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January 15, 2005

Web Resources for Swedish/Norwegian/Polish Research

Presented by
Beverly Levine Smallwood
Larry Olson
Gerry Czadowski

Learn some of our
CAGG-NI Members favorite
techniques for researching
their genealogy.

February 19, 2005

Mapping

Presented by Eleanor Feitler

Eleanor grew up in a family full of stories related to distant relatives. Her parents were brought up with similar tales. Genealogy is the natural outgrowth. Today, we hope to maintain the contacts that were so important to our parents and transmit them to the younger generations.

Creating Custom Census Tags for The Master Genealogist

By Beverly Levine Smallwood

At our November 13th TMG user group meeting we walked through Myrnice's Census Tag procedure as posted on Teresa Ghee Elliott's web site: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~rutherfordcemetery/myrnice1.htm>. The web page is a little short on details in the step-by-step execution for the beginner, so this is meant to bridge the gap. We also made a few minor modifications.

The procedure is comprised of three parts: a custom name style, a custom name-census tag (one for each census year), and a custom census tag (one for each year). The custom name style serves to create labels to help you remember where to enter the relationship to head of household, occupation, age, place of birth, and other bits of information that the census provides about each individual. The name-census tag provides the spot to store this individual information by year and the census tag connects everyone in the household together with their differing roles. The end result can be a bit more than you would want to include in your final genealogy book, but you may exclude these custom tag types from your final opus if that is your preference. Having it there, however, would allow you to create a census history report for any individual by including only these custom tags.

Custom Name Style

To create a custom name style, go to Tools → Master Style List. If you've already created a custom style, you can click on Add. If Add is not available, click on the Filter combo box at the top of the window and select a database. This generally allows you to click on Add, opening the Edit Name Style box.

Let's name our style "census". Next we need to add new labels for each element. To change "Label 1: Title" to "RelationToHOH"* left click on the combo box where it says "Title" and press the F4 key or right click on it and select "modify labels of this level". Now click on Add and type "RelationToHOH" then click OK. Now left click on the combo box and select the newly created "RelationToHOH" label. (*HOH = head of household)

Do the same to the other labels as follows:

Label 2: Prefix → BirthPlace

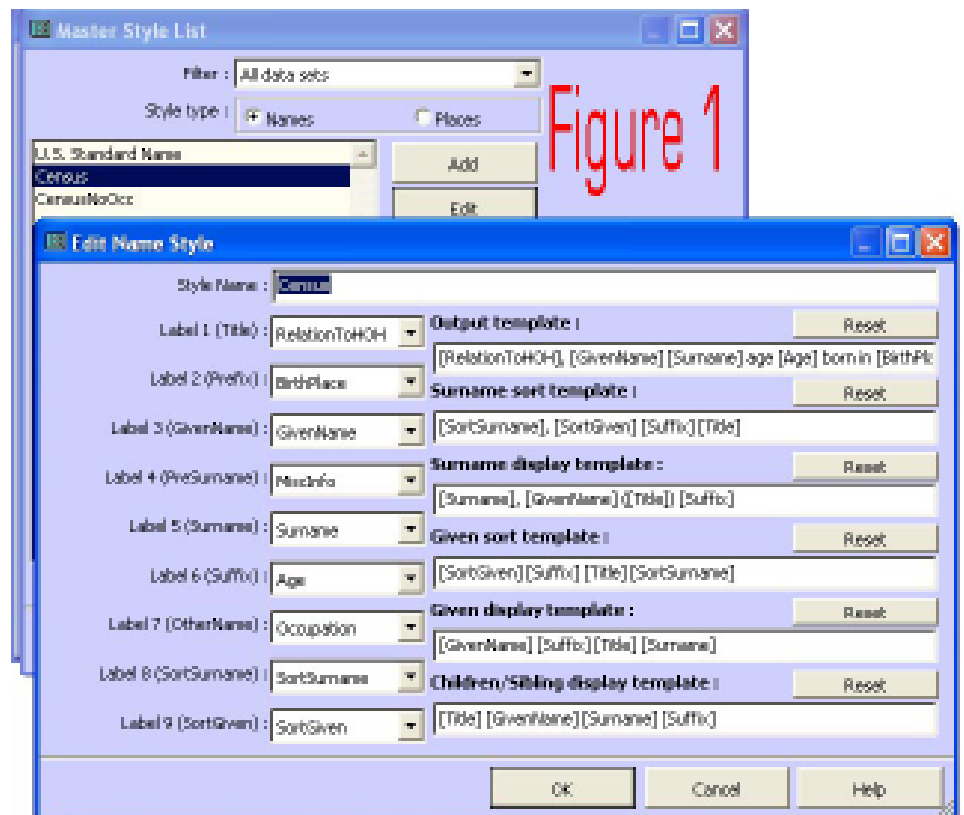
Label 4: Presurname → MiscInfo
Label 6: Suffix → Age
Label 7: OtherName → Occupation
Labels 3 and 5 for Given Name and Surname don't need modification. This is where you will record their name as it appears on the census.

Myrnice has some specific recommendations as to how data should be added. For instance, he says the age field should be entered as "(age 46)" with the word "age" and the parentheses. Likewise, he recommends the Occupation field be entered as "Occupation: Fireman". We found that the parentheses and descriptors "Occupation" and "age" could be added to the Output template which works well with the sentence output. This saves us from having to remember to input this

none" for every woman, child or senior citizen in the family. This is done by clicking on "Census" and then on Add, which copies our first creation which we can now name "CensusNoOcc" and remove the Occupation info in the output template.

NameCensusXXXX

Next, we need to create a tag to record individual information for each person each year. We'll start with NameCensus1930. Click on Add, Add Tag (or press F4) to bring up the list of Tag types. Select the Name-Var tag, then click on Copy. Change the label to "NameCensus1930". Since this will be printed as part of the census tag, it doesn't need to be printed separately as a name tag, so be sure to put two dashes in front



extra stuff, but may be a problem in some other area that we haven't encountered yet.

Our output template looks like this:
[RelationToHOH], [GivenName]
[Surname] age [Age] born in [BirthPlace]
[MiscInfo] occupation: [Occupation]

Since many people do not have an occupation or their occupation is recorded as "none", we created a nearly identical name style to omit printing "occupation:

of the sentence to suppress printing of this tag on narrative reports.

CensusXXXX

Lastly, we'll create the custom census tag to tie it all together.

Myrnice uses [RG:HeadOfHousehold] to refer to the head of household in the spouse and resident sentences. His output looks something like this:

As Hugo's son, Andrew Larson age 15

Continued on page 4

President's Letter

Hello,

My name is Carolyn Meeker, and I am the new President of CAGGNI. I have been trying to understand what that means. So, I did some research and this is what I have come up with so far:

CAGGNI stands for Computer Assisted Genealogy Group of Northern Illinois.

I looked up some of these words in the dictionary to see what they mean:

Computer: an electronic machine, which by means of stored instructions and information performs rapid, often complex calculations or compiles, correlates and selects data.

Assist: to give help or aid.

Genealogy: a chart or recorded history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor or ancestors; the science or study of family descent.

Group: a number of persons or things gathered closely together and forming a recognizable unit; community of interest.

Northern: in, of, to, toward, or facing the north.

Illinois: a Middle Western State of the US.

This sounds like a good definition of the genealogy group I have been a member of for the last two years. We are a group of like minded people, focused on assisting the genealogists of Northern Illinois, to use computers in the pursuit of their genealogy.

President: the highest executive officer of a company, society, university, club, etc. Sounds a bit pretentious, don't you think. But, they tell me, someone has to be in charge. I was going to decline this office. But, just after I was asked to consider being President of CAGGNI, I was reminded, that if we want these societies to exist, someone has to be willing to step up and do the work. So, I have decided to give it a go.

As the new President of CAGGNI, I would like each of you to consider what you can do for the group as well:

Think about what you want to learn:

suggest it as a topic for a meeting.

Think about what you need:

that other members can help you with.

Think about what you know:

that you can share with the group.

Think about how you can contribute to CAGGNI and "just do it".

Have a great holiday!

Decorate the family tree!

Carolyn Meeker



Officers

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Census Tag (continued)

born in Illinois, was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census, on 11 Apr 1930 at 746 Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

This works for immediate family members, but the “RG:” part means role given name. If the resident does not have the same last name, like an in-law, niece, grandchild, or boarder, the output might not be that great, as in:

As Hugo W.'s father-in-law, Charles Leverenze age 61 born in Illinois occupation: baker, was enumerated in the 1 January 1920 census, on 2 Jan 1920 at Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

You might be reading Charles Leverenz' report and wonder, “Hugo who?”...

If you used [R:HeadOfHousehold] instead, you would get the name, age, birthplace, occupation, etc. for the head of household. I only wanted the first and last name. I was also unhappy with the punctuation and flow of the sentence, especially in those cases where there was no spouse in the family. So, I changed the order of some of the elements, the punctuation, and rather than referring to the HOH by first name only I decided to utilize the first part of the Memo field [M1] to refer to the HOH by name.

The Memo field can be divided into as many as nine fields. You separate each part with two vertical lines “||” and refer to them as [M1] through [M9]. Thus, under my system “Hugo Larson” would be entered in the memo [M1]. Any extra details for the HOH would be entered next in [M2] and extras for the spouse would be entered in [M3].

The memo for this example looks like this:

Hugo Larson||He was listed as being married at the age of 25, and his wife was 20. His parents were both born in Sweden||She was listed as being married at the age of 20, and her husband was 25. Her father was born in Illinois and her mother in Germany

Now, to create the census tag. Select the census tag and click Copy. Change the label to “Census1930”. Now go to the Roles & Sentences tab and select Principal in the Role box, and click on New. Name the first role “HeadOfHousehold” and copy the following sentence into the Male Sentence Structure box:

```
[ :CR: ] [ :TAB: ] As [ P1 ], was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census <at [ L ] > < [ D ] > < with his [ R:Wife ] > < with her [ R:Husband ] > . < Residing in the same household was [ PP ] [ R:only 1 resident ] . >> < Residing in the same household were [ PP ] [ R:resident01 ] >< , [ R:resident02 ] >< , [ R:resident03 ] >< , [ R:resident04 ] >< , [ R:resident05 ] >< , [ R:resident06 ] >< , [ R:resident07 ] >< , [ R:resident08 ] >< , [ R:resident09 ] >< , [ R:resident10 ] >< , [ R:resident11 ] >< , [ R:resident12 ] >< , [ R:resident13 ] >< , [ R:resident14 ] >< , [ R:resident15 ] >< , [ R:resident16 ] >< , [ R:resident17 ] >< , [ R:resident18 ] >< , [ R:resident19 ] >< and [ R:resident.n ] . >> < [ M2 ] >
```

Which produces the following output:

As head of household, Hugo Larson age 42 born in Illinois (\$40/month rent; they had a radio) occupation: house plumber for a department store, was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census at 746 Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on 11 Apr 1930 with his wife, Loretta Larson age 37 born in Illinois. Residing in the same household were his son, Andrew Larson age 15 born in Illinois, son, Fred Larson age 9 born in Illinois and daughter, Shirley Larson age 3 born in Illinois. He was listed as being married at the age of 25, and his wife was 20. His parents were both born in Sweden.

Create the role of Wife with the following sentence:

```
[ :CR: ] [ :TAB: ] As [ M1 ] 's [ R:Wife ], was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census <at [ L ] > < [ D ] > . < [ M3 ] >
```

Create a role of Husband with the following sentence:

```
[ :CR: ] [ :TAB: ] As [ M1 ] 's [ R:Husband ], was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census <at [ L ] > < [ D ] > . < [ M3 ] >
```

These produce the output:

As Hugo Larson's wife, Loretta Larson age 37 born in Illinois, was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census at 746 Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on 11 Apr 1930. She was listed as being married at the age of 20, and her husband was 25. Her father was born in Illinois and her mother in Germany.

Create a role of “only 1 resident” with the following sentence:

```
[ :CR: ] [ :TAB: ] As [ M1 ] 's [ R:only 1
```

```
resident ], was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census <at [ L ] > < [ D ] > . < [ M0 ] >
```

Create a role of “resident01” with the following sentence:

```
[ :CR: ] [ :TAB: ] As [ M1 ] 's [ R:resident01 ], was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census <at [ L ] > < [ D ] > . < [ M0 ] >
```

Which looks like this:

As Hugo Larson's son, Andrew Larson age 15 born in Illinois, was enumerated in the 1 April 1930 census at 746 Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on 11 Apr 1930.

Create roles “resident02” through “resident19”, and “resident.n” just like the “resident01” role, but be sure to change the resident reference in the sentence (underlined above for clarity only) to match the role name.

You can add additional resident roles as necessary. The beauty of Myrnice's system is that the order of the residents is preserved and their relationships to the head of household are given in their NameCensus tags. This saves you from creating an endless stream of roles like: dau01, dau02, dau03, etc. Just remember to use the resident.n for the last person in the household so the “and” gets inserted into the list of people.

Putting it in Action

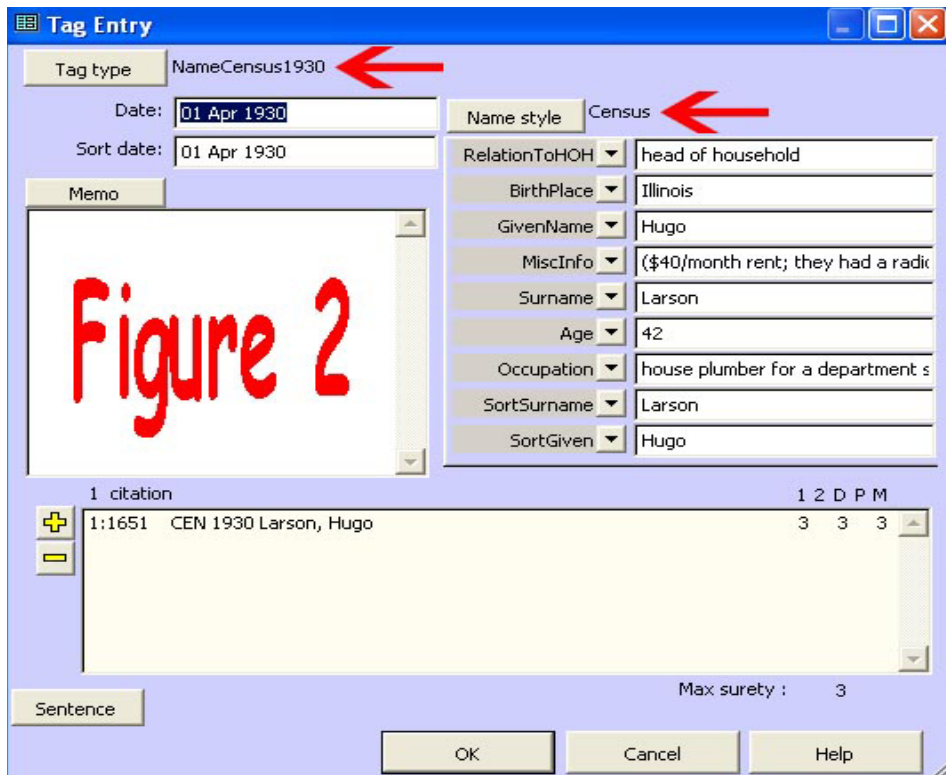
Now let's put this all together and enter a family. Begin by adding a NameCensus1930 tag to each person detailing their census data. Figure 2. Be sure to select the appropriate name style.

Then, from the head of household's person screen, add the Census1930 tag. Make sure that as you link each person that you select the census name rather than leaving the default “Primary Name” and select the appropriate role rather than just Principal or Witness. Figure 3.

Note that Memo field [M1] should contain the HOH's name, the Head of Household's sentence refers to [M2] and the Wife/Husband sentence refers to [M3]. The other residents refer to [M0], which suppresses the memo field. If you added data for any of the other residents, just alter their sentence from the witness entry screen to the memo field you are using. Figure 4. But remember, you have the MiscInfo field available in the NameCensus tag which could be utilized

Continued on page 5

Census Tag (continued)



process.

If you don't want to publish assumptions, you would have to re-work the sentence structures which are built around a stated relationship. Perhaps this can be a future project for the group.

Variations on this idea can be used in other situations, like obituary tags and pre-1850 census records. Any other ideas? Please send them to me at caggi_bev@yahoo.com and we can work them out at a future TMG meeting.

for many added details. Coming right after the BirthPlace, it is a good spot to note where the parents were born.

Once you have everything to your liking, you may create other census year tags by clicking on this one and copying it. Rename it, edit the census date in each sentence, then save. Census name tags may also be copied and renamed, though no editing is necessary.

Census History Report

I created a census history report based on the individual narrative report. It is set it up for selected tags (only the census tags) and includes embedded sources. It works well except that it insists on printing the first name tag in addition to the census tags. That was solved by including the Birth and Death tags, which also puts the census history into context. I'm toying with the idea of including Marriage tags as well.

Summary

This system works very well for 1880 through 1930, where the relationship to head of household is stated. It could work for 1850 through 1870 if you supply the assumed relationship. I put it in parentheses to indicate that it was my assumption. The cases where I've done this have all been stated relationships on later census records, so I'm not creating facts in the

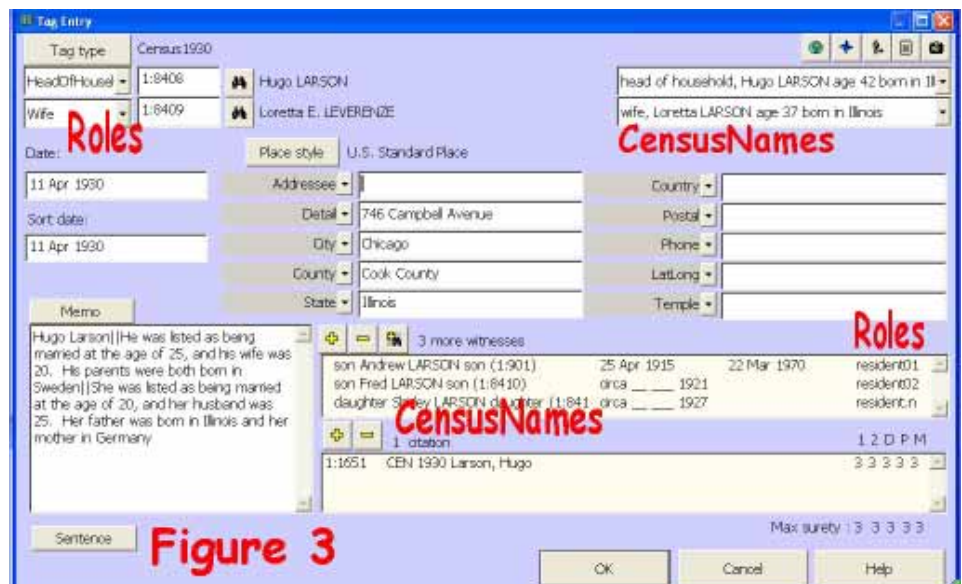


Figure 3



Figure 4

Other Group Events *compiled by June Buller*

11 JAN. 2005 - MUNDELEIN - 7 P.M.

GLORIA HENKE

The Ins and Outs of Norwegian Research

Lake County (IL) Genealogical Society

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

13 JAN. 2005 - CRYSTAL LAKE - 7 P.M.

Local History Collection of the Woodstock Library

NEW MEETING PLACE through 2005:

Shepherd of the Hills on Green Street

McHenry County Genealogical Society

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

20 JAN. 2005 - ARLINGTON HEIGHTS - 7:30 P.M.

Member Panel - Amazing Research Stories

Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists

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

20 JAN. 2005 - WHEATON - 6:45 P.M.

Toms Price Furniture Store

Eric Curtis M. Basir (Bond)

Getting Started with Good Digital Restoration

DuPage County Genealogical Society

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

20-24 JAN. 2005 - PHOENIX, AZ

Warm Up Your Research

National Genealogical Society

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

26 JAN. 2005 - WAUKESHA - 7 P.M.

Resources at the Golda Meier Library UWM

Speaker will be a Reference Librarian of the Library

Waukesha County Genealogical Society

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

27 JAN. 2005 - DARIEN - 7 P.M.

JUDY AND WELDON JOHNSON

Computer-Assisted Genealogy Group of Northern Illinois

Indian Prairie Library Genealogy Computer Group

[http://www.indianprairie.lib.il.us/](http://www.indianprairie.lib.il.us/genealogy_group.htm)

[genealogy_group.htm](http://www.indianprairie.lib.il.us/genealogy_group.htm)

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

26 FEB. 2005 - ST. CHARLES, IL. 8- 4 P.M.

30th Annual Conference

HELEN F.M. LEARY, LARRY JENSEN, GARY SHEA,

GLENN LONGACRE, & JEFF BOCKMAN

See website for Program and registration

DuPage County Genealogical Society

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

6-13 MAR. 2005 - SALT LAKE CITY

Spring Research Trip

Palatines to America

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

14-16 APR. 2005 - JOHNSTON, IOWA

MICHAEL JOHN NEIL AND MARY CLEMENT DOUGLAS

Researching With Our Neighbors

Iowa Genealogy Society

Watch the web page for more information

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

29-30 APR. 2005 - LACROSSE CENTER

Wisconsin State Gene-A-Rama 2005

SPEAKERS: CHRISTINE ROSE, CONNIE POTTER AND MORE

Mark Your Calendars

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

1-4 JUNE 2005 - NASHVILLE, TN

National Conference

National Genealogical Society

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

9-11 JUNE - FORT WAYNE, IN

2005 National Conference

Palatines to America

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

9 JULY 2005 - UNIV. OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

Annual Workshop - Details TBA

SPEAKER - JOHN HUMPHREY

German Interest Group - Wisconsin

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

10-14 JULY 2005 - SPRINGFIELD

11th Annual

Genealogical Institute of Mid-America

Illinois State Genealogy Society

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilsigs/index.html>

7-10 SEPT. 2005

FGS Annual Conference

Salt Lake City, Utah

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

November Meeting Notes

Photoshop Elements

Presented by Bev Smallwood

Article by Anne Jacobs

Our November meeting brought the 2004 presentations to a close and it was a good one. The Adobe Photoshop Elements topic was well timed with Christmas around the corner, although there is little time to complete a Christmas project unless you are very organized.

Photoshop Elements is a software package which manipulates images. The package demonstrated was Version 2, though it was noted that version 3 has just been released. Bev Smallwood, the presenter, once again walked us through the software, touching on its numerous features.

Her handout, included in last month's newsletter, contained links or mentions of many of the online resources available for anyone desiring to use this package. The first listed was the book which she recommended as very useful. If you Google this topic, you will quickly be directed to these and many other resources.

Bev mentioned that you should save the original image as a TIFF file which contains the most digital detail. She uses 1200 dpi resolution as this basis saving to a CD ROM. Once you have this base, you can determine what the resolution will be based on what your end product will be used for. A 300-600 dpi file is sufficient for most projects. Only use the high resolution if needed for a particular project's detail.

This package can improve your images by removing scratches or the effects of mold, improving color and contrast, and adjusting the lighting. One

caution you should remember is "don't alter history". With tools like this, you could combine people from different generations into a common picture. You could add someone who was not at an event. This should never be done as it can confuse descendants who find your images.

Bev received her software as an included extra when she purchased a digitizing tablet. A tablet is a pointing and selection device which comes with both a mouse and pen for finer drawing or selecting. Bev recommended that the smaller tablet was sufficient. She also recommended you use the same philosophy which Everett Butler suggested last month, Guided Discovery Learning. Explore the menus and toolbar icons. Experiment. Choose a test picture and try out each effect and tool taking note of the procedures you want to use on your pictures.

Bev encountered difficulties with drawing and painting tools, like the redeye removal tool, when her laptop was attached to a projector. She has reported that this problem has never happened when she wasn't attached to a computer projector, so it should not affect your use of the product. Other features she suggested you may find useful are printing contact sheets and photo packages (the arrangement of multiple pictures of various sizes on a single sheet of paper), and stitching together pictures to form a panoramic view.

In summary, this software can improve many of your images and add real interest to your story. Genealogy is not just names, dates and places.

Evernotes

Unique Notes Recording and Organizing Program

Everett L. Butler

EverNote is based on the idea of an "endless tape". Information typed or pasted into EverNote is always appended to the end of the tape and given an automatic date-and-time stamp — providing an automatic chronology to your entries, making them easy to scroll through and view. This "endless tape" can easily hold thousands of pieces of information.

There is no longer a need to open individual notes one at a time, since there is only one very long note on your computer at a time. EverNote has "SmartSearch," a method of finding notes almost instantly by:

- visually by its location on the tape
- position relative to other entries created near the same period
- searches by text
- automatic labeling
- keywords
- searches by categories
- searches by date

EverNote can be used to copy-and-paste excerpts from Web pages, word processing documents, e-mail messages or from any Windows genealogy program. It handles text and graphics easily. It can store pictures from a digital camera, along with handwritten notes about each photo.

The software producer says that a future version will allow for synchronization over the Internet and will be able to copy the notes to handheld Palm and PocketPC PDAs as well as to certain cellular phones that are called "smartphones."

EverNote works on Windows 2000 and Windows XP. It will not work on Windows 95, 98 or ME. It is especially useful on one of the newer "Tablet PCs", such as the Hewlett-Packard device.

EverNote will even support handwriting recognition as well as freehand drawings made with the tablet PC's electronic pen. It also works well on regular desktop and laptop computers, a pen is not required.

EverNote is in a free beta test right now. To learn more about EverNote for Windows 2000 and XP or to download the free public beta version of the program, go to <http://www.evernote.com>.

More Photo Editing Resources

Two sources shown at the last meeting that were not listed in last month's newsletter:

Rhonda R. McClure, *Digitizing Your Family History* (Cincinnati: 2004, Family Tree Books) She discusses scanning photos and documents, slides and negatives, digital photography, imaging on the road, image editing, vintage photos, audio and video, printing and sharing, and organizing the digital files.

Katrin Eismann, *Photoshop Restoration & Retouching* (Indianapolis: 2001 Que) A book for more advanced users. She has images online that you can download to work along with the book. The book is about Photoshop, not Elements, so some of the techniques are accomplished differently, but the concepts are the same.