Counties" is in development and will begin later this month, with over 5261 listings. Will start off with all towns, cities and townships known to be in existence from before 1818 up to 1960 and

What's the Buzz?

(Continued from page 5)

current information, up to 1990, will follow in the summer or fall.

<http://hometown.aol.com/dcarter956/myhomepage/heritage.html>

"Illinois Family History Research: Place Names of the 33 Western Counties" is in development and will begin later this summer, with over 5209 listings. Will start off with all towns, cities and townships known to be in existence from before 1818 up to 1960 and current information, up to 1990, will follow in the fall or winter.

<http://hometown.aol.com/livingstoncounty/myhomepage/tv.html>

"Illinois Family History Research: Timeline for Genealogy" is from the year 1400 to present, a chronological history of Illinois, United States, Germanic, British, France, and other European countries, each of these events have a bearing on family history. This list has been designed to help you also study your other lines that lived outside Illinois and each of the several thousand entries has been cited with its own source, over two dozen sources cited, and links to "the rest of the story" in many cases. This is the most complete list of its kind to be found anywhere.

<http://hometown.aol.com/livingstoncounty/myhomepage/business.html>

"Livingston County, Illinois, Family History Research: Genealogy" is a master index of every family known to have lived in this county from 1831-1985. Several thousand surnames are listed alphabetically and each surname has each source cited, several hundred surnames have multiple sources cited, and 30 sources have so far been used. Many of these sources are online so you can easily confirm your suspicions of connections within a few minutes. Sources include records from biographies, cemetery, census, church, death, land and deed, marriages, military, etc., and a system is used so that by looking at the code following a surname you'll know the decade the record came from as well as the type of record and actual source. Many researchers from other states have found quickly found their missing connections from this index and i challenge other researchers to do this with a county of their choosing so others may quickly confirm their connections and be encouraged to research their roots.

Hard to use the keyword and eat popcorn so I'll have to close for now... btw I buy my popcorn already popped and butter flavored in jumbo 36 ounce bags so it saves time and isn't oily... do wish it wouldn't hide out in my beard!

happy hunting

dennis

CAGG-NI's newsletter contains links to Internet sites and is not responsible for the content located on or through, any such third-party site. You should always take care when downloading and using software from the Internet. Reproduction of all e-mails contained in this section has been granted by the author.

Don't Know Much About . . .

Social Security Applications (or not as much as I thought)

by Larry Olson <mailto:lolson@mountprospect.com>

Well, I finally got the SS-5 (Social Security Application) forms I had applied for last June, before the change in price went into effect. I got 21 documents in all, although it took 9 months and three tickler letters! (LESSON: If you ever can afford to request more than one in the future, send a check with each letter, instead of one check to cover them all!)

An interesting observation: Eight of the forms I had applied for were for my (and my wife's) grandfathers, as well as great-uncles, and distant cousins. The men were born between 1879 and 1911, with most born between 1901-1907. These eight individuals had ALL applied within a month of each other (between 24 Nov and 31 Dec 1936), despite they had applied in five different states (Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and West Virginia)! Either there must have been a big push for eligible applicants in that timeframe or relief from the Depression made it necessary. Perhaps some of our members can enlighten us as to what went on at the time in a future column.

Another puzzler: These early applications had a statement that read: "If registered with the U.S. Employment Service, give number of Registration Card," and some of them, indeed, had a number listed.

Is anyone in the group familiar with these numbers? I have sent queries to several sites to determine:

What the registration was for,

What type of information was required to register, and

If the information is currently available, from either the Dept. of Labor or the National Archives?

The Archives web page states that records of the U.S. Employment Service are found in Record Group 183. I'm currently waiting for an answer to my questions from an archivist, which may take two to three weeks. I'll keep the group posted.

In the mean time, I plan to take **Bev Smallwood's** advice to help others "get around" the high cost of paying for SS-5s. Two of the online SSDI sites (Rootsweb, and now Ancestry) have a feature wherein you can attach a Post-it note to any individual's record. As Bev suggested, I plan to attach a note stating I have a copy of this person's SS-5, which I can provide to others (either for a small fee, or preferably, for other information on the individual's family). For the more charitably minded of you who want to "share the wealth," there's a website where you can post images of SS-5 forms you have, namely at <http://www.idreamof.com/ss5.html>.

Other Group Events Compiled by Beverly Levine Smallwood

18 APR 2002 - 7:30PM

1930 Census - Beverly Levine Smallwood

Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists
Forest View Educational Center

<http://www.mtprospect.org/nsgs/>

24 APR 2002 - NAPERVILLE FHC

Sources & Notes in PAF

BY KAREN LEWIS [VIDEO]

call 630-505-0233 to register

20 APR 2002 - 8:30AM-3:30PM - \$45-\$60

MICHAEL JOHN NEILL

Beyond the Courthouse Door

Newberry Library, Friends of Genealogy

<http://www.newberry.org/nl/genealogy/L3gfriends.html>

28 APR 2002 - 2PM - NILES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Searching for Vital Records

PHIL COSTELLO, ARCHIVIST

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois

<http://www.jewishgen.org/jgsi/#meetings>

01 MAY 2002 - NAPERVILLE FHC

Chicago Families - Peggy Sinko

call 630-505-0233 to register

02 MAY 2002 - 7PM

Genealogy Research Using IRAD

KARL MOORE

Tinley Moraine Genealogist

at the Tinley Park High School

6111 W 175th Street

04 MAY 2002 - NOON TO 4

Schaumburg Township District Library

Genealogy Workshop

American Historical Society of Germans From Russia
Northern Illinois Chapter

<http://www.ahsgr.org/ilnorthe.html#calendar>

04 MAY 2002 - 1:30PM - NEWBERRY LIBRARY

Finding Those Missing Persons

PRESENTED BY A RETIRED CHICAGO POLICE SERGEANT
WHO WORKED IN THE MISSING PERSONS DIVISION

Chicago Genealogical Society

<http://www.chgogs.org/>

08 MAY 2002 - 7-9PM - GENEVA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Finding your Ancestors in England and Wales

PAUL MILNER

Kane County Genealogical Society

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilkcgs/>

08 MAY 2002 - NAPERVILLE FHC

Using the Naperville FHC CD Collection

DEANNA SPINGOLA

call 630-505-0233 to register

11 MAY 2002 - 10AM-1PM - RICHMOND, ILLINOIS

DAVID W. WEBSTER

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (SCOTLAND)

"Scottish Statutory Birth, Marriage and Death Records - a Summary"

plus "Censuses in Scotland, 1801-1901"

British Interest Group of Wisconsin & Illinois

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiilbig/meet.htm>

11 MAY 2002 - 10:30AM

Schaumburg District Library

TMG (The Master Genealogist) User Group Meeting

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilcaggni/>

11 MAY 2002

"Catch the Twain!"

WARREN BROWN AS MARK TWAIN

South Suburban Genealogical & Historical Society

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ssghs/sscal.htm#SSGHS>
Calendar

11 MAY 2002 - 2PM

Schaumburg District Library

POINTers in Person

Chapter #27 - Italian Genealogy Group

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~itappcnc/>

14 MAY 2002 - 7PM

Fremont Library in Mundelein

Using Newspapers in Family History Research

DICK AMMANN

Lake County Genealogical Society

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcgs/meetings.htm>

14 MAY 2002 - 7:30 PM

Photo Preservation - Joy Matthiessen

Schaumburg Township District Library
Genealogy Group

Other Group Events (Continued from page 7)

15 MAY 2002 - 7:30PM

Wheaton Public Library

How to Use Cook County Property Records in Family History Research

CRAIG PFANNKUCHE

DuPage County Genealogical Society

<http://www.dcfgs.org/>

15-18 MAY 2002

Milwaukee

2002 National Genealogical Society Conference in the States

<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>

16 MAY 2002 - 7:30PM

Forest View Educational Center

Hereditary Disease, An Update - Jim Hall

Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists

<http://www.mtprospect.org/nsgs/>

16 MAY 2002 - 7 PM

Gail Borden Public Library

Karen Myers - Beginning Genealogy

Elgin Genealogical Society

<http://www.elginarea.org/egs/page3.html>

19 MAY 2002 - 2PM

Niles Public Library

Writing & Distributing a Family Tree

ZALMAN USISKIN

Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois

<http://www.jewishgen.org/jgsi/#meetings>

27-29 JUN 2002 - SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

East to West (Midwest, That Is)

Palatines to America National Conference

<http://www.palam.org/events.htm>

30 JUN - 07 JULY 2002 - DES MOINES, IOWA

33rd Annual International

AHSGR Convention

See AHSGR website for details

<http://www.ahsgr.org/calendar.htm>

08-11 JUL 2002 - SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Illinois State Genealogical Society's 8th

Annual Genealogical Institute of Mid-

America

LLOYD BOCKSTRUCK, SANDRA H. LUEBKING, MICHAEL J. O'NEILL,

PAUL MILNER

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilsgs/gima/gima1.htm>

04-09 AUG 2002 - TORONTO

IAJGS International Conference on Jewish

Genealogy

<http://www.jgstoronto.ca/Conferences2.html>

07-10 AUG 2002 - ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

The Federation of Genealogical Societies

Annual Conference

<http://www.fgs.org/2002conf/FGS-2002.htm>

April Puzzler

Can you duplicate the previous line's entry (previous row) in Excel (and many other applications with a hot key—special key combination)?

Family Story Question of the Month

Did your mother or grandmother work outside the home? What jobs did earlier female ancestors hold?

Tag Line

The important thing about your lot in life is whether you use it for a parking lot or for building.

April Puzzler Answer

Use the keystroke of CTRL+ (single quote). A way to remember this is: The shorthand for ditto universally accepted (within the United States) is two short marks. The closest representation on the keyboard is the double quote which also on the same key as the single quote. Try this hot key in other software you use. It works in Excel and Access. In how many others may it work? Frequently, hot key combinations work in more software than just in the one where you learn it.

1930 Census Research

by Beverly Levine Smallwood

Well, I took my own advice. The last month or so has been spent doing many of the things I recommended in my previous articles (see January & February newsletters). On April 4th I got my first experience with the newly released census; so here is my take on what's what.

Firstly, spreadsheets worked best of all for managing my project. I labeled the columns: Name (Last name, First Name), State, County, City/Town, Street, Direction (N-S-E-W), House number, ED number, Year. Once I had input all the prospective heads-of-household with the places I expected to find them, I sorted it by place and then by name. Next step was to nail down the address as close to 1930 as possible. I looked at birth certificates in my possession near 1930. Then I sought out city directories. The National Archives has collected a number of them for the years near 1930. See the list at: <<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html>>. Two other places with excellent collections that I've used in the past are the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana and the State Historical Society Library at Madison, Wisconsin. Closer to home, the Newberry Library has a nice collection. A list of directories near 1930 available at the Newberry at the end of this article. While there is some overlap with the National Archives list, many other, smaller places are covered here.

When you look at these directories, don't stop at the alphabetical name section. Many of them have a street guide or a criss-cross guide in either the front or the back. A bare bones street guide will give the intersecting streets at various house numbers. A criss-cross guide will list, by street and house number, the householder. This tells you if they are living in someone else's house - possibly related - or if they are living in an institution of some sort. For instance, 37 Jefferson in Hartford turns out to be the Hartford Hospital Nurse's residence. It often lists the intersecting streets as well. I added a note column to my spreadsheet for cross streets and named places.

I consulted multiple directories and phone books, which is why I included a "Year" column. If I find different addresses for the same person, I track all addresses as I don't know which one they were at on one particular date, nor do I know exactly when the information was compiled for the directory.

Next step, re-sort the sheet by place and then by: street, direction, and house number. The cities that have street indexes were a snap. A list of the cities covered by this special index can be found at <http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930census_city_streets.html>. This index lists the street names, grouped by direction, then address ranges and

their associated Enumeration District numbers. It starts with named streets, then numbered streets, and finally, the institutions and named places. Since my spreadsheet is arranged like this, it was a breeze to add these ED numbers. The Archives has put out black notebooks cataloging the various finding aids.

For the cities not included on the street index, you will need to find it on a map. The Archives has filmed a good many enumeration district maps for this purpose. Some maps are better than others, but, practically speaking, it is most helpful if you have a map with you that has the location marked to compare to the ED map. One way to do this is to visit <www.mapquest.com>. Search for the street address and look for the cross streets we noted above. This is important because some cities changed their numbering systems or baselines since 1930. Print the map at various zoom levels. Sometimes the ED number is difficult to read, so comparing your map and the ED map to the written description of the ED boundaries is sometimes necessary. The descriptions can be found on microfilm T1224, but also on the web site. Check out <<http://1930census.archives.gov/>> and do a search. The results include boundary descriptions.

Once the EDs are all filled in, resort the spreadsheet by state, county, and ED number. Now go to the NARA website (just listed) and locate the film numbers. Add a column to the spreadsheet for film number. Once you finish, resort it by film number, ED number, and street name. You will be surprised how many times you have multiple items on the same film - even if they are in different EDs.

Now, start pulling films. Crank to the ED number, then look down the far left hand column at the street names. You can go very quickly if you just pause to look at the house numbers on the streets you are interested in. Keep in mind that if no one was home, the census taker made another trip, so they might not be in sequence with the rest of the street. I also notice a tendency to go completely around each block, thus four streets. Once you locate the address, transcribe it on a form. There are many available on the internet in pdf format <<http://www.ancestry.com/save/charts/1930.pdf>>, <<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~whisnant/1930census/1930cenform1.pdf>>, and <http://www.genealogybulletin.com/download/1930_census.pdf>. I designed my own form to closely mimic the census itself. These are for sale through the Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists. Why am I not recommending a photocopy? Right now the lines at the copy machine are staggering. Just keep keeping on. You can make copies later since you now have the film, ED, and sheet numbers. Good preparation beats good luck, but I wish you good luck too.

Circa 1930 Directories Available at the Newberry Library

Alabama - Anniston 1929; Birmingham phone book 1927-28; Selma 1929.

California - Chico - Oroville 1929-30; Eureka (inc Humboldt Co.) 1929; Hayward & San Leandro 1929-30; Los Angeles 1929-30; Modesto & Stanislaus Co. 1929; Palo Alto (inc Sanford Univ., Ravenswood, East Palo Alto & Menlo Park) 1929; Redwood City 1929-30; Richmond & Martinez 1929; Sacramento (inc North Sacramento) 1928; San Diego 1930 (inc City & County & Chula Vista, Coronado, La Jolla, La Mesa, and National city); San Francisco 1928-30; Santa Cruz & Watsonville 1929; Santa Rosa, Petaluma & Sonoma Co 1929-30; Stockton & San Joaquin Co. 1928.

Colorado - Denver 1928.

Delaware - Wilmington 1928-29.

Florida - Homestead and Redland District (inc Florida City, Goulds, Modello, Naranja, Princeton, Redland, and Silver Palm) 1927-28; Miami (incl Miami Beach, Coconut Grove, & surrounding area) 1928; Palatka City Dir & Putnam Co. Gazetteer 1928; West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Palm Beach Co. 1929.

Georgia - Atlanta (incl suburbs) 1928-30; Dublin 1929-30; Gainesville 1928; LaGrange 1927-28; Savannah 1930.

Idaho - Boise City & Ada Co. 1929.

Illinois - Alton 1928-29; Berwyn 1927-28; Bloomington & Normal 1928; Blue Island 1930-31; Brookfield, Riverside, North Riverside & Lyons Village 1928-29; Chicago 1928-29 and 1930 telephone book; Cicero 1929-30; Danville (inc South Danville, Tilton, Richland, Vermillion Heights & Batestown) 1930; Decatur 1928; Des Plaines (inc Park Ridge & Edison Park) 1928-29; Dixon 1928; Downers Grove, Hinsdale, Naperville, Western Springs, and Westmont 1927-28; DuPage County 1928; East St Louis, Fairmont, National City, and Washington Park 1928; Edwardsville 1929; Elgin (inc Dundee, Carpentersville, and South Elgin) 1921-30; Elmhurst, Lombard, and Villa Park 1928-29; Evanston and North Shore (Glencoe, Kenilworth, Wilmette, Winnetka) 1929; Freeport 1930; Harvey 1926-29; Jacksonville 1929; Joliet 1930; Kewanee 1928; Lansing 1929-30 (inc. Homewood, Glenwood, East Hazel Crest, Hazel Crest, Flossmoor, Matteson, IL and Griffith, Highland, Munster, Schererville, & Dyer IN); Lemont, Lockport & Plainfield 1927-28; Lincoln 1929; Mont Clare, Elmwood Park, Franklin Park, River Grove, Schiller Park, Belmont Heights & Leyden 1927-28; Ottawa 1928; Park Ridge (inc Des Plaines & Edison Park) 1930-31; Peoria 1928-30; Pontiac 1928; Princeton (inc Bureau Co. Farmers List) 1929; Riverdale, Dolton, & South Holland 1928-29; Rock Island & Moline 1928, 1930; Sterling, Rock Falls, & Morrison 1928; Streator 1929-30; Summit-Argo & Clearing (incl Oak Lawn, Spring Forest, & Justice) 1928-29; Waukegan & Lake Co. 1927-29.

Indiana - Anderson (inc Madison Co.) 1928-29; Elkhart 1928; Evansville 1928-29; Fort Wayne 1928-29; Gary 1929; Hammond 1928-29; Indianapolis 1928-29; Kokomo 1930 (inc Howard Co. Taxpayers); Mishawaka & South Bend 1930; Muncie 1929-30 (inc Delaware Co. Gazetteer); South Bend (inc Mishawaka) 1928.

Iowa - Cedar Rapids 1928; Des Moines (inc Valley Junction) 1928.

Kansas - Kansas City 1929-30; Wellington 1929; Wichita 1928.

Kentucky - Louisville 1928, 1930.

Louisiana - New Orleans 1928.

Maine - Casco Bay 1925-28; Portland 1928.

Massachusetts - Boston 1929; Everett 1930-31; Haverhill 1930; Springfield 1928 (inc Chicopee, West Springfield, and Longmeadow).

Michigan - Charlotte & Eaton Rapids 1929; Detroit 1928-29; Escanaba and Gladstone (inc Delta Co.) 1929; Flint 1929-30; Hastings (inc Freeport, Middleville, Nashville, and Woodland) 1929; Ishpeming & Negaunee 1929; Lansing (inc East Lansing) 1928; Lincoln Park 1929; Ludington (inc. Epworth Heights and Scottville) 1929; Menominee 1930; Pontiac 1929; St. Johns & Ovid 1929.

Minnesota - Duluth 1928; St Paul 1930; Willmar 1929.

Mississippi - Hattiesburg (inc Petal & Harvey) 1929; Natchez 1928.

Missouri - Brookfield 1929; Kansas City 1929; Nevada (inc Vernon Co.) 1928; St Joseph 1928; St Louis 1927-30.

Montana - Billings (inc Laurel City & Yellowstone Co.) 1929.

Nebraska - Omaha 1928.

Nevada - Reno, Carson City & Washoe Co. 1929-30.

New Jersey - Millville 1928-29; Ocean City 1928; Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Sewaren, Keasbey & Fords 1927-28; Rutherford, East Rutherford, Lyndhurst, Carlstadt, Wallington, & Wood Ridge 1928-29; Vineland (inc South Vineland) 1929-30; Wildwood 1928-29.

New Mexico - Albuquerque 1930.

New York - Albany 1922-31; Bronxville & Tuckahoe (inc part of Yonkers) 1929-30; Buffalo 1927-28; Rochester 1928; Syracuse 1928.

North Carolina - Burlington, Graham & Haw River 1929-30; Durham 1929; Greensboro 1929; Kinston 1928; Mt. Airy 1928-29; Raleigh 1928; Reidsville 1929; Rock Hill 1929-30.

Ohio - Akron (inc Kenmore, Barberton & Cuyahoga Falls) 1930; Ashtabula (inc Geneva) 1929; Cincinnati 1927-28; Columbus 1928; Dayton 1928; Toledo 1928.

Oklahoma - Altus (inc Jackson Co.) 1929; Duncan (inc Stephens Co.) 1928; Lawton 1930; Pawhuska (inc Osage Co) 1928; Tulsa 1928, 1930.

Pennsylvania - Erie 1929; Monongahela 1929; Pittston 1927-28; Wilkes-Barre 1929.

South Carolina - Charleston 1930; Chester City (inc Chester Co Twps) 1929-30; Hartsville 1928-29; Sumter 1928-29.

South Dakota - Watertown (inc Codington Co.) 1929-30.

Tennessee - Maryville 1929-30 (inc Alcoa); Memphis 1930; Nashville 1930.

Texas - Abilene 1929; Amarillo 1930; Brownsville 1929-30; Childress 1929-30; Dallas 1928; Denison 1929; Fort Worth 1928; Houston 1928; Lufkin 1928; Mineral Wells 1927-28; Orange 1928-29; Pampa 1930; Paris (inc Lamar Co.) 1929; Sherman 1929; Sweetwater (inc Nolan Co.) 1929-30; Vernon & Wilbarger Co. 1929-30.

Utah - UT Ogden 1930.

Virginia - Charlottesville (inc Albemarle Co) 1929; Harrisonburg 1929-30; Staunton 1929; Winchester 1929-30.

Washington - Bellingham & Whatcom Co. 1929; Bremerton & Kitsap Counties 1929-30; Longview 1929-30; Port Angeles City & Clallam Co. 1929; Seattle 1928, 1930; Spokane 1928; Tacoma 1930; Yakima City & Co. 1929.

West Virginia - Fairmont 1929; Martinsburg 1929; Moundsville (inc Glendale) 1929-30; Wheeling 1928.

Wisconsin - Beloit 1928; Green Bay 1929; Kenosha 1929; Manitowoc (city & Co.) 1930; Superior 1928; Wauwatosa 1929; West Allis 1929.