

## Is Your Browser Up to Speed?

By Allin Kingsbury

You need a good browser program to use the Internet. The browser software communicates by requesting Web pages from another computer on the Internet, then assembles the packets of information received and displays the Web page. The browser interprets the text, script, pictures and links to display the Web page as it is intended to be viewed. The browser also recovers the Web page when a packet of information is lost or garbled by noise on the phone line. It also keeps logs of URLs that you visit, organized by categories like "Favorites" and "History." It does all these things fast and mostly unseen by the user so that the user can view pages on the Internet as easily as one would read the morning paper.

What could go wrong? If you were to use a very old version of your browser, you would find that the Web pages would not all be displayed correctly. New formats and features caused the browser software to be updated with new formats on a regular basis. Since the Internet has become the route for most viruses, worms and other harmful software to enter your computer, security features of the browser are also very important to the user. Software companies needed to add security features to stay competitive.

... the two most popular browsers have not kept pace with the competition.

### Avoid Browser Deficiencies

About ten years ago, Netscape was said to be the best Browser available. Microsoft began bundling its product, Internet Explorer, which, although not as good as the Netscape browser, now came free with new Windows computers. It looked bad for Netscape, but the company made the strategic decision to provide their browser free to users who could download the program from the Internet. Competition between these browser software suppliers suddenly became competitive for a while. AOL, the other major browser supplier, had a captive group of subscribers, and managed to keep up with the new Internet features well enough to retain subscribers and continue to increase their Internet business.

### The Browser Programs Available Now

Today the situation has changed dramatically. The Netscape browser software was licensed to the Mozilla project which improved the software and released the software as the Mozilla browser. Sources say that Netscape is working on a major new version of the program to be released later

this year. Microsoft has had their browser, Internet Explorer which has been bundled as part of Windows. Microsoft has not been willing to make significant improvements the past few years to stay competitive. As a result the two most popular browsers have not kept pace with the competition. Thus Internet users have the following choices to keep up:

1. continue with the browser being used and do nothing
2. improve performance of the browser by installing add-on programs
3. switch to a better browser

Browser software is very user friendly and the time needed to learn to use a new browser is small for most users. The time may be less than that needed to install and learn to use the add-on programs. A look at the options will hopefully help to make the decision.

Several New Browser programs have recently been rated as better than Netscape and Internet Explorer. These are briefly described here.

### Foxfire

The initial version of Foxfire was recently released by the Mozilla Foundation. The pro-

gram has been known by several names until the group found one that was not already used. It has the same software used for the Mozilla browser, but excludes the mail reader. The software is fast and offers a much higher level of security than Internet Explorer. One feature of Foxfire that is becoming very popular is tabbed browsing. Other features include plug-ins that block ads, i-frames, and a pop up blocker.

Several problems include difficulty to automate the log-in process for a few Web sites and an occasional display error for Web pages using new features. The program is free and available at: [www.mozilla.org](http://www.mozilla.org).

### Opera 7.54

Opera costs \$39 or you can get a free version that places banner ads at the top of the Browser window. Some of the ads are animated to get your attention. Many of the newer features are supported including tabbed browsing, password management, form filling, pop-up blocking, an RSS news feed reader, and integrated e-mail and newsgroups. Opera does have a few problems. These include difficulty in finding where to change settings for features like pop-up controls, and difficulty in recognizing some links that employ Java script. The program is available

*(Continued on page 26)*

## What's Inside

|                           |    |                              |      |
|---------------------------|----|------------------------------|------|
| Using U.S. Census Records | 27 | News for Genealogists        | 30   |
| Software of Interest      | 29 | Stranger than Fiction        | 31   |
| Spider Webs               | 29 | Recently Published           | 31   |
| Ask Dr. PAF               | 30 | Information/May 2005 Classes | back |

## Is Your Browser Up to Speed?

(Continued from page 25)

at: [www.opera.com/download](http://www.opera.com/download)

### Mozilla 1.7.3

Mozilla began as a rewrite of the Netscape program and is now more capable and has fewer bugs. Many programmers have worked on the software, adding many detailed features such as an auto-complete feature for typing with many controls. It has the key browser features such as log-in and password management, pop-up blocking, form filling, and cookie deletion. Mozilla is free and can be found at: [www.mozilla.org](http://www.mozilla.org)

### Add-ons, shells and Tools

If you feel the task of learning to use a new browser is too much, there are many pieces of software which can add features that you are missing. There are some add-ons, shells and tools that can add the latest features. Also there are some of the patches and bug fixes for Internet Explorer available at Microsoft Web site which fix some of the problems. These fixes correct bugs but do not create a better browser than the three already mentioned. For Netscape users, the need for add-on software is less urgent than for Internet Explorer users. However, those who use Netscape must wait for next version which should have the essential new features to make it very competitive.

Each year, Microsoft releases an update to Windows XP which is called a Service Pack. It contains all the fixes and enhancements which became available in the previous year. Many find the Service Pack a better way to update their software than monitoring the Microsoft Web site for new updates. The Service Pack can have the most up-to-date drivers, tools, security updates, patches, and customer-requested product changes. The latest Service Pack for Windows XP, Service Pack 2 (SP2), addresses computer security, and it is considered one of the most important of the service packs. It provides protection from viruses, worms, and hackers. The pack includes Windows Firewall, Pop-up Blocker for Internet Explorer, and the new Windows Security Center. For more information about SP2, go to: [www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/sp2/default.aspx](http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/sp2/default.aspx)

### Avant Browser and Maxthon Internet Explorer Shells

The two programs are clones of each other that add features to Internet Explorer, making it the program it could have been with a little more effort by Microsoft. These shells block ads and navigate using the mouse. Avant also has a filter to block time consuming "flash" animations. You can find these programs at [www.maxthon.com](http://www.maxthon.com) and [www.avantbrowser.com](http://www.avantbrowser.com)

### NetCaptor

NetCaptor is simpler and easier to use than Avant Browser or Maxthon which add a few of the best features to IE. NetCaptor will add tab browsing with the capability of simultaneous download, a configurable toolbar, a pop-up window blocker, and ad blocker. It also has a clean-up program to empty the cache, history file, cookie file, auto-complete file and others of unwanted data. For more information or to download, go to: [www.netcaptor.com](http://www.netcaptor.com)

### Google Toolbar

Google Toolbar is a free add-on program for Internet Explorer that blocks pop-up ads and disables the advanced features which can cause you problems. To download or for more information, go to: <http://toolbar.google.com/>

### MSN Toolbar

MSN Toolbar is an add-on program for Internet Explorer with links for e-mail, search and instant messaging. There is an optional anti-spyware function. MSN Toolbar features three toolbars for faster and easier searches, Desktop Search to find text in the computer fast, a pop-up blocker, an automatic form fill to manage personal information and passwords. More information about MSN Toolbar can be found at: <http://toolbar.msn.com/>

### Yahoo Toolbar

The Yahoo toolbar works with the Mozilla Firefox Browser and has features for RSS feeds and anti-spyware. The program requires 0.4 Mb and can be downloaded at <http://toolbar.yahoo.com/firefox>

### Picture Tools 3.0

Picture Tools is an Internet Explorer plug-in that is helpful in browsing picture galleries on Web sites. It displays all of the pictures to which a given page links, and it can download any of those images. It works

with Internet Explorer 6.0 or later and Windows 98 or later. It uses 2.6 MB of disk space. For more information, go to: [www.picturetools.com](http://www.picturetools.com)

### Easy Go Back 2.3

This add-on allows you to navigate the browser back and forward. You can press and hold down the right mouse button, move the cursor to the left, then release the mouse button to make Internet Explorer navigate backwards. Move the cursor to the right and Internet Explorer will navigate forward. This program also works with MSN Explorer, Avant Browser, HTML help files and Microsoft Document Explorer. For more information or to download, go to: [www.unhsolutions.net/egb](http://www.unhsolutions.net/egb)

### Pluck

Pluck is a toolkit for Internet browsing. It can automatically resubmit search terms on Amazon.com, EBay, Google and RSS news feeds and notify you if the results of a previous search have changed. It also converts Internet Explorer into a RSS reader. It can also upload bookmarks from any computer and organize shared folders online. For more information or to download, go to [www.pluck.com/](http://www.pluck.com/)

### Check Favorites

Check Favorites is a full-featured program for maintaining all of the Internet-based links in Internet Explorer, Netscape or Opera Favorites list (bookmarks). Check Favorites can simultaneously check multiple links and can optionally remove all of the broken links. Check Favorites also can export your Favorites in a variety of formats; extract, check, and export the links contained on any HTML page on your system, or any page accessible via the Internet. Checking the links on or from a page on the Internet can be done with Internet Explorer, using a custom Protocol Handler. Favorites can also be exported in a variety of formats.

Check Favorites is a shareware program and costs \$29. It requires 13 MB of disk space. To download, go to: [www.batchconverter.com/CheckFavorites-download-8083.shtml](http://www.batchconverter.com/CheckFavorites-download-8083.shtml)

### Link Checker

Link Checker manages Internet Explorer Favorites and verifies that the Web sites are still there. Web pages that can

not be reached will be marked so you can investigate. You can add, delete, and modify Favorites and folders, adjust timeout and link rename options, and much more. Link Checker also integrates with Internet Explorer's tool bar and menu bar. Link Checker works with all versions of Internet Explorer from version 2 on and Windows 95 or later. The program costs \$20.

## Summary

Your Internet browser probably does not have all the features that you would like. You will probably want to investigate the programs here, and possibly others that have come along recently. It will take a little work and possibly some help on the computer to get these programs operating, but the results are

# Using U.S. Census Records On the Internet

By Lesly Klippel

One of the most useful sources of information about families in the United States is the federal census which is taken every ten years with the first one being taken in 1790. While that first census was mainly concerned with how many men of military age the new country could count on during another conflict, each succeeding census has requested more information until in recent years, the long form was about 30 pages. All of the censuses between 1790 and 1930 have been scanned and the images and indexes are available on the Internet. Some indexes are more useful than others. Some are free and some are part of subscription databases. Some are every name indexes and some are head of family indexes. This article will attempt to acquaint the reader with where the images and indexes can be located and the advantages and disadvantages of their use.

## Pre-1850 U.S. Censuses

The censuses before 1850 give only the name of the head of the household and the numbers of males and females in various age groups. The best place to find these indexes is at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), a subscription Web site. Ancestry has given a subscription to all of its databases to the LDS Family History Centers and to other libraries. Individuals can subscribe to its U.S. census database and access it from home for about \$50 a year.

## 1850-1870 U.S. Censuses

Ancestry has an every-name index for these years in their subscription database at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). The images can also be found in the Heritage Quest Online database which is available by subscription through various libraries and societies. While these images are superior to any others that I have used, their index is a head of household index only and the search capabilities are rather awkward. You must type the name exactly as it is in the census and you don't know the exact spelling until you find the record! In many cases, you have to use some imagination and their advanced search template to find your family. Ancestry has a good Soundex capability in its searches and also has the Best Matches Ranked feature to help you find your family more quickly.

## 1880 U.S. Census

A complete transcription is located at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), the LDS Church site. If you have a subscription to Ancestry, you can click on a link to the actual census page. The index to the 1880 census is free at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), but you must have a subscription to see the image. Both the Familysearch transcription and the Ancestry index are every name indexes and include Soundex capabilities in their searches.

## 1890 U.S. Census

The original copy of this census was almost completely burned. Ancestry has an every name index to the remaining fragments. The Veteran schedule for some states is available, and while Ancestry has an every name index to it, it is tricky to locate on their Web site. First, you need to click on Advanced Search on the home page. Then, on the right side of the screen under "More Records," click on "U.S. Federal Census." The Veteran's schedule will be in the list of censuses.

Ancestry is compiling an 1890 census substitute using city and county directories, state censuses, voter registration and even Native American censuses. You find this record by clicking on Advanced Search on the home page and then clicking on the word "more" under Census. While not complete, it may help.

## 1900 U.S. Census

This is purported to be the most complete and accurate of all the censuses. Valuable features include the year of immigration and whether or not the immigrant was naturalized, the number of children a mother has born and the number alive at the time of the census and the exact month and year of birth for each individual. An every name index is available at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) for most states. They are constantly adding states to this index and should have them all soon.

## 1910 and 1920 U.S. Census

Ancestry has a head of household index for all states in these censuses. If you can't find a family by searching on the husband's name, try searching on the wife's name since she could be a widow and head of the family. Young couples may live with parents and can only be found by searching on the father or father-in-law's name. It may be helpful to search on only the surname in the particular geographic area and scan through the list of results.

## 1930 U.S. Census

Because of the 72-year privacy law, this is the latest census open to the public. The 1940 census will be released in 2012. Ancestry has an every name index for the 1930 census for all states.

## Free U.S. Census Transcriptions

Volunteers for RootsWeb have done some census transcriptions which can be found by going to [www.us-census.org/inventory](http://www.us-census.org/inventory). You can also use [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) or another search engine to search for a census in a particular year and place such as 1850 Sonoma county California census and any tran-

scriptions will be listed in your search results. Another place to find free transcriptions is [www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com). Go to the site for your county of interest to see if a volunteer has posted a census transcription.

### U.S. State Censuses

You will occasionally find a state census transcription at: [www.usgenweb.com](http://www.usgenweb.com) or on other free sites, but they are rare. Some state censuses have been microfilmed and are available from the Family History Library through your local Family History Center. Look for them at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), Library, Library Card Catalog. Search under the state name and then click on Census.

All the surviving state censuses can be found in their original form at the particular state library or historical society and many are available on microfilm from the state library through Inter-library loan. Unfortunately, most of the state censuses have not been indexed but there are some indexes and transcriptions posted on the Internet. I notice there are a lot of New York state census indexes and the Iowa state censuses are both at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) and at: <http://iagenweb.org/census>. The 1895 Kansas census is at: [www.kshs.org/genealogists/census/kansas/census1895ks.htm](http://www.kshs.org/genealogists/census/kansas/census1895ks.htm). Use a search engine to locate any state censuses for your area of interest that might be on the Internet. At Ancestry, click on Advanced Search and then click on the state on the U.S. map. All the available censuses, including state censuses, will be listed. Indexes and transcriptions are constantly being posted so if you don't find what you need today, try again tomorrow!

### Tips on Using Census Indexes

Indexes have been made by human beings and are subject to transcription errors from reading old handwriting. Capital Ls and Ss look very similar. Other troublesome letters are M, N, W, and R and P, K and H. Since the census taker wrote down what he heard, consider problems like accents and other ethnic pronunciation problems. For example, a French census taker may be writing names in an Italian or an Irish neighborhood.

Some indexers use an apostrophe and some leave it out. I found O'Rourke listed both with and without the apostrophe, and also listed as Rourke. Use your imagination and try names a lot of different ways. Try searching on only the first name if it is a bit uncommon. Names with prefixes such as Mac, Mc, Le, De or Van could be listed with or without the prefix and generally are listed without a space between the prefix and rest of the name.

Spelling errors in the index could be typos. Picture a keyboard and the layout of the keys to determine some possible typos. For example, SMITH could be listed as XMITH. George is often listed as "Goerge" and John could be typed "Jhon."

If you can't find the head of the family in an every name index, try searching on one of the children's names, especially if it is uncommon. Also try nicknames such as "Gus" for Augustus, "Ves" for Sylvester or "Nate" for Nathaniel. If all else fails, try searching on just the first initial. For many census years, we are looking at the federal copy of the census which was a copy of a copy and the copiers often got lazy and recorded only the initials of the names. If you can locate the state copy of the census at the state library or historical society, the names may be written in full.

Since the census takers got paid by the name, you will sometimes find a family repeated with enough variation in names and ages to make it look like a different family. Sometimes it is difficult to determine which family is the actual and which is the fraudulent one.

### Analysis of the Censuses

The pre-1850 censuses are useful to determine the geographic location of the family, other possible relatives in the area and the names of neighbors. They can provide valuable information about the family such as whether it was headed by a widow, had an aged parent living with them, had a Revolutionary War pensioner (1840 census), and the approximate ages of the children. You can predict what the family will look like during the next census by charting the ages of the family members. Remember that everyone living in the household was counted and the count may include extended family members, boarders, and/or servants.

The 1850 census was the first one to list the names and ages of individuals in the household. Because no relationships were listed until the 1880 census, some the "children" may actually be nieces or nephews. Use other records to verify the names of the family members. Also, watch to see if the apparent mother is old enough to be the mother of the children. She might be a second wife.

The 1860 census is valuable for locating the family intact and usually living near relatives before the disruption of the Civil War. The 1870 census is considered to be the most incomplete and inaccurate since the census takers were federal appointees, feared and hated in most of the South and parts of the West. The 1880 census has similar problems, because sentiment against the government was still running strong, especially in Utah where polygamists were being persecuted. The 1930 census was taken when many people were homeless or traveling due to the Great Depression and therefore many people were missed by the census taker. If you can't find your family in one census, try a later one. The birth dates and places of the children in the later census should give you the needed clues to find the family in the earlier census.

If all else fails, it is much easier to click the mouse page by page through a census in your bathrobe and slippers at home than at the library or archive. All in all, census images and indexes on the Internet are a great boon to researchers and I am grateful for the technology that makes it possible. Happy hunting!

## Quotable Quote

"My father taught me to work; he did not teach me to love it."

Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865

*American President*

## Software of Interest: Earthcomber Version 1.2

### Earthcomber Version 1.2

Earthcomber Version 1.2 will mark the coordinates of places using GPS (Global Positioning System) devices and Palm-powered devices. The data is either stored in the hand-held computer or sent directly to a Web site. The coordinates can be displayed on maps, and can be easily be shared with others.

The program makes it easy to list locations in "plogs," or map logs that list coordinates and place descriptions. The program could list sightings for birdwatchers, customer locations, deliveries to be done, or places of interest for planning a vacation. Genealogists may want to use the program to list locations of burials, ancestral homes, and other genealogical events. Earthcomber can mark GPS positions while traveling as the user types in information about the location. Those with GPS can display their current location on a map. If the user does not have GPS, the GPS coordinates can be marked by clicking on the current location on a map.

Earthcomber makes it easy to share data with others in a group by sending data to a Web site where all members of a group can access the data. This feature could work well for family organizations where "mappers" are scattered over a large area, and are assigned to gather locations from their area.

Earthcomber comes preloaded with about 1,500,000 places of interest, such as stores, services, tourist attractions, historical sites, and more. The program can notify the user about the nearest library, post office, shopping mall, hospital, or police station. Vacationers can quickly find the nearest park, mountain summit, hiking trail, lava flow, glacier, waterfall, lake, or other natural features. The database contains more than 50,000 sites from the National Register of Historic Places for the urban vacationer. Users can specify which types of places they want to see marked on their maps.

Earthcomber is free. The software and digital maps for any county in the United States are available at: [www.earthcomber.com](http://www.earthcomber.com) Businesses can list their locations on Earthcomber for \$35 per year. Earthcomber is currently available for PDAs and smart phones powered by the Palm OS®, version 3.5 or higher. A version for Windows Mobile™ devices will be available later in 2005.

*Palm OS and Palm Powered are trademarks or registered trademarks of PalmSource, Inc. or its affiliates in the United States, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and other countries. Windows Mobile is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and other countries.*

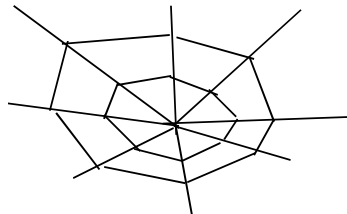
## Spider Webs: National Photo Album for the U.K., Prince Edward Island Online Census, Medieval Palaeography and Early-Modern Palaeography, Northeastern Ontario Canada Gravemarker Gallery

### National Photo Album for the U.K.

Hewlett Packard has created a "National Photo Album" of the United Kingdom. Anyone can upload photos to the Web site. It is estimated that the average household there has about 1,500 non-digital photographs. This is about 24 billion photos for the entire country, so there is an enormous potential for the album. The site wants photos of individuals, families, workplaces, events, outings, cities, towns and villages; pictures of the way people lived during the past hundred years. Of course genealogists will also be interested in these photos. See: [www.nationalphotoalbum.co.uk/](http://www.nationalphotoalbum.co.uk/)

### Prince Edward Island Online Census

For those with ancestors from Prince Edward Island, You will want to see the site of the Prince Edward Island Department of Community and Cultural Affairs. It has information about the province's government, a visitor's guide, and online maps of the province. Of special interest to genealogists are the online searchable indexes to the censuses of 1841, 1881, 1891, and 1901. These are indexes that do



not have all the data recorded in the census, but these census records are all micro-filmed, and most records are online.

The search is limited to last name with exact spelling and an option of adding the first letter of the first name to narrow the search. The search will also recognize the "\*" as a wild card. You may want to use "M\*" at the beginning of a surname to see names that begin with either "Mc" or "Mac."

The information given in the index varies with the census, but information common to all is full name and lot number. You will need a map showing the locations of the lots. Examples of other information in the index are: religion (1881 census) and occupation (1841 census). The most important

piece of information for identification, age, is available for some of the later censuses.

To use the index, go to: [www.edu.pe.ca/paro/census/default.asp](http://www.edu.pe.ca/paro/census/default.asp)

### Medieval Palaeography and Early-Modern Palaeography

Medieval Palaeography and Early-Modern Palaeography is an interactive Web site created by Dr Dave Postles of the Centre of English Local History at the University of Leicester developed to teach local and family historians how to read English and Latin documents dating from the Middle Ages through the 1700s. Visit this site at: <http://paleo.anglo-norman.org/palindex.html>

### Northeastern Ontario Canada Gravemarker Gallery

The Northeastern Ontario Canada Gravemarker Gallery contains 75,000 images of headstones which can be browsed or can be found with the search engine. Cemeteries in the region are organized into counties and districts. Visit the site at: <http://nocgg.maddoc.net>

## Ask Dr. PAF — “I Give No Answers Before Their Time!”

By Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

### Finding Print Command

**Q** Sometimes when I am looking at a Web site I want to print the page but I can't see any place where I can print. What to do?

**A** First, look for a link to “printer friendly” or a similar name. This will avoid losing the end of the sentence. Then look for the printer icon, or click on the “File” menu for a “Print” command. You may prefer to just use the “Ctrl-P” keys to start the printing. On some pages, a right click will show a menu that includes “print.”



### Data Lost in a Merge

**Q** Why would I lose data when I merge two duplicates?

**A** When you merge, the record on the right is deleted and you cannot get it back. This is why you are encouraged to create a backup before doing the merge. The person to be merged may truly be a duplicate with the same personal data but may have links to different children, spouse or parents. If you are not watching for these you might lose those connections but the data will still be there. Be sure to check the “Marriage Information” and the “Family Information” tabs.

## News For Genealogists: 1890 Census Fragment is Available

### 1890 Census Fragment is Available

Experienced American genealogists all “know” that the 1890 U.S. census is unavailable as it was destroyed in a fire in 1921. Sure, everyone “knows” that because it has been repeated time and again in print ever since.

On January 9 of this year, I wrote a Plus Edition article entitled, “The 1890 U.S. Census: Not Everything Was Destroyed.” Since then, I have found that even more records from the 1890 U.S. census are available today.

To be sure, this is a small snippet of the available information: a list of black farmers in Delaware. Nonetheless, it is an excellent example of how presumed “public knowledge” can be inaccurate.

After the taking of the Twelfth Census in 1900, the Census Office published a variety of statistical reports based upon data collected in that and previous censuses. In 1901, Le Grand Powers was the Chief Statistician for Agriculture. In September 1901, Mr. Powers or clerks under his supervision drafted proposed Census Bulletin No. 100 on Agriculture in the State of Delaware, published September 30, 1901. It appears that, a few days before publication of this Bulletin, someone within the Census Bureau disagreed with or questioned the conclusions reached about “Negro” farmers. As a result, a search was undertaken to locate all African American (“Negro”) farmers in the Twelfth Census of the United States (1900) for Delaware, and then to locate as many of them as possible in the Eleventh Census of the United States (1890) for Delaware.

Keep in mind these government employees of 1901 had access to the original 1890 census records since those records did not get destroyed until the fire twenty years later. While only about 25 per cent of the records were destroyed in the fire, the remain-

ing records were damaged, either by heat or by water, and were soon decaying in the non-air conditioned storage facility in later months. Most of the remaining original records were destroyed at a later date. This makes the surviving snippets of information extracted before the fire so valuable.

On December 28, 1901, the Chief of the Geographer's Division summarized the search results in a letter to Professor Walter F. Willcox, another chief statistician for the 1900 census. Of the 818 “Negro” farmers in Delaware in 1900, the Bureau was able to locate 454 in the 1890 Delaware population and agricultural schedules. The Geographer retained these lists in his files, which were accessioned into the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) decades later.

The NARA Microfilm Publication M1919 List of Selected African Americans from the 1890 and 1900 Federal Population Censuses of Delaware and Related Census Publications “Agriculture in the State of Delaware” (1901) and “Negroes in the United States” (1904) (1 roll) reproduces lists of selected African Americans from the 1890 and 1900 censuses of Delaware that are part of the Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group (RG) 29. In addition, selected Bureau of the Census publications relating to this subject matter have been reproduced from the Publications of the U.S. Government, RG 287.

A few unburned records from the original 1890 census were discovered in 1942 and still others in 1953. These had not been destroyed as ordered. These fragments, containing some 6,160 names from Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M407, Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890 (3 rolls), and are indexed by National Archives Microfilm

Publication M496, Index to the Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890 (2 rolls). For more information, see Kellee Blake, "First in the Path of the Firemen": The Fate of the 1890 Population Census, Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Spring 1996): 64-81, Part 1 and Part 2.

These microfilms are available directly from the National Archives and can also be rented for a modest fee at a local LDS Family History Center near you.

You can read a lot more about these topics on the National Archives and Records Agency's web site.

## Genealogy Quote

"A poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature."

Charles Lamb 1775-1834

English Essayist

## Stranger Than Fiction: Hunt to identify American Founder

### Hunt to identify American Founder

Scientists in England are searching Suffolk for the DNA of the man who founded the first English-speaking colony in America. They plan to take DNA from the skeletons of two women who died 400 years ago to discover more about an English explorer, who historians claim was one of America's founders. The project has been initiated by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a historical society based in Richmond, Virginia. Association officials said research showed Bartholomew Gosnold established the Jamestown settlement, in what is now Virginia, in 1607 and died a few months

later aged 36.

Archaeologists believe they have located the burial site of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, born in Grundisburgh, and is acknowledged to be the founder the first English-speaking colony at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. To prove their case, they propose to make cross-checks with the DNA of Gosnold's sister or niece, who are both thought to have been buried in Suffolk churchyards during the 1600s. Church records show that Gosnold's sister, Elizabeth Gosnold Tilney, lies in the chancel of All Saints' Church in Shelley. His niece, Katherine Blackerby, is believed to be buried at St Peter and St Mary Church in Stowmarket Church officials in Suffolk be-

lieve the project is the first of its kind in the United Kingdom and said all the necessary legal steps will be taken before graves are disturbed.

The researchers plan to photograph the remains using a mini-camera that will be attached to a tube and inserted into the graves. It is not necessary to exhume the remains considering the technology available now, and samples can be taken after digging a narrow shaft in specific areas. This eliminates the need for reburials or religious services. A genealogist has traced 13 generations after Gosnold. The family then seems to have died out, and no living relatives can be found.

## Recently Published: The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986

### The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986

*The Irish Ancestor* was a semi-annual printed journal that was published from 1969 to 1986. It was published on a non-profit basis to disseminate original source material and other items of interest concerning Irish genealogy, biography, and domestic history. The *Irish Ancestor* was edited by Rosemary ffollott, and continued in publication for 18 years with 33 issues and 4 supplements. A total of more than 2,500 pages of Irish genealogy data were published before the publication stopped in 1986. The printed copies of *The Irish Ancestor* are difficult to find, especially for those not near a major genealogy library. The publication contains a very large variety of records about Ireland which included the Protestant counties in the North which are now part of the United Kingdom

Eneclann in Dublin has now re-published *The Irish Ancestor* on CD-ROM. This makes the publication easier to store and faster to search. There is no master index of all the volumes. The publication is a 361 megabyte file in ".pdf" format. If you do not have the Acrobat Reader program to read the file, you can download it free from the Adobe Web site at: [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com) The pages are



scanned from the original publications and the electronic text is reconstructed with optical character recognition (OCR) and manually checked against the original text to eliminate any recognition errors.

To use the search capability, either use the menus to select EDIT and then FIND, or use the shortcut by pressing "Control-F". Either method opens a small window where the user can type a search term or phrase. Wild card characters are not recognized, so you must have the exact string of letters as is found on the CD-ROM. There are no Boolean searches. However the search capability is adequate to find most items of interest.

If you want to copy-and-paste a selection to a Windows document such as a word processor file, you can click on the Acrobat Reader "Text Select" icon, which appears as a "T" in the Acrobat toolbar. Then you highlight the text, choose "Edit" and then "Copy." Then you can go to your word processor and paste the text. Be sure to cite the source including the page number .

*The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986* sells €74.90 or \$79.95. It can be ordered online at: [www.eneclann.ie/publications-11.asp](http://www.eneclann.ie/publications-11.asp)

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

|                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Richard Rands       | President                       |
| Lynn Melville       | Vice President                  |
| Lesly Klippel       | Secretary                       |
| Carleen Foster      | Treasurer                       |
| Brian Smith         | Membership Director             |
| Alice Malquist      | Historical Secretary            |
| Carol Harless       | Genealogy Advisor               |
| Howard Bennion      | Macintosh Leader                |
| Janet Brigham Rands | Webmaster                       |
| Leland Osburn       | Program Coordinator             |
| Christine Lutke     | Publicity                       |
| Allin Kingsbury     | PastFinder Editor               |
| Mary Lou Harline    | Assistant Editor                |
| Pauline Lee         | PastFinder Distribution         |
| Clara Smith         | PAFinder/PastFinder Back Issues |
| Carlene Foster      | PastFinder Mailing              |

## Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group

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

Richard D. Rands, President rrand@earthlink.net (650) 969 6567

Please send inquiries, address changes, new memberships, and membership renewals to:  
SV-CGG, P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670 or Leslyk@earthlink.net

SV-CGG meets monthly, except December, on the second Saturday of the month from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building, 875 Quince Avenue, Santa Clara, CA. We offer classes and sponsor guest speakers at meetings to help family historians with computer technology and research techniques. Membership dues are US\$15 per year (US\$20 for Canada and US\$25 for other international). Members are offered classes at meetings, mentor help, *Silicon Valley PastFinder* (a monthly newsletter published each month there is a meeting).

### CONTACT INFORMATION

|            |                 |                                |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Membership | Lesly Klippel   | Leslyk@earthlink.net           |
| Newsletter | Allin Kingsbury | Allin8@juno.com (408) 257 8447 |
| Classes    | Leland Osburn   | telephone 408 243 8348         |
| Questions  | Dr. PAF         | mlharline@aol.com              |

Copyright Notice: *Silicon Valley PastFinder* ©2005 Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. All Rights Reserved. No articles herein may be reproduced for profit or commercial purpose without the express written consent of the editor or the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. Genealogy groups may republish articles but must include credits to the authors and the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group.

*Silicon Valley PastFinder* is the official publication of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group, a nonprofit organization. Published monthly except December, *Silicon Valley PastFinder* is distributed at the door to all members attending the meeting, and mailed to others after the meeting. Members may elect to receive the newsletter by e-mail and get the PastFinder Bulletin too..

Articles contributed by readers are welcome. Articles may be submitted as a text file on PC-compatible disk, CD-ROM, or as an e-mail attachment. The editors reserve the right to accept, reject, and edit articles. Articles are not returned.

The following can be ordered from [www.FamilySearch.org](http://www.FamilySearch.org) or at 1-800-537 5950:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Personal Ancestral File 2.3.1 Macintosh (diskette or CD version)  | US\$6    |
| Personal Ancestral File 3.01M MS-DOS (diskette)   | US\$15   |
| Personal Ancestral File 4.04  | US\$6    |
| Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 (Windows), PAF 3, and 2.31 (DOS) CD                                |          |
| Includes lessons and user guide   | US\$6    |
| Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.1.3 Windows (CD)  | US\$8.25 |
| Personal Ancestral File 3.01 upgrade, 4.04.18 and 5.2.18  |          |
| PAF Companion 5.13 upgrade downloaded at <a href="http://www.FamilySearch.org">www.FamilySearch.org</a> | free     |

The following can be ordered from [www.svcomputergenealogy.org](http://www.svcomputergenealogy.org) or the group address (see above):

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Newsletter back issues if available, per issue | US\$1 (order by mail or purchase at meetings)        |
| Videos of classes; syllabus copies             | See Web site for titles, prices                      |
| <i>Family History Documentation Guidelines</i> | US\$12.50 per book, includes postage; bulk discounts |
| Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads             | Available at meetings and on Web site                |

### CLASSES FOR 12 MAY 2005

#### Software Classes

- Beginning to Use PAF
- GRAMPS
- Backing Up Your Genealogy Data
- Reunion on a Macintosh

#### General Classes

- Favorite Genealogy Websites (2)
  - Scanning Pictures and Data
  - Family History Data Documentation
  - Solving Place Name Inconsistencies
- Watch the Web site for changes.



Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group  
The former Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670  
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
SAN JOSE, CA  
PERMIT NO. 976

