



e-PAFinder

Finding Phoebe:

Using a Search Engine for Family History

By Janet Bringham Rands
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I recall the exact moment when I first found my great-grandmother Phoebe on a spring night. I was reading e-mail when, on a whim, I entered the Web address of a search engine and typed: *phoebe overacker*. I'd typed her name into Web searches some months before but hadn't found her. I wasn't expecting this search to yield anything.

But there she was, listed by her married name and buried in a little cemetery in north Idaho: **Wilson, Phoebe Ann, b. 1855, d. 1938, Short's FH**. A listing of the cemetery where she is buried surfaced through the search only because Phoebe is buried among her Overacker kinfolk.

A well designed search engine is the gateway to the vast, history-rich holdings of the Web. Search engines are the instantly searchable index of the World Wide Web. If you haven't used a search engine yet, you might be surprised at how easy it is. Fortunately, today's search engines are more powerful and efficacious than older versions, so you are more likely to be successful in a Web search. However, some search engines are so encumbered with advertisements and peripheral information, it's difficult to find what you need.

Finding Sites on the Web

You probably have heard the phrase *surf the Web*. It was once common for those using the Web to cruise from one Web page to another, using *hyperlinks* that connect one page to other pages or other sites by topics. However, as Web users have become more sophisticated, fewer people "surf" the Web, and more go directly to the site they want to access. How do they know where to go? Approximately 7% to 8% of the time, someone goes to a particular Web site because it was listed through a search engine.

As of March 2002, more than 80% of all Web searches involved using one of three search sites: Yahoo (www.yahoo.com), MSN Search

(www.msn.com), or Google (www.google.com). Of these three, Google is far and away the most frequently used. When the total time users spend using a search engine is calculated, Google has more than twice as much traffic as its closest competitor. Google is responsible for between 32% and 47% (figures vary) of search referrals worldwide; in March 2002, Google users spent about 13 million hours searching at home and at work with Google.

We suggest that if you are new to Web searching, you try various search engines on some simple searches, to see which search style you prefer. For a list of popular search engines, you can refer to listings and descriptions provided by the Search Engine Watch (searchenginewatch.com/links/major.html). As you try various search engines, use the same search phrase.

For example, enter *rosa thurston mendon* (capital letters are not required) to see what each search engine finds about a child named Rosa Thurston who disappeared from the town of Mendon, Cache County, Utah, in the late 1800s. This is a fairly typical search for family history, with a name, a place, and not much more. You will soon see what a weeding and sorting task you could be up against with some search engines. You will also see just how annoying it is when small, unwanted windows pop up or pop under your main window. Simply close those little windows and make a note not to return to any search sites that give you these extra windows.

How to Start

Once you've tried a simple search, it's time to learn some basic rules. The first major decision is what search engine(s) to use. Identify one or two you liked on your sample search and focus on those.

To find things on the Web, you need to use the most specific terms possible, but in carefully chosen ways. If you want to find information about the painter Matisse, enter *matisse*, not *artists*. If

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Waking the Dead Finding Garbled Ancestors

By Allin Kingsbury

The Canada 1881 Census Index, available from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is a very valuable tool for those doing research on Canadian families. The census came at a time when Western Canada was being settled and many families moved to get cheap farmland or to gain a better life. The census helped track the location of families. The location is a necessary piece of information because it leads to source documents left while the family resided at that location and which would be neglected if the family moved often. There may have been an adoption or death of a child that would otherwise be overlooked by a researcher. I have found many children who never reached adulthood, and were born and died in a location where the family lived for just a few years.

The search engine that searches all of Canada for an individual transforms an impossible task of searching of a lost relative from impossible to easy. Unfortunately, there is a dark side to the census index which can make a search

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\$250 Grand Prize

Remember the Family History Writing Contest deadline is the November 2002 meeting. Get the rules and entry form at a meeting or on the Web site.

Using a Search Engine

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you want information about Matisse's birthplace, enter *matisse birthplace*, or *matisse born*, not *Matisse life*. If you are looking for a specific product, such as an item with the model number 3CCFEM556-DAA-CBL, enter *3CCFEM556-DAA-CBL* into a search engine, and it's possible you'll find numerous online outlets for that model.

Search engines typically allow you to narrow a search using a variety of tools. For example, if you want to search for a specific phrase in a specific word order, you can put quotation marks around the search terms: "*rosa thurston*." This can be helpful in some situations but also can limit a search unnecessarily. In the case of the Rose Thurston search, using quotation marks around the name could keep you from finding pages where the name is listed as *Thurston, Rosa*, for example. On the other hand, searching for "*janet brigham*" with quotation marks can help you avoid the numerous references to Brigham Young University, Brigham City, and Brigham Young, not to mention Janet Young and Janet Reno.

Family History Specifics

Let's consider some search strategies specific to family history work.

Searching for Sources. Imagine that you are on a family history trip at a distant library, where you have found the one obscure, out-of-print book that answers many of your most vexing questions about a line in your family. You can't check the book out, because you are merely a visitor. You have two hours left – do you spend it reading and photocopying all you can from the book? If only you could buy it!

If this library you're visiting has Web access, you can go to a search engine and type in the book's title. Check through the web pages that the search locates; you may locate a source for obtaining the book. If so, you can spend your last two hours in the library looking for even more information, not photocopying from a book that you can purchase. (Sometimes, searching an online bookseller's website will help you with this information as well, but many family and local history books are not available through large booksellers.)

Finding the right ancestor. Search engines do not evaluate the quality or accuracy of the information they list.

That is *your* task. Looking for information about your ancestor John Randall could lead you to Web pages listing information about numerous John Randalls. You must use the information you already have to decide which John Randall is yours. You also must use the source information provided, to determine if the information is likely to be accurate. Never forget that a huge amount of inaccurate genealogy information is freely and continually posted to the Web.

Select unique, specific terms. If you are searching for a family that contains children named William, John, Mary, and Victor, searching for Victor might yield you the quickest results, since *Victor* is a less common name than the others. Similarly, searching for a California mining town with the term *sarahsville* is more likely to lead you to specific information than searching for the terms *mining camp*, *california mining camp*, or *gold rush*.

If a search yields a lot of useless information, use additional search terms to zero in on your specific search. Sometimes the most specific search information involves including dates, particularly if events are keyed to those dates. You can find specific information about the Puritan emigrant Thomas Brigham by entering *thomas brigham 1635*, since 1635 was the year of his emigration. Using these search terms helps you avoid bringing up links to the many other Thomas Brigham.

You also can try some unusual search strategies—who knows, you might get lucky. For instance, you might have lines of several intertwined families who intermarried, migrated together, and even raised each other's children in time of duress. To search for points at which these lines of your family came together geographically, you can enter several surnames into a single search. Sometimes you can find early references to then-unrelated ancestors who were contemporaries in the same town.

Use cached pages. Web sites come and go. Sometimes a search engine will list a link to a Web site that no longer exists on the Web. This can be particularly frustrating if it's the only listing that appears to have potential. Some Web search engines, such as Google, provide a sort of snapshot, in the form of a stored or cached version, of the page as it was last seen by the search engine. If

the link to the page appears dead, access the cached version (in Google, simply click on the word *Cached* under the search results). The cached version might provide you with the information you need, or perhaps with contact information to track down a more current version of the page.

Backwards, forwards, and upside down. You can never count on a name staying the same. You might not find any information about your ancestor Drusilla Doris by merely typing *drusilla doris*, with or without quotation marks. Instead, you might need to enter the following combinations: "*doris drusilla*", "*drusilla doris*", "*dorris drusilla*", *drucilla dorris*, *drucilla dorris*, etc.

Unlike the FamilySearch website (www.familysearch.org), search engines do not use Soundex (a tool for finding similar-sounding names). Searching for *phebe overacker* won't lead you directly to Phoebe Overacker, as it would on FamilySearch. Be creative and patient as you try various spellings, e.g., *overacker*, *overacher*, *overocker*, and even *auveracher*. And, of course, *phoebe*, *phebe*, *pheby*, *phebie*, etc.

When you refer to place names, avoid abbreviations (e.g., type *fremont california*, not *fremont ca*), and remember that names, county affiliations, and states shift over time. For example, Groton, Massachusetts, and Groton, New Hampshire, are easily confused, both now and historically.

Language barriers. Sometimes a search will take you directly to what appears to be the right page...in a language you can't read. Google provides translation service for Web pages in Italian, French, Spanish, German, and Portuguese. If a search yields non-English results, a link will take you to an English translation of many pages. You also can restrict searches to a particular language.

Keep trying. Fortune was with me that night I first found Phoebe, along with her parents, siblings, and others, buried in a cemetery about 15 miles from my parents' home. Had she not been buried among other Overackers, the search might have been futile, since I did not search on her married name (Phoebe/Phebe Wilson). Also, had I known that her name is spelled *Phebe* in some family documents, I might have searched for *Phebe Overacker* and

found nothing – or found the wrong Phebe Overacker.

The Web is expanding rapidly. I had tried repeatedly to find information about Phoebe. Why was she there one month when she hadn't been there the previous month? Not long before my search, a Spokane, Washington, woman had "walked" the cemetery to glean headstone information, which she then submitted to www.interment.net. My search found the Overacker Cemetery page not long after the cemetery inventory was posted. Earlier searches had yielded nothing because at that point, nothing had been posted.

Once I identified Phoebe by her grave record, I sorted out the identities of her parents and siblings buried near her, a task made easier by various Overacker family histories available on the Web (some more accurate than others). I soon found that Overackers were a large, gregarious family whose members moved in clusters throughout the United States. Now I've met several contemporary Overackers in person, and we collaborate by sharing photos, stories, letters, and lore.

And the rest is...history. •

GENContacts

GENContacts™ is a program to manage genealogical communication, including E-mails, faxes, letters, and phone calls. Genealogists thrive on correspondence, but struggle to keep it organized. This program uses a database structure so the user may customize the data that is tracked and how it is organized. Not only can the program organize and store your genealogy-specific communication to and from societies, libraries, courthouses, relatives, but it can also track magazine and newsletter subscriptions and membership renewals. The program will also help schedule appointments and follow up calls related to the communications managed by the program.

GENContacts runs on Macintosh and Windows computers. The Windows PC must use Windows 95, 98, NT 4.0 or XP and 16 MB RAM. The Macintosh computer must have Mac OS version 8.1 or later and 32 MB RAM.

GENContacts sells for \$59.95 and can be ordered at 1-800-443-6325 or go to: www.everton.com •

Finding Garbled Ancestors

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for finding some individuals very difficult. These individuals are the minority that become hidden through a combination of circumstances. Some say that the census enumerators found it much easier to add water to the ink than to buy a new bottle. This may be the reason that names are unreadable in a few cases. The process of aging, which causes the paper to darken and the ink to fade, makes many pages of the census extremely difficult to read. In addition, the handwriting is not consistent, and in some cases is sloppy. The extraction process also adds errors because some volunteers are unfamiliar with the handwriting of 120 years ago, which is different from the cursive writing style used today. Enumerators were often too proud to ask for the correct spelling and spelled names as they heard them. There are also a few errors which look like typographical errors which have slipped past those who check the work.

It is most efficient to search for families rather than search for individuals. Some families appeared to be missing from in the census, even though birth registrations and other records indicated that they were in Canada during the year 1881. The search returns variant spellings of both the given name and the surname, which does help in finding names with spelling which differs from other records. However, some variants were not found. I noticed that "Frank" and "Franklin" required two separate searches. Other searches for the first name would never find the person, because it was spelled so far from the actual spelling. You may guess the correct spelling for names like Alberty, Alymer, Addin or Alfutta which were in the census and transcribed incorrectly, but if you did most people would think you peeked to see the answer.

The unusual names that were used regionally seem most likely to be spelled wrong because the extractors are almost certain to be unfamiliar with them. In Eastern New Brunswick, the given names of Hazen, Milledge, and Araminta were locally popular. They actually appeared as: Hagon, Melldge and Aram.La. More familiar names like Alice and Henrietta appeared as Alace and Henruete. If the census taker used an initial such as "H." for Henry, you

will not find it. It would only be found by searching for the initial.

Surnames also failed in a search because the spellings were so far from the actual spelling. Oulton is a common surname in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, but unusual elsewhere. Only about half of the families which I expected could be found on the search. One problem was that the "L" was interpreted as a "T" because of the crossing of the "T," making the surname "Outton." Another variation changed the first "O" to an "A" making the name "Aulton," which is on a different CD-ROM disk.

I found many of the individuals with garbled given names by looking for families. If I could not find the husband, I searched for the spouse, or a child. This strategy usually worked if the search could find the surname. If the surname seemed to be causing the problem, I tried "wildcard" searches. The Goodwin family often pronounced their name as "Gooden," and it occasionally appeared spelled that way in census and vital records. They could not both be found with a single search unless I searched for "good*n." This also gave me the names of Goodman, Goodson and Goodlin, doubling the list of names found. It also returned a list that was no longer in order by age, although each surname group was in order by age. This meant that I had to be much more careful in scanning the list to find the person I wanted. Another procedure that seemed to help was to search for a common given name like John or Mary with the surname and note the variant spellings of the surname that were found. I then listed possible variant spellings that were not on the list and searched for them separately. This procedure did help in finding some families.

After looking up hundreds of individuals, I found that most ages on the census were usually very accurate, but there were some that were off by years. The birth places had almost no errors. I found only two discrepancies. The big problem with the data is the spelling of names.

You may feel that there are too many names with strange spelling in the database, but it is an impossible job to try to correct any of the spelling. There are not enough resources to check spellings against other records, and assuming a correct spelling for a name often will make the problems worse.

The people who planned the 1881 census index must have realized this, and made no attempt to correct the data. You can find most of the individuals if you are persistent and creative in your search method. The individuals that you do not find may have been missed by the census taker, or they may have gone over the border in search of work, or fate may have given their names a spelling which cannot be found. •

Book Review:

Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History

By Allin Kingsbury

Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History by Katherine Scott Sturdevant is a book to help make writing family history easier and produce more readable results. Social history is to family history as setting is to a good novel. What your ancestors did and experienced is essential to understanding them. This book describes how to find and use social history obtained from oral history, artifacts of the period, old pictures, and documents and writings about the period when your ancestors lived. Old recipes, pictures, antiques, folklore and stories from the area where your ancestor lived are all appropriate and useful when creating your family history.

The book has but eight chapters devoted to finding and collecting the social history of your ancestor. Each chapter ends with an extensive bibliography of sources. These provide information about social history, help with places to look, and help in getting useful information for your family history.

You can then answer questions like:

What did people do socially with their friends and neighbors?

What things did the family do together?

What events, trends, and inventions affected the lives of your ancestors?

What kind of clothing did you ancestors wear?

What was it like to live where and when your ancestors lived?

What were the crops, homes, industry and settlers like?

The book has forms for gathering information, advice about dealing with librarians and people who have

information that you need and instruction regarding how to write effective letters to the older generation. A seven-page index will help you find the topic you want to use.

Katherine Scott Sturdevant is a social historian who has taught American history for over 16 years. She is a popular speaker for genealogical and historical societies and has taught courses for these organizations. She also teaches an online course for Writers Digest School.

Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History is published by Better Way Books and is a 242-page soft-cover book that sells for \$19.99. It can be ordered at your book store as ISBN number 1-55870-510-4. •

Recently Published

Royalty in Your Family?

The article, *The Royal We*, which appeared in the May 2002 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, is a fascinating study of the mathematics of genealogy and the probability of having royal ancestors. Steve Olson, the author concludes that every person with European ancestors is descended from Muhammad and Charlemagne. He cites studies by Mark Humphrys, a computer scientist at Dublin City University, and research done by Joseph Chang, a statistician at Yale University to support his conclusions. Mr. Olson concludes that everyone of European descent has royal ancestry. The question is, "Can they document it?" To read this article, go to: www.theatlantic.com/issues/2002/05/ols_on.htm

If you are strong in mathematics, you may also want to read the paper by Joseph Chang. The paper can be found at: www.stat.yale.edu/~jtc5/pubs/Ancestors.pdf.

Lancashire 1891 Census

The Lancashire 1891 Census is now available on DVD or on CD-ROM from S&N Genealogy Supplies. The DVD disks contain images, which were scanned from microfilm copies of the original records which were handwritten by the enumerators. The county of Lancashire was very populous in 1891 with the cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston. The census

consists of images of about 200,000 census pages which have been converted to 7.89 gigabytes of digital images. The DVD disks can be read on either a Windows and Macintosh system. The data is stored in Adobe Acrobat format (.pdf files).

DVD disks are an ideal technology for this project. It reduces the package from more than thirty CD-ROM disks to three DVD disks. If you have a newer computer, you may have a DVD reader already. Prices of DVD readers are coming down, and should be able to buy one for less than \$75.

As you read the data you can zoom in and out, move around inside the image around, rotate the image and print. Extraction forms in both word processor and Excel format are included for recording data. The data is not in digital form and cannot be searched for a name. There is no index for this census. It helps to know the street address, as there is a street index which will link you the page of the census where the street is enumerated. The street can be found in the index by searching for the street name or by browsing the index and clicking on the street name.

S&N Genealogy Supplies would like their customers to start an indexing project and are helping the effort by coordinating the effort. To avoid duplication of effort, a webpage for the Lancashire Census that records which districts are currently being indexed is available at: www.genealogy.demon.co.uk Users can sign up to extract a portion of the census, extract the data, and send the extracted data to S&N Genealogy Supplies.

English copyright laws differ from those in the United States. The 1891 English census records are not public domain, but the images may be freely used for purposes of research or education. For any other use including publication, permission should be requested from the Public Record Office. The PRO does receive royalties which help with the preservation of records in their care.

The Lancashire 1891 Census sells for £69 for either CD-ROM or DVD-ROM, but there is an introductory price of £49.95. In North America, Heritage Quest is selling them online for \$78.95 plus tax and shipping. For more information, go to: www.genealogy.demon.co.uk

The Master Genealogist 5.0 Videos

Two new videos for users of The Master Genealogist, *The Master Genealogist: Getting Started* and *The Master Genealogist: Intermediate* have been produced by Wholly Genes Software and The Studio. The instruction explains the program features in a step-by-step manner. Most of the time, the viewer sees the computer screen as the voice explains the steps necessary to use the feature being explained. The nice thing about using the video to learn the software features is that if you miss something, you can rewind and see the explanation as many times as you need.

Each video lasts 90 minutes. They sell for about \$16 each or you can buy both tapes plus the book, *Getting the Most out of The Master Genealogist*, for \$52.45. For more information or to order, go to:

<http://www.123genealogy.com> or
<http://www.whollygenes.com> •

News of the Weird

Who Is Buried in the Tomb of Christopher Columbus'?

If, on a quiz show, you are asked who is buried in Grant's tomb, you are probably right if you say "Grant." If the question were about the tomb of Christopher Columbus, there may be a problem with the answer. First of all, there are two tombs, one in Seville, Spain, and the other in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic which are claimed to hold the remains of Columbus. The debate over which claims are correct have raged for over 100 years.

Two Spanish high school teachers have proposed a solution to the Columbus mystery. They want to dig up the bodies interred in the tombs and compare DNA sample with a sample from the remains of Hernando Colon, an illegitimate son of Christopher Columbus, buried at the cathedral in Seville, Spain. The technology available today can answer the question with enough certainty to end all argument.

An article in the Detroit News gives additional details of this story and is available on their Web site at:
www.detroitnews.com/2002/nation/0206/1/a02-511754.htm •

Ask Dr. PAF

"I Give No Answers Before Their Time!"

by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

How to handle .OUP file

Q. TempleReady for Windows has a feature that will update my records from a GEDCOM file, but I can't get PAF 5.1.12 to recognize the resulting file. It has the extension ".oup" and I didn't see any help text that would explain it.

A. Actually, PAF itself cannot do anything with that file. It was intended for users of some other genealogy programs. When you take a GEDCOM file to TempleReady and use "Update My Records, the result is a GEDCOM file with the .oup extension. When you take a PAF data file to Temple Ready and use Update My Records," the result is the ordinance dates that you found will be written into your datafile.

The PAF PAL software program has been updated for PAF 5.1 and it will use the GEDCOM file with the .oup extension to add the found ordinance dates into your PAF database. As always when doing something that makes many changes; backup your data file first. By the way, PAF PAL has many other good features. It will search and replace words in all notes, it will search and replace old two-character LDS temple codes, it will remove "Submitted" or "Sub" dates from LDS date fields, remove forgotten passwords from PAF 5, abbreviate in a single step, all USA states, Canadian provinces, and/or Great Britain county place names. It will also expand those abbreviations. The feature I really like in PAF PAL is that it will put a circle instead of a dark arrow to the left of a child's name in the family view when the child has a spouse, but no children.

PAF PAL can be purchased from Pal Software, 1065 West 10210 South, South Jordan, UT 84095. The cost is \$18.00 with sales tax for Utah residents \$1.19, and \$2.00 for shipping outside the USA. If you have questions, you can contact Steve Cannon, the programmer, at pafpal@bigfoot.com.

Reading Family History Library Catalog from CD-ROM

Q. I tried to add the new Family History Library Catalog to the Resource File Viewer's list. I have already added

the 1880 US Census and the vital records index, but I can't add the Library Catalog.

A. The FHL catalog on CD is meant to be read with a browser. It is not part of the Family History Resource File CD collection. Open your browser and set it to work offline then open the catalog.

Getting Backup of PAF 4 to PAF 5

Q. I downloaded the latest version PAF 5. I have backup of 4.0 on a disk. How do I get my data into new version?

A. Create a new PAF file using PAF 5. Restore the PAF 4 backup to that file. You will see a message saying that you have an earlier version of PAF and do you want to convert it to PAF 5. Click on Yes and you will have your data in a PAF 5 file.

Automatic Match/Merge?

Q. When I import a GEDCOM file into my database does it automatically merge any duplicates in the original database?

A. No, it does not. You have to start the process of matching and merging. When you click on "Tools" and then "Match/Merge" you are given several options. Records with the same Unique Record Serial Numbers, Ancestral File Numbers, or the exact same spelling will be shown for you to make the choice of whether or not to merge them.

Remember the rules for adding GEDCOM files and running Match/Merge:

- ◆ Always put a GEDCOM file into a new, empty datafile first.
- ◆ Backup your original PAF datafile before importing the GEDCOM file.

Q. Wouldn't it be better to just delete the less correct of a duplicate record than to bother with Match/Merge.

A. Generally the answer is no. You might be missing some links to spouse, children or parents that the "less correct" record contains. When you know the RINs for the records you want to merge you can use the RINs when making the merge.

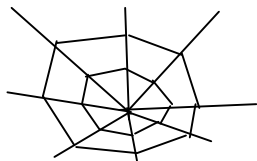
Correcting RINs

Q. I entered most of the family by starting with myself, add my parents, and then all their children; then adding the grandparents and all their children. But when I got back about 8 generations I started adding just the parents, which left them with only one child. Now I

am filling the names of the other children of those earlier lines. I started with the earliest ancestor and it was going great until I realized I had deleted one of my ggggg-grandfathers. By the time I realized what I had done, one of his sisters had taken his RIN. This broke the link with the earlier generations. I tried deleting the children and adding them again, but the link still isn't complete. How can I get his RIN back and fix the broken link?

A. Don't worry about the RIN. It doesn't really have anything to do with the link, except to make it easier for you to find the grandfather. If that ggggg-grandfather has been entered in the data file but isn't linked to anyone, add him, using "Select Existing Individual" to his parents family, and add him as the father to his children, using his RIN to find him in the list or find him through the alphabetical listing. •

Spider Webs



United Kingdom Research Help

Several sites may be helpful to family historians doing research on families from the United Kingdom:

- ◆ U.K. Databases (more than 24,000 entries, mostly British):
www.gerrypalliser.co.uk
- ◆ UK Ancestor (a family and local history directory of UK. forums, projects, transcriptions, and links):
www.ukancestor.com

Silesian Genealogical Society

Silesia is a region in Southwestern Poland and Northern Czechoslovakia known for its agriculture, industrial development and coal mining. At different times, Poland, Prussia and the Austrian Empire ruled parts of the region and the citizens saw significant boundary changes. Those doing research on families from the region may find help from the Silesian Genealogical Society:
www.free.ngo.pl/gento

Digital Library of Georgia, USA

This site has a collection of information about the history and culture of Georgia. To visit the site, go to:
<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu>

Revolutionary War Information

If you want to know more about the Revolutionary War, or about writing family history about an ancestor who fought in the war, a new Web site can help you. In fact this site is full of little known facts that make it worth visiting just for the interesting collection of information. For example, you may be surprised to learn that there were two Boston Tea Parties, and in 1779 there were more Americans fighting with the British than with Washington. To visit the site, go to:

www.state.de.us/facts/ushist/revfacts.htm

1901 Canadian Census

The National Archives of Canada now has the 1901 Canadian Census online. This census was conducted on 31 March 1901, using 8,800 enumerators who traveled door to door with sets of questions to be asked to the head of each household and to each business. The schedule for individuals asked for details such as name, age, province or country of birth, ethnic origin, and religious denomination for every single person residing in the country. A good source of information on this census is found at:

www.freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~wjmartin/census.htm

The 1901 Canadian Census consists of scanned images, in the handwriting of the enumerators. There are several million pages. The quality of the images and readability of the handwriting seems to be better than some of the earlier censuses, but there are difficult-to-read pages. Searching the handwritten data will be slower than a search of typed text. There is no name index to this census. Knowing the location helps considerable. If you just know the province of the county or major city, good luck.

The 1901 Canadian Census images can be viewed with any current Web browser, such as Netscape or Internet Explorer. The MrSID plug-in for Internet Explorer adds functionality not found in a standard Web browser.

To view the Canada 1901 Census, go to:
www.archives.ca/02/02012202_e.html

The New York Times from NYG&B

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, an old and respected genealogy organization, has a new service that may provide many family historians a good excuse to join their organization. Members can now use the ProQuest® Historical Newspapers' New York Times Database online. ProQuest has had the newspaper databases online several months ago. Most individuals could not justify the cost of a subscription. ProQuest markets these services to libraries and corporations. A few libraries offer remote access for patrons, but this service through NYG&B is the first from a genealogy organization.

The New York Times database contains more than 3.4 million pages, stored as digital images. The entire text has been scanned and converted to digital text using optical character recognition (OCR). This text was then used to create a searchable index which is linked to the page images. The index is used for searches, but the articles are viewed as page images. Search options vary from the simple key word search to the advanced searches. The database is complete from the first issue of *The New York Times* in 1851 to the end of 1999.

An online slide show explains how the ProQuest Historical Newspapers site operates. See:

www.il.proquest.com/proquest/histdemo

The site is easy to master, but the slide show does explain the use of the features. As you may expect, news items usually covered the rich or famous. However the death notices included almost everyone in the city plus some of the rich and famous. Each issue of the Times had pages of notices which were full of helpful information for the family historian. You may also be lucky enough to find an advertisement for the business of an ancestor, or a notice of the arrival of the ship that carried your ancestor to America, or some other helpful piece of information. A large staff of correspondents around the world made the world news coverage some of the best in the nation. News articles are helpful in building a timeline of events that pertain to your family and to help understand the events surrounding critical times in the lives of members of your family.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society began in 1869 with a charter to collect and make available information on genealogy,

biography, and history relating to the people of New York State. The society maintains a large genealogical reference library with more than 75,000 volumes including more than 11,000 family genealogies, state and local histories, biographies, genealogy and history periodicals, reference materials, and indexes to genealogical publications. The library is open to the public.

Should you want to join NYG&B, the annual membership fee is \$60 for residents of New York City, and \$50 for all others. For more information or to join the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, go to: www.nygbs.org

Illinois Family History Research Place Names

A group of Web sites offers the family historian information about places in Illinois. The information available for a specific site includes elevation, incorporation date, former names, later name, post office dates of operation, population, railroads, rural route, towns, townships, U.S. post offices in 1859-1860, and current ZIP code. The sites include:

- ◆ Place Names of the Southeast 44 Counties (more than 5260 places): www.hometown.aol.com/dennisvarter1/myhomepage/heritage.html
- ◆ Place Names of the Northeast 25 Counties (more than 5567 places): www.hometown.aol.com/illinoynecenealogy/myhomepage/tv.html
- ◆ Place Names of Each Illinois County (this site plans to have the name of every town that ever existed in Illinois): www.hometown.aol.com/illinoynecenealogy/myhomepage/writing.html

U.S. President Ancestor Tables

There are countless individuals who are related to one or more U.S. presidents. Gary Boyd Roberts' has produced *The U.S. Presidential Ancestor Tables* which is now available on the Web. It is a scholarly work with much greater accuracy than many similar publications found elsewhere. To help you learn if you are related to one of presidents and to see how you are related, you can go to the Web site at: www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/presidents

The tables are numbered using the ahnentafel numbering system. Ahnentafel is a German word

for "ancestor table." The ahnentafel number is listed in front of each person's name. The ahnentafel number for a father is twice the number of the child. The ahnentafel number is one more than the number of the person's father. Thus, when you have the number of the person, you know the numbers of the parents and can look for them by number.

Online Classes from the National Genealogical Society

Using Census Records in Genealogical Research, a series of five classes will be offered online by the National Genealogy Society. The classes which cover the population schedules are:

- ◆ The Federal Census: An Historical Overview
- ◆ Obtaining and Using Population Schedules
- ◆ Federal Population Schedules: 1790-1840
- ◆ Federal Population Schedules: 1850-90
- ◆ Federal Population Schedules: 1900-30

A second series of classes will be offered later this year and will cover the other census schedules. The classes are open to anyone. The classes do have online quizzes to help you measure how much of the class material you have learned. The cost for the series, which includes both this series and the series in the fall, is \$35 for NGS members and \$50 for nonmembers. To enroll, or for more information about the classes, go to: www.ngsgenealogy.org

OpenOffice

By Allin Kingsbury

Word processor and spreadsheet programs are considered essential software for many computer users. Windows comes with Wordpad which is a very rudimentary word processor which would not be considered for desktop publication. Sun Microsystems created a word processor, spreadsheet, presentation and database for Windows users called StarOffice, which was offered free during the development, but now sells for \$76, considerably less than \$579 for the "professional" version of Microsoft Office or \$479 for the standard version.

OpenOffice is a version of StarOffice available free from and maintained by a non-profit group of about 10,000 software developers also called Open Office. In time, changes will make the two versions of the program differ. The OpenOffice group plans to have their program remain free of cost.

If you are a user of Microsoft Office, you may be disappointed with some of the features. More steps are required to do some of the functions compared with Microsoft Office. A few of the fonts and filters in Microsoft Office are missing. This can cause problems if you want to import documents created using Microsoft Office. Otherwise OpenOffice is a sound program. With it you can do a good job with desktop publishing, spreadsheets, presentation foils and management of databases. If you do not have these programs, the free price makes it a no-brain decision in favor of downloading the software and trying it out. If you have invested time in learning Excel, Word, WordPerfect or similar programs, the option to use Open Office may be of questionable value.

The OpenOffice software package includes a word processor, spreadsheet, presentation graphics and other applications. OpenOffice 1.0 is available now for Microsoft Windows, Linux and Solaris. A Macintosh version is promised to be available later this year. For more information or to download the software, go to: www.openoffice.org

Classes ~

August 10, 2002

PAF 4 & 5 Classes

Beginning to Use PAF
Printing With PAF Companion
Backing Up Data

Macintosh Class

Discussion Group

General Classes

Overview of Church Records
Search Engine Skills – Find
Anything on the Web •

Spiderwebs

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New Jersey State Library

The New Jersey State Library is publishing books on their Web site which are unique and of interest to patrons. For the family historian, many of the books that have seen better days because of heavy usage are candidates for scanning for the Web site. The book, Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865 is of interest to genealogists and is now on the Web site. Others are expected to follow. The search engine is much better than using an index or table of contents. The full Boolean search includes wildcards, searching for a word within a specified proximity to another, adjacent words, and other advanced search options. To view the site, go to: www.njstatelib.org/plweb/operat.html

Early Massachusetts Vital Records

The New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) is adding a database of early Massachusetts vital records to their Web site. The data includes birth, marriage, and death information plus marriage intentions and baptismal and burial records which were extracted from published vital records, church records, cemetery records, Bible records, and other sources. A small number of towns are available but additional towns will be added in weekly updates until all published records for Massachusetts towns through 1850 are included. When completed, the entire state of Massachusetts can be searched for a name with a single search. To use the records you must be a member of NEHGS. To visit the site or to become a NEHGS member, go to: www.newenglandancestors.org.

Central European Sources

If your ancestors were German, Austrian, Czech, Polish, or French, you may find help from a Web site at: www.sobek.org Special emphasis is given to Bohemia, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Moravia, and Silesia. There is also some help available for Irish research. The site has information about surnames, libraries and books,

genealogy projects and links to other related sites, and genealogical research engines.

Illinois Family History Timeline

Illinois was a major transportation hub for those travelling West during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A site called *Illinois Family History Research: Timeline for Genealogy* contains a rich chronology of events that that happened not only in Illinois, but in the United States and In Europe that may help explain why your ancestors moved. Opportunities like free land, gold and silver discoveries, opportunities for work, and many other events are listed on this site. Even if your ancestors did not actually live in Illinois, this site may help explain some of the moves that they made. To visit, go to:

www.hometown.aol.com/livingstoncounty/myhomepage/tv.html

Scots Dictionary

A small dictionary of the Scottish language is now online as part of a project to compile a dictionary with about 100,000 words going back 800 years. Today, over a million people use vernacular Scottish, indicating an effort to preserve their cultural heritage. It is the largest minority language in the UK. Many scholars are working on the dictionary which is funded by a £320,000 grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board. The project is expected to be completed in February 2004. A BBC News article about the project is found at:

www.news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/uk/scotland/newsid_2022000/2022999.stm

You can see the current dictionary at: www.ullans.com/ScotsDictionary.html

Recently Published

Continued from Page 53

In Search of Your European Roots

The third edition of *In Search of Your European Roots, A Complete Guide to Tracing Your Ancestors in Every Country in Europe* by Angus Baxter is now available. It was first published in 1985 and has been a popular guide for genealogists doing research in Continental Europe. The third edition is revised and updated to include

telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, fax numbers and URLs for most of the major European archives and organizations.

Countries are discussed in alphabetical order, from Albania to Yugoslavia, with a section about each country and details of the types of records available and how to use them. Church, state, and provincial archives are discussed and the current addresses are listed. Information is provided about the location of church records and census returns, the system of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths and many other records. Also the changes caused by the unification of Germany, the break-up of the Soviet Union, and the dismemberment of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are discussed.

In Search of Your European Roots, A Complete Guide to Tracing Your Ancestors in Every Country in Europe (ISBN number 0806316578) is available from Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, MD 21202 and can be ordered from most bookstores. The price is \$18.95.

Software of Interest

GENViewer for CD-ROM

MudCreek Software has produced a second free version of their GENViewer program for use with CD-ROMs used to share genealogy data. The is an excellent program which can be used with PAF and other popular genealogy software to display data in GEDCOM files. To use the program the person will need a PC with Windows operating system.

When you send a CD-ROM containing you genealogy data to someone, you may not know what software the person has to read the data. The person may not have any genealogy software, but wants to look at the data. There are several choices of format for sharing data with someone who does not use a genealogy program: HTML which can be viewed with a Web browser, Adobe Acrobat (PDF files) which can be viewed with the Acrobat program, ASCII text (TXT files) or Microsoft Word (DOC files) which can be read with most Word processors. To create these files requires some work. None of the formats has the power and flexibility to display family

groups, pedigree charts, sources and notes found in the popular genealogy programs.

The GEDCOM file is the universal format for exchanging genealogy data. It can be created by and imported into any genealogy program. Without a genealogy program, now the recipient can use GENViewer to display the data with all the flexibility of a genealogy program. The only thing GENViewer does not do is edit the data. The new version of GENViewer for CD-ROM is free and can be copied and included in each CD-ROM to be sent to someone.

GENViewer can be configured to automatically load a genealogy file from the CD-ROM when it is inserted in the drive. The computer will automatically load the software and display the opening screen of GENViewer showing the database from the CD-ROM. There is no installation of software with this procedure. The viewer program uses about 700 kilobytes of the CD-ROM, a very small amount of disk space.

To learn more about the GENViewer CD-ROM version or to download the program, go to:
www.mudcreek.ca/cdrom_version.htm.

Second Site for TMG

Second Site is an add-on program for the Master Genealogist. It is useful for publishing family history in HTML format in a Web site. This program has more features than other GEDCOM to HTML conversion programs. The HTML format is also for sharing family history data on CD-ROM. The HTML files can be read with any Web browser software. The program has a great deal of flexibility when creating Web pages. Pages can be given a large variety of styles. Pedigree charts and family groups can be transferred from The Master Genealogist with all the attached pictures and exhibits. To see examples of Web pages generated by Second Site, go to:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~johncardinal/ssx/>

Second Site is priced at \$30. For more information, go to:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~johncardinal/tmgsite/>.

The Master Genealogist 5.0

Version 5.0 of The Master Genealogist (TMG) is a major upgrade of the popular genealogy program. The program has gained the respect of many genealogists because it allows the user to record every item of information found in their research. A few of the features found in Version 5 include:

- ◆ Both principals and witness may be recorded for an event. Witnesses may include bridesmaids for a marriage, for example.
- ◆ Tags are used to describe characteristics of individuals such as sex or twin. Custom flags can be created and used to add additional categories to describe people.
- ◆ Users can optionally assign numbers to the individuals in the data base or have the program assign numbers by one of several numbering systems.
- ◆ Filters provide an advance search capability for finding individuals in large databases. The user has capability similar to the Boolean search available on the Internet.
- ◆ Bookmarks can be created and later used to find key individuals in the database.
- ◆ Sources are entered in a master source list and can be linked to all individuals mentioned in the source. A scanned image of the information from a source may be attached to the source.
- ◆ An exhibit log lists all multimedia objects linked to a person, event, or repository from which the exhibit log was called. An exhibit may be a picture, text, scanned image or multimedia clip.
- ◆ Four screens are available to describe sources which may include written documents, scanned images, maps, pictures, sound recordings, and movies. Standard or custom templates may be used to create citations for the sources.
- ◆ Charts can be created by the user and then printed on large paper in color using the Wholly Genes Software chart printing service. Wall charts up to 3 feet by 30 feet can be printed.
- ◆ Two databases can be compared. The program allows the user to copy or drag and drop individuals from one database to another.

- ◆ You can select individuals in the program and automatically search for them on a number of Web sites like Ancestry.com and Rootsweb.
- ◆ Data can be exported as delimited ASCII (three formats), Lotus 1-2-3, or Microsoft Excel data. The user can then create tables or spreadsheets and manipulate the data to create special formats.
- ◆ When connected to the Internet, the TMG program can check for updates to the program.

The Master Genealogist can be downloaded from the Wholly Genes Software Web site at:
www.whollygenes.com The file is 20 megabytes. The program sells for \$79 (\$30 for previously registered users to upgrade). Registered users of Family Tree SuperTools may upgrade to TMG version 5.0 for \$59.00.

Events

The events listed here are some of the major events that may be of interest to our members who may be travelling or vacationing, live nearby, or who may want to travel to attend an event.

2002 International Roots Conference Cancelled

The International Roots Conference was promised to be a new major genealogy convention to be held on 14-18 July 2002 in Dearborn, Michigan, just outside of Detroit. Unfortunately those who had registered for the conference were notified that the conference was cancelled and that the money paid to the organizers would not be refunded.

Try a Family History Camp

The East Tennessee Historical Society (ETHS) has the alternative to the genealogical conference, a family history camp. The camp is designed for children age 9 to 13. The children are taught methods of family history research, including talking to older relatives, searching original records, visiting cemeteries and libraries, and touring history museums. Each child is invited to bring an adult family member to help them "dig their roots."

The camp will be held in the East Tennessee History Center in downtown Knoxville on July 8-11. The cost is \$25 per child and \$5 for each adult family member. East Tennessee History Center, 600 Market St., Knoxville, from 9 a.m. to noon, July 8-11. Space is limited in the camp and pre-registration is required. To register, contact Lisa Oakley at oakley@east-tennessee-history.org or 865-215-8828. Participation is not limited to those with East Tennessee roots, however.

The East Tennessee Historical Society is a non-profit organization and was founded in 1834.

The British Isles Family History Society - U.S.A. Seminar

The British Isles Family History Society - U.S.A. 15th annual Genealogical Seminar will be held aboard the Queen Mary, in Long Beach, California on July 18-20, 2002. Speakers will be Kyle Betit, Jan Gow, Else Churchill, Linda Jonas, Barbara Renick, Judith Eccles Wight, Dr. I. D. E. Thomas and Dr. Ivan Johnson. For more information, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar.html

Kentucky Genealogical Society Seminar

The Kentucky Genealogical Society Seminar on Saturday, 3 August 2002, at Frankfort, Kentucky will feature Christine Rose, from San Jose, California. For more information, contact: KyGS@aol.com

Mid-Wales Family History Fair

The Fourth Annual Family History Fair for Mid-Wales will occur on Saturday 3 August 2002 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at The Pavilion Conference Centre, Spa Road, Llandrindod Wells, Powys. It is hosted by Powys Family History Society and will include exhibits by local family history societies and organizations. For details, see: www.kc3ltd.co.uk/~micronic/events.htm

International Conference On Jewish Genealogy

The 22nd IAJGS International Conference On Jewish Genealogy will

be held in Toronto, Canada on 4-9 August 2002. This is the largest Jewish genealogy conference and has many lectures and other events. For more information, go to: www.jgstoronto2002.ca

2002 FGS Conference

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and the California State Genealogical Alliance are sponsoring the 2002 FGS Conference, in Ontario, California on August 7 through 10, 2002. For details, go to: www.fgs.org/2002conf/FGS-2002.htm

Yellowstone Genealogy Forum

The Yellowstone Genealogy Forum will host the Montana State Genealogical Society Conference at the Sheraton Hotel in Billings, Montana on Sept. 20-21. John Phillip Colletta of Washington, DC will be the featured speaker at this event. For more information, contact Verba Valentine, 406.656.9840; blgsmarket@aol.com.

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa Conference

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa will hold its Eighth Annual Fall Conference on September 20-22, 2002 at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario. Tom Devine, Institute Director, Research Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies, and Research Professor in Scottish History, University of Aberdeen will speak on emigration and immigration. For more details, go to: www.bifhsgo.ca



Metropolitan New York Family History Fair

The Archivists' Round Table of Metropolitan New York is holding a free family history fair on Sunday, 6 October 2002, in Manhattan, New York City. The event will include many seminars and many representatives of genealogical and historical societies, archives, vendors and other groups will be there. For more information, go to: www.nycarchivists.org/fhf.html

Ask the Experts: Chicago Resources

Panelists from the Circuit Court Archives, the Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD), the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and the Newberry Library will answer questions on Chicago area resources at the Newberry Library in Chicago on Thursday, October 10, at 6 p.m. For more information, call (312) 255-3510.

GENTECH2003

The GENTECH2003 conference will be held in Phoenix, Arizona on 17-18 January 2003. The theme will be "Digital Technology - The Ancestral Frontier." Outstanding speakers will discuss topics relating to the union of genealogy and modern technology. Many companies and organizations from the genealogical community will present their latest products. A special Library Day on Thursday, January 16, focuses on genealogical services at libraries. The local host for the conference is the Arizona Genealogical Computer Interest Group (AGCIG). For details, visit www.agcig.org/qt03

Sonoma County Genealogical Society

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack will be the all-day speaker for the Sonoma County Genealogical Society on 22 March 2003, in Santa Rosa, California. For details, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~cascgs/carmack.htm

Classroom Videos for Sale

The video of the Kory Meyerink Seminar, *Tracing German Ancestors Through America To Their Ancestral Home and Beyond*, can now be ordered. The cost is \$20. If a copy of the syllabus is wanted, the cost will be an additional \$7. The syllabus is 64 pages and includes an extensive list of sources for research on immigrants to America and German-American families.

The following videos are also available and can be ordered by mail or through our Web site at www.svpafug.org

- 210 British Isles Research (John Gleed 3/13 1999) 100 minutes Research sources and strategies for ancestors from the British Isles (\$12)
- 211 US Military Records (John Gleed 3/13 1999) 53 minutes Research strategy for individuals who fought in military campaigns for the US (\$12)
- 212 Better Internet Search Techniques (Barbara Renick 11/14/1998) 68 minutes Basic techniques to use the Internet effectively for beginners and Internet users who want to improve (\$12)
- 213 Family Search Data Indexes (Lynn Melville 6/12/1999) 73 minutes The use of the Family Search CD-ROM indexes for those getting started using Family Search (\$12)
- 214 Using US Census Records (Helen Crisman 2/12/1999) 95 minutes How to find ancestors, information which can be gleaned, and some tips for keeping records (\$12)
- 215 Adding Graphics to Your Family History (Leslie Kippel 5/10/1999) 85 minutes How to create beautiful family history books with photographs and clip art (\$12)
- 216 Civil War Research (Grace Marie Hackwell 9/11/1999) 117 minutes A discussion of all the Civil War records available for genealogical information and to learn what an ancestor did during the Civil War (\$12)
- 221 Seminar: Internet Research in the US and British Isles (Alan Mann 3/11/2000) 204 minutes (\$20)
- 303 Finding Obscure Places Using Web Sites (Buck Lyons, Sep 2000) 100 minutes: a fascinating look at using global positioning for family history including hardware and software needed; finding and getting to places such as cemeteries, obscure places and historical sites; finding maps and marking locations.; and documentation with global coordinates (\$12)
- 304 Documentation Guidelines (Richard Rands, Aug 2000) 90 minutes: a detailed look at the SV-PAF-UG book, "Family History Documentation Guidelines" and how to use the book for better documentation (\$12)
- 305 Without a Will There's Still a Way, (Judy Svoboda, May 2000) 114 minutes: a thorough look at probate records and how to use them in genealogy research with emphasis on the hard cases where the deceased did not leave a will. (\$12)
- 306 Barbara Renick Seminar March 10 How to do family history research and be successful at it (\$20)
- 307 Contacting Distant Relatives in Norway and Sweden and Exchanging Family History Data by (Einar Bergstead 11 Nov 2000) A success story about contacting relatives abroad to exchange family history information (\$12)
- 308 Introduction to PAF 5.0 by Richard Rands 10 Feb 2001(\$12)
- 309 Getting the most from U.S. Census (Helen Crisman, September 2001) A look the soon-to-be-released 1930 census and overcoming the problems of finding your family (\$12)
- 310 Using Multimedia with PAF (Janet Brigham, August 2001) A look at the multimedia capability of the PAF (\$12)
- 311 Editing Scanned Photos (Janet Brigham, May 2001) How to remove damage due to dirt scratches, aging and correct for poor lighting (\$12)
- 312 Locating Hard-to-find Ancestors (Karen Clifford, Oct 2001) Family history research advice from a professional genealogist (\$20)
- 313 How to Become a Family History Author (Darlene Robison, November 2001) Tips on writing your family history from a member and family history teacher in the LDS Church (\$12)
- 314 Tracing German Ancestors Through America to their Ancestral Home and Beyond, Kory Meyerink (\$20)

Soon to be released:

- 315 PAF for Palm, Janet Brigham Rands (\$12)
 316 Getting Started With PAF, Richard Rands (\$12)
 317 Desktop and Genealogical File Management, Buck Lyons (\$12)



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Articles contributed by readers are welcomed. 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, or otherwise edit articles for publication. Articles are not returned.

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SV-PAF-UG, P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670 or
Leslyk@earthlink.net

SV-PAF-UG meets monthly, except December, on the second Saturday of the month from 9 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 \$15 per year (\$20 for Canada and \$25 for other international). Members are offered classes at meetings, mentor help, *PAFinder* (a monthly newsletter published each month there is a meeting), and occasional publications by the group.

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The following can be ordered from www.FamilySearch.org or at 1-800-537 5950:

Personal Ancestral File 2.3.1 Macintosh (diskette or CD version)	\$10
Personal Ancestral File 3.01M MS-DOS (diskette version)	\$15
Personal Ancestral File 4.0.4 Windows (CD version)	\$6
Personal Ancestral File 5.1 Windows (CD version)	\$6
Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.0 Windows (CD version)	\$13.50
Personal Ancestral File 4.04 and 5.1 downloaded from www.FamilySearch.org	free

The following can be ordered from SV-PAF-UG:

<i>PAFinder</i> back issues if available, per issue	\$1 (order by mail or purchase at meetings)
Videos of classes	see www.svpafug.org for titles and prices
<i>Family History Documentation Guidelines</i>	\$10 (see www.svpafug.org for volume price)