



## Unduplicating Your PAF Data

By Mary Lou Harline

Duplicate names in your PAF data file do not always mean an individual has been entered twice. If the individual has been entered twice, the Match/Merge function of PAF will help clean up the problem. When individuals are merged, the data, family links, notes and sources can be merged and the duplicate record eliminated. However, great care must be used. Some records appear to be duplicates but are not. It is necessary to compare data and check all the links to family members before doing the actual merge. The Match/Merge Tool has several features to help you merge only the real duplicates.

Match/Merge is recognized as the "scariest" tool in PAF. It is necessary to use after a GEDCOM file has been imported and you want to combine data from the other database. Even the warning screen that tells you to make a backup file as you start Match/Merge is ominous. Make the backup, because a few bad keystrokes can create havoc in your data. Also pay attention to the screen and use the following tips as you add to your data file and delete the duplicates without error..

### Importing a GEDCOM file

The first consideration with a new GEDCOM file is to determine whether the information in the imported GEDCOM file is reliable. Techniques for validating data is the subject of another article. However, you must validate the data before combining it with your database. Before doing this, you need to create a new database and import the GEDCOM file where it can be analyzed. If the sources of the data are included, determine the worth of the sources. If there are no sources, be especially careful. You can record the source of all the individuals in the new GEDCOM file as being from that file and add a comment regarding the overall quality of the data. Where data comes only from a poor quality source, you must verify the data in other sources. Remember that Internet databases are often riddled with errors in the data and especially errors of

relationships. The Ancestral File, World Connect, the IGI, many online databases and even the Pedigree Research File are very likely to have many errors. A few Internet sources, such as the Pedigree Research File, have sources if the submitter includes them.

After you import the GEDCOM file into a new, empty data file, take a good look at the data. Are the names written in the correct order? Are there possible record problems? Are the place names in the usual format? Are there confusing abbreviations? Correct the problems in the data before you merge.

When you find or receive data compiled by someone else, be sure to record the name, address, phone number and e-mail address of the researcher. The researcher should be more willing to provide additional information and help correct errors that you find. If inaccuracies appear later, you or others can contact the author for additional help or to see if there is new information available.

### Match/Merge Process

The process of Match/Merge is to display the data of two individual records and let you determine whether the records are for the same person. If the same, you can merge the two, combining data from both records and choosing whether you want to also combine sources and notes. One record is retained, the other is deleted. The deleted record can not be recovered, unless you made a backup and use it to restore the record.

You don't want to use Match/Merge unless you have duplicate names in your file. A person is never intentionally entered more than once. Duplicates happen occasionally when individuals descended from a common ancestor marry and you enter the two lines of descent separately. Importing data from a GEDCOM file always creates duplicates, making Match/Merge necessary after each import. Record the

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## Annual Election of SV-PAF-UG Officers

At the February 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, The following officers were nominated in accordance with the SV-PAF-UG bylaws:

- President: Allin D. Kingsbury
- Vice President: Richard Rands
- Secretary: Lesly Klippel
- Treasurer: Carleen Foster

At the March 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, the floor was opened for additional nominations. None were forthcoming. Nominations were closed and the four nominees were unanimously elected.

SV-PAF-UG is doing well. During the past year, the group has sold out the first printing of the revised documentation guidelines and has completed a second printing. We held a family history writing contest and had as prominent guest speakers, Kory Meyerink and Ralph Crandall. The group has purchased several projectors and a scanner to be used for meetings. Finances of the group are sound and we have maintained sufficient financial reserves to cover all planned activities for the remainder of the year. We thank all of our members for their continuing support of SV-PAF-UG. •



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ending RIN number in the GEDCOM import window and note the options for importing. Be sure that "Reuse deleted records" is not checked and "Import notes" and "Include listing file data in notes" are checked. This will transfer all information and assign RINs larger than the ending RIN before the import. This way, you know which individuals were imported as you start to merge.

### Printing a List of Duplicates

One option for merging duplicates is to print the entire list of possible duplicate names as follows:

- Click on the Print icon, Lists, Duplicate Individuals, then Options.
- Choose one of the options:
  - ✓ Names that sound alike (Soundex) [When you may have variations on the name].
  - ✓ Names with exact spelling [To narrow the choices to only the same spelling]
  - ✓ Ancestral File Numbers (AFN) [If you have downloaded from the Ancestral File]
  - ✓ Unique Record Serial Numbers [Importing a GEDCOM file that you sent to someone else and was returned with corrections]

Carefully check the list. Look not only for the same birth dates and/or death dates, but at the name of the spouse or father. Remember that a person may be listed only as a child in a family and a duplicate record for that same person may be listed only as a spouse, especially when you import records from another source. If you expect many duplicates, click on "Preview." Zoom in on the screen and decide if you need only some of the pages. You can choose which pages to print.

### Using Individual View List

You might find it helpful to look through the Individual View for duplicates. Have the list in alphabetical order (click on the Full Name column) and be sure the birth date and place and the death date columns are close enough to see on the screen.

### Starting Match/Merge

In the Family view or Pedigree view, highlight the name on your duplicate list that is first in the alphabet. Match/Merge works through the names in alphabetical order.

- ✓ Click on Tools, then Match/Merge
- ✓ Make a backup if you don't have a very recent one.
- ✓ Chose the options you want.

You may need to run Match/Merge several times. The first time, you may want to merge matching AFNs if you have entered or inherited any Ancestral File Numbers. You may want to merge with exact spelling if you don't have many variations of surname spelling. You will be presented with fewer bogus duplicates with these options.

Click on "OK" and the "Merge Individuals" window will appear with two panels where names and data will be displayed. The one on the left is considered the primary one (in your main database) and the one on the right is the duplicate one (from the imported GEDCOM file). Click on "Find" in the left panel. If you highlighted a name before starting Match/Merge, the name you highlighted will display in the left panel.

If you didn't highlight a name, click on "Find" in the "Primary" panel, then on "Individual RIN" and then on "Individual List" to bring up the "Find Individual" window. Click on the first name in your duplicate list.

### Analyzing Data

Click on "Next Match" to display a duplicate name. Don't click on "Merge" until you have carefully looked at the displayed data, and some hidden data if necessary.

The box on the right of each item in the data (for the duplicate name) should be checked to be moved if it differs from the data for the primary name (on the left). The box is automatically checked if the data is opposite an empty data field. All data with a checked box will be moved over to corresponding fields in the original data. Note that the dates of an event are handled separately from the place name. For example, the primary may have a full date but not a full place name. If the duplicate has a full place name, but not a full date, you can choose to have only the place name merged into the new record.

The place names are frequently truncated. If you are not sure what the full name is you can click on "Edit" on either panel and the Edit Individual screen will appear with the full information. You can also make changes here if needed.

### Compare Names of Parents and Spouse

There are other essential items to compare besides the dates and places of birth, christening, death and burial. Look at the parents and spouses. If the parents' names are different, you may have the wrong family. Click on the "Family Information" tab on the top of the two panels. It will list the parents and the children in the family. This may give you enough information to decide whether or not to merge.

If you merge the two records, the parents on the right will not be added as another set of parents. These parents won't be deleted, but will no longer be linked to the primary individual. If you are confused about whether the duplicate parents are correct, write down the names and RINs to study later, and click on Next Match again. If you believe the parents in the duplicate panel are correct, click on "Switch" (between Merge or Next Merge on the screen) to put the duplicate record in the left. This is what will be retained with any merges from the right panel (formerly the primary).

If the names of spouses are different, the spouse in the duplicate record will be added to the primary record if you merge them. Click on the "Marriage Information" tab on the top of the two panels to compare the marriage dates and places to decide if each of the spouses could be married to the same person. Second marriages are common if there is a divorce and new marriage or with a marriage after the death of a spouse. If the spouses have different RINs, but the names are the same, the data for the second spouse will be added to the primary record. If there is confusion about merger of spouses for an individual, mark down the RINs of the spouses and analyze the dates and relationships to see if there should be a merge.

If you find children in a family with similar names but with different birth dates, the earlier child may have died and another child was later given the same or a similar name. Click on the "Family Information" tab to look at the list of the children. The child that is displayed in each panel will be marked by an asterisk in the "Family Information" screen. You may find that the child in the primary panel is the second child in the list while the child in the duplicate family is the eighth child in the list and in each list there is

another child with the same name. Don't click on Merge, click on Next Merge. The correct child to merge may then be displayed.

### Merge

When you are convinced that the two panels contain a true duplicate record, click on "Merge," then click on "Next Match." A new primary person and a new duplicate person will appear. Continue to compare the data on the panels, click on "Merge" if they are true duplicates and then go to "Next Match." If not, just click on "Next Merge" to move on. Be careful not to go so fast that you become hypnotized by the keystroke sequences and merge the wrong individuals.

Match/Merge will continue finding possible duplicates and indicate when there are no more matches. You may miss matches that should be merged. To be sure you have not missed any merges, start over with clicking on "Find" and enter the RIN for one of the duplicates on your list. Continue looking for next matches until you have finished. Should you find someone that should be merged as you edit data or browse the database, write down the RINS and merge the individuals manually by identifying the individuals to merge by RIN. When you have completed the Match/Merge, do another backup, run Check/Repair to be sure that your inner links and pointers did not get mixed up.

### Filling Deleted RINs

As you delete the duplicate names, you are left with unused RINs and MRINs. These blanks will be filled as you add new names, the first name added will take the RIN of the most recently deleted record. If you want to know how many names you have in your file, click on "File" and then on "Properties." The number of records (the last RIN or MRIN) and the number of deleted records are shown for both RINs and MRINs.

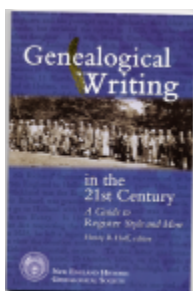
### From "Scary" to Helpful

Be careful when you merge, and the "scariest" tool can become a significant helper in building a solid data file of your ancestors. •



## Genealogical Writing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

A Book Review



The New England Historic Genealogical Society has been instrumental in setting a standard for genealogical writing. A style, referred to as *Register Style*, was introduced in the January 1870 issue of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. This style was a requirement for all articles published in *The Register*, and it was used in many genealogy books published after 1870. The style has been revised over the years to accommodate changes in taste and technology, but the basic style has remained unchanged for more than 130 years. This style has been used for many publications and has been respected by genealogists for its organization and clarity.

*Genealogical Writing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, edited by Henry B. Hoff, was published last year by NEHGS to replace earlier style guides and to provide a style guide for family historians planning to publish their work. Mr. Hoff is the editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Whether an author plans to publish in the Register or in one of the other major genealogical periodicals, or plans to publish independently for distribution to family members and other interested parties, this book can help produce a better publication. By adopting a standard style which is accepted by genealogists and family historians, the writing will have a professional look, have a style familiar to critical readers, and avoid quirks that will confuse and annoy readers. The appendix of abbreviations and acronyms helps avoid the non-familiar.

The book discusses general requirements and specific requirements for material written for NEHGS publications. The brief discussion includes general rules for formatting, punctuation, citations, titles, quotations, capitalization, numbers and

abbreviations. Details of common style questions can be answered by standard style guides like *The Chicago Manual of Style*, and Mr. Hoff's discussion is focused on genealogical writing. In fact, a single-page bibliography refers to other style guides and published material about style that would be helpful to the family history writer.

*Genealogical Writing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* also includes three chapters on writing of other publishers. *Writing for New England Ancestors and Other Popular Genealogical Magazines*, by Sharon DeBartelo Carmack, discusses finding appropriate subjects and working with editors to publish your writing. Sharon DeBartelo Carmack is a popular family history lecturer and author. Michael J. LeClerc and Rod Moody have a chapter called *Writing for NewEnglandAncestors.com and Other Websites*, discusses size and style of Web pages, hyperlinks, images, and style issues. The final chapter of the book discusses style and publication of genealogy books. Although this chapter focuses on books to be published by NEHGS, the guidelines and checklist are just as valid for publication done elsewhere.

For the first time family history writer, this book will not answer all the detailed questions. If it is used along with other references like *The Chicago Manual of Style* and perhaps some texts on writing, the author will have answers to questions about writing and style at all stages of the process.

*Genealogical Writing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (ISBN 0-88082-150-7), edited by Henry B. Hoff, is a 55-page paperback and retails for \$17.95. It can be ordered from the NEHGS Web site at [www.NewEnglandAncestors.org](http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org)

## Recently Published

### Founders of Early American Families

The second revised edition of *Founders of Early American Families* by Meredith B. Colket, Jr. has been revised and edited by Keith M. Sheldon. The new edition contains 491 pages with data on nearly 4,000 emigrants who came to the 13 original colonies from 1607 to 1657. The revised edition has data on 90 additional founders added to those listed in the 1985 Edition. The book sells for \$35.00. See: <http://www.founderspatriots.org>

## Ask Dr. PAF



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

*by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF*

**Q.** How can I stop PAF5 from assigning unused RINs to new entries?

**A.** The only time you can stop unused RINs from being used is when you import a GEDCOM file. Then you have the option to NOT reuse RINs when the GEDCOM file is added to your data file. This allows you to recognize the new records when you want to merge them. When you have deleted a record that RIN will be used when you enter a new record. It will be filled on a last one deleted is the first one used again.

**Q.** How can I fix the problem where I have a father entered as one of his own children?

**A.** First, a hint on entering names and a possible solution. When you ask to enter a child or a parent, you are asked if you want to enter a new individual or select an existing one. (Existing does not mean currently living, just existing in your data file.) If you enter each name as a parent or as a child and not as a separate individual, you will avoid some linking problems.

PAF 5.2 will not allow a person to be entered as his/her own child when you choose an existing individual by RIN. It also does not allow a grandparent to be entered as his own grandchild. It will allow a "new person" who is actually the parent to be entered as his own child when you type in the data. This person should be able to be deleted. This is not a case for merging. Since this will be a different RIN from the father, the father will not be changed.

Second: Perhaps you did not enter it, but the "pointers" inside the computer got mixed up. These are not always found by the check/repair feature, but that is a good place to start. First make a backup, on a new disk so you don't ruin a good backup with this version

that obviously has problems. Then run "Check/Repair." If that doesn't find any problems, look at your data again to see if it has been corrected. If not, create a GEDCOM file and put it in a new, empty file. This has been known to correct bad pointers.

**Q.** The Relationship Indicator doesn't include all the people in my file. What is wrong? I can read the relationships of some but all.

**A.** There are three situations when the Relationship Indicator won't show a relationship on the Status Bar. When the Relationship Indicator is activated, a list of relations to the selected individual is created. If other names are added after this, they will not be included on the list of relatives. You will have to go back to "Tools," then "Preferences," then to "File" to create a new list.

Another situation is that not everyone in a file has a relationship that is recognized. A granddaughter's husband may be a relationship that is shown, but the parents of the granddaughter's husband have no relationship showing on the Status Bar.

The third situation will not show relationships for anyone. This is because the relationship indicator has not been activated, or it has been turned off. Check the File Preferences. If the button in Relationship Indicators says "Not Showing" then click on "Changes" to enter what is needed to activate it.

**Q.** Is there any way that I can look at the list created when I imported a GEDCOM file. There were some errors that I would like to check again and I forgot to print out the list.

**A.** The list is created in the PAF Notepad. This notepad has been altered enough to allow the special characters used by PAF 5 but it is used the same as the Notepad in Windows. You can reach the Notepad through the "Tools" menu. The list files will have the extension ".lst."

Other files that can be read using Notepad are:

- .pal a log of changes made to the .paf file
- .par the Temple Ready Preparation Summary
- .rpt Check/Repair report •

## Opening Doors to Your Family History

*By Allin Kingsbury*

The Internet not only provides access to more information than your mind can process in a lifetime, but it is becoming better organized with the passing of time. Tools that were unheard of a few decades ago such as the various types of search engines are now commonplace and quite sophisticated. Other sites call portals take you to Internet sites that provide information on a specific subject. Family history information on the Internet is spread over more than 200,000 sites, and most of those have many pages of data available for study. The problem the Internet user has is to avoid the irrelevant sites and find the sites with useful information.

A portal is simply a doorway. Genealogy portals are Web sites that act as doors which take you to the information that you are seeking. Some of these portals give the user a list of URLs to browse and others have search tools that find the sites that meet the search criteria. Other sites combine a portal with data and "how to" information.

One of the oldest and popular genealogy portals is Cyndi's List with links to almost 200,000 genealogical sites available. The site was begun by a young mother in the Seattle area over a decade ago who wanted to help other family historians find the information they needed on the Internet. The site grew so fast that it was almost impossible to manage by herself. She found a sponsor to provide financial support in exchange for advertising on the site. As the list of Links became larger, it was subdivided into an ever increasing number of categories.

Not all genealogy data is posted on the Web. John Fuller has a portal, *Genealogy Resources on the Internet*, which not only list Web sites, but also has listed e-mail addresses, e-mail addresses, and Gopher, Usenet and Telnet addresses. The Gopher, Telnet and Usenet address are often maintained by colleges, universities, research organizations, and government agencies to post and exchange information. They were developed long before the World Wide Web and are less user friendly. However they have information that

cannot be found anywhere else on the Internet.

Another type of genealogy portal is the search engine. Along with search engine sites like Yahoo and Ask Jeeves which are designed to search the Web for any type of Web site, there are genealogy search engines which only find genealogy sites. Other search engines may search only a limited index such as "Europe" or a topic such as history."

### Genealogy Search Engines

There are many types of genealogy search engines. The one on [www.Cyndislist.com](http://www.Cyndislist.com) searches her list for URLs of sites that meet the criteria. On [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) the search is also within the Web site, but it searches for individual names among the many databases that are on this site. Others like <http://www.familytreearcher.com/> search a list of other genealogy sites for names, saving the user time it would take to visit all those sites one at a time. Before using a genealogy search engine, the user should learn what is being searched and how it is being searched. Following are a few of the many genealogy search engines:

Ancestor Search: Searches over 400 genealogy search engines  
<http://www.searchforancestors.com/>  
 Ancestry.com: Searches databases in the site  
<http://www.ancestry.com/search/main.htm?sourceid=00392187256996562496>  
 FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service: Searches databases in the site  
<http://www.familysearch.org/>  
 Family Tree Searcher: Searches many Web sites  
<http://www.familytreearcher.com/>  
 I Found It!  
<http://www.gensource.com/ifoundit/index.htm>  
 Genealogy Pages  
<http://www.genealogypages.com/>  
 The Genealogy Register  
<http://www.genealogyregister.com/>  
 Genealogy Search Engines / Genealogie Zoekmachines  
<http://www.search.vanee.org/>  
 Genealogy Searching Center  
<http://genealogysearch.org/>  
 Genlink: Does multiple surname search  
<http://www.genlink.org/>  
 GeneaSeek: GeneaNet Web Seeker  
<http://www.geneaseek.org/en/>  
 GenSearcher:  
<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Access/8310/gensearcher.html>

Google Search: genealogy  
<http://www.google.com/search?q=genealogy>  
 HistorySeek: Historical Information  
<http://www.historyseek.com/>  
 NedGen: Dutch genealogy search  
<http://www.nedgen.com/>  
 New Zealand Genealogy Search Engine  
<http://downtown.co.nz/genealogy/>  
 Surname Finder  
<http://www.genealogytoday.com/surname/finder/>  
 The Ogre: Genealogical Research Engine For UK  
<http://www.cefnpennar.com/>  
 Origin Search: Surname searches from millions of genealogy web sites  
<http://www.originsearch.com/>  
 Search for Ancestors: Searches major genealogy surname search engines  
<http://www.geocities.com/thereids.geo/search/>  
 Surname Finder:  
<http://www.genealogytoday.com/surname/finder/>  
 Surname Navigator  
<http://www.rat.de/kuijsten/navigator/>  
 Yahoo!...Humanities...Genealogy  
<http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/Genealogy/>

### Popular General Purpose Search Engines

General purpose search engines can find genealogy sites, but may give problems with a classic search engine problem of finding family history of the surname, "Mallard." Any genealogy information will be buried in a huge list of hunting organizations and sporting goods stores all over the world. This can be overcome by developing a search strategy that will separate the family history from the unwanted URLs. The general purpose search engines are probably the best approach for finding URLs that are marginally in the family history category, such as photo archives, online book sites, or history sites.

Alta Vista: <http://www.altavista.com/>  
 AskJeeves: <http://www.ask.com/>  
 Excite: <http://www.excite.com/>  
 FAST Search:  
<http://www.alltheweb.com/>  
 Google! <http://www.google.com/>  
 HotBot:  
<http://www.hotbot.com/Default.asp>  
 Lycos: <http://www.lycos.com/>  
 WebCrawler:  
<http://www.webcrawler.com/info.wbcrawler/>  
 Yahoo! <http://www.yahoo.com/>

### Meta-Search Engines

Search engines are all different in where and how they search. Meta Search Engines will find more sites because they simultaneously search multiple indexes and compile the results.

AccuFind <http://www.accufind.com/>  
 Copernic 2001  
<http://www.copernic.com/desktop/products/agent/>  
 Dogpile: Uses more than 13 search engines, 6 Usenet sources, and two FTP archives  
<http://www.copernic.com/desktop/products/agent/>  
 Exploratorius.com:  
<http://www.exploratorius.com/index.html>  
 FinderSeeker: The Search Engine for Search Engines  
<http://www.finderseeker.com/>  
 Find-It! <http://www.iTools.com/>  
 HotWords: <http://www.hotwords.com/>  
 Mamma: <http://www.hotwords.com/>  
 MetaCrawler  
<http://www.metacrawler.com/index.html>  
 metaEUREKA  
<http://www.metaeureka.com/>  
 MetaGopher  
<http://www.metagopher.com/>  
 metasearch engine <http://metasearch-engine.com/>  
 Multimeta: searches several international and German search engines <http://www.multimeta.com/>  
 One2seek Metasearch:  
<http://one2seek.com/>  
 ProFusion: <http://www.profusion.com/>  
 Query Server:  
<http://www.queryserver.com/>  
 Search.com: <http://www.search.com/>  
 Search Engine Guide:  
<http://www.searchengineguide.com/>  
 SpaceSonar:  
<http://www.spacesonar.com/>  
 Supercrawler.com:  
<http://www.supercrawler.com/>  
 SurfWax: <http://www.surfWax.com/>  
 Webtaxi.com:  
<http://www.webtaxi.com/>  
 Zworks Meta Search:  
<http://www.zworks.com/>

### Finding People

The Internet has many directories of e-mail addresses, postal addresses, phone numbers, and business listings. These can be a great help in finding living people, businesses, and organizations. Low prices for long distance telephone rates, e-mail, and Internet now make

contacting possible relatives a practical way to gather genealogy data.

411 Locate <http://www.411Locate.com/555-1212.com>: telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, web sites, and area code lookups <http://www.555-1212.com/minindex.jsp?>

Big Book Directory Business yellow pages: <http://www.bigbook.com/>

Bigfoot Global e-mail directory <http://www.bigfoot.com/>

Canada 411 White Pages: <http://www.canada411.ca/>

Canada Post Corporation: Postal rates & codes, etc. <http://www.canadapost.ca/splash.asp>

Deutsche Post AG: Postal codes, etc. <http://www.postag.de/dpag?tpl=html3>

Email-Directory.com: <http://www.findmemail.com/index.htm>

Euroferret: Muscat index of European web sites. <http://www.euroferret.com/>

EuroSeek: <http://www.euroseek.com/>

Find mE-Mail:

<http://www.findmemail.com/index.htm>

Finding People on the Internet:

<http://www.mlb.ilstu.edu/ressubj/subject/intrnt/people.htm>

Global e-mail directory.

<http://www.email-directory.com/>

I Found It! Genealogy Search Engine:

<http://www.gensource.com/ifoundit/>

Infobel: Business & Residential Addresses in Belgium

<http://www.infobel.com/belgium/>

infoUSA.com: Find A Person

[http://adp.infousa.com/fs/consumer.htm?bas\\_fsession={bas\\_fsession}&bas\\_vendor=402&bas\\_type=FADP&bas\\_page=1&bas\\_action=search](http://adp.infousa.com/fs/consumer.htm?bas_fsession={bas_fsession}&bas_vendor=402&bas_type=FADP&bas_page=1&bas_action=search)

InfoSpace <http://www.infospace.com/>

Internet Address Finder

<http://www.iaf.net/>

Liszt: Searchable Directory of e-Mail Discussion Groups

<http://www.liszt.com/>

Maple Square: Canada's Internet Directory

<http://www.maplesquare.com/>

National Address and ZIP+4 Browser:

<http://www.semaphorcop.com/>

Postal Codes for Towns in France:

<http://www.unice.fr/html/French/codePostal.html>

POSTINFO: World postal information

<http://postinfo.net/html/>

Semaphore's National Address Browser:

<http://www.semaphorcop.com/default.html>

Sharkey's Search Engine Index: People and Businesses:

<http://www.forumone.com/index.php>

South African e-mail:

<http://www.bellemodel.co.za/emails.html>

MESA, your Meta E-mail Search Agent Parallel searches of six e-mail directories. <http://mesa.rzrn.uni-hannover.de/>

Switchboard: U.S. addresses and phone numbers <http://www.switchboard.com/>

Sunny's CyberConnexion:

<http://www.geocities.com/TheTropics/3233/>

Unofficial Air Force E-mail Locator: Past, present, and retired United States

Air Force personnel <http://www.usaf-locator.com/>

USPS Address and ZIP Code

Information <http://www.usps.com/ncsc/>

Westminster: Canadian Postal Code and U.S. Zip codes. [www.westminster.ca](http://www.westminster.ca)

Whereis in Luxembourg:

<http://whereis.lu/>

<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~sharkey/links/search/people/people.htm>

WorldPages: telephone, e-mail and web site connections

<http://search.worldpages.com/bin/cgidir.dll?FUNC=DSTSRCH&MEM=288>

WhoWhere? People Finder:

<http://www.whowhere.lycos.com/>

Yahoo! People Search:

<http://people.yahoo.com/>

### Search Engines with Categorized Indexes

At these sites you can browse the topics rather than search by keyword.

About.com <http://www.about.com/>

AltaVista <http://www.altavista.com/>

AOL.COM Search

<http://search.aol.com/aolcom/index.jsp>

DogPile

<http://www.dogpile.com/index.gsp>

Excite <http://www.excite.com/>

Go Network <http://www.go.com/>

GoTo.com

<http://www.overture.com/d/home/>

LookSmart <http://www.looksmart.com/>

Lycos: Your Personal Internet Guide MetaCrawler

<http://www.metacrawler.com/>

ODP - Open Directory Project

<http://dmoz.org/>

Search.com <http://www.search.com/>

Starting Point <http://www.stpt.com/>

WebCrawler

<http://www.webcrawler.com/info.wbcrawler/>

(We hope to finish the article in the May PAFinder.) •

## News of the Weird

### Sprint Always Gets Their Man

A bill from Sprint for a long distance call recently arrived. The only thing unusual about the event is that David Towles, who presumably made the call, is dead. The address on the bill was correct, attesting to the efficiency of the Sprint billing department. The bill was addressed to the Hillside Cemetery, in Auburn, Massachusetts. Graveyard superintendent Wayne Bloomquist says that residents at his cemetery get very little mail. David Towles died in 1997, and the bill for \$3.95 was for a call placed only three months ago. If Mr. Towles does not pay the bill by the due date, his credit could be adversely affected. We suspect that Mr. Bloomquist and relatives of Mr. Towles would like to know the location where the call originated so they can place a call and learn what it is like there.

## Software of Interest

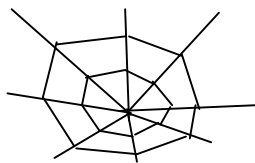
### GED-IT

GED-IT is an online GEDCOM file viewer written by Julian Pedley. It can access and analyze any online GEDCOM file accessible via normal Web protocols, such as HTTP or FTP. The GEDCOM file is transferred to the GED-IT Web site at high speed and the information is displayed on your Web browser. The program will not open "zipped" GEDCOM files. Data can be displayed as pedigree charts, descendant charts, or as a family. Large GEDCOM files can be displayed in seconds. There is no program to install in your computer. GED-IT will work with Windows, Macintosh or Linux computers. It is accomplished by going to the GED-IT Web site and requesting the GEDCOM information on another Web site. GED-IT is free. To use the program, go to: <http://ged-it.pedleyonline.com>



*To Be Continued*

## Spider Webs



### French-Canadian Genealogy

The American-Canadian Genealogical Society is one of the leading French-Canadian genealogical societies. See their Web site at: <http://www.acgs.org>

### Canada's Genealogical Research Library Database

Canada's Genealogical Research Library has a new Web site with their databank of more than 4 million people living in Canada from 1608 to the early 1900's. This index was developed during the past 27 years. It covers all provinces and territories, and uses as sources, farm property maps, directories, church records, land records, cemeteries, censuses and patents. The database includes a digital index to civil records (births, marriages, deaths) as well as records pertaining to native people and Acadians. More than one million of the names are linked to images of the rare books and documents used as sources. Another feature, the Place Names Databank, can locate towns and villages, past and present, many of which no longer exist or have changed their name. A search option allows users to find names similar to the one they enter, important because original records often contain variations in spelling. Use of the site costs \$10 (\$6.75 in US dollars) for a 24 hour period. You may have a free preview of the database, but it is limited to names and the years of the events. To visit the site, go to: <http://www.grl.com>

### Canadian Local History

Laval University and the University of Calgary have a joint project to find Canadian local history books and make them available on their Web site, Our Roots/Nos Racines. Many local histories reside in private collections. The site now has about 1,500 books digitized. The books can be read as scanned images, but the complete text can be searched online. The site is free, and can be seen at: <http://www.ourroots.ca>

### Native American Genealogy

Carolyn's Native American Genealogy Helper has how-to articles, NARA microfilm numbers for tribal-specific microfilm, tribal census data and links, and tribal history. These records are from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The site author is a genealogist specializing in Native American research and has Cherokee ancestry: See: <http://www.angelfire.com/tx/carolynenealogy/>

### Eastern U.S. County Boundaries

Brian Nichols, webmaster for SouthEast Genealogy ([segenealogy.com](http://segenealogy.com)) and NorthEast Genealogy ([nogenealogy.com](http://nogenealogy.com)), has a site to track changes in county boundary changes. Maps of each state, created with AniMap, include all the census maps for the United States through 1930. The maps will help track families using the census when they have not moved, but change counties due to boundary changes.

For ancestors in the southeastern U.S., see: <http://www.segenealogy.com> For ancestors in the northeastern U.S., see: <http://www.nogenealogy.com> •

## Conference in Cyberspace

Genealogy seminars with nationally recognized speakers happen several times a year, but for most of us, they are in a far-away city. After the costs of registration, travel, lodging and meals are tallied, the cost for attending totals somewhere near \$1000. The eGenConference is a major event that will shrink the expense of attending a major genealogy conference to \$69.95 (93% off). "Attendees" will view the conference on the Internet where they may view any conference speaker in the comfort of home at any time (day or night) from June 10 to July 10, 2003. An Internet connection and a computer that handles multimedia are all that is needed.

The conference will have more than 100 speakers scheduled, including genealogists, industry representatives, and other experts. A cyber-exhibit hall will tout the latest software, publications and family history products and services. Keynote speeches and round table discussions on topics in the

news, and a theater showing videos and slide presentations also add to the "feel" of a major genealogy conference. The literature room has brochures about any product or service being advertised in the exhibit hall. Handouts and literature for the lectures can be downloaded and read. Discount coupons, giveaways, and prizes are also part of the conference. It appears that they have everything experienced at the big conferences held at that distant city. The only thing missing is rubbing elbows with the other attendees, meeting old friends, and the face-to-face questions and answers.

The big bonus for attending the eGenConference is that you may "attend" every class and every keynote address at your convenience, and listen to every speaker on the program. In a "live" conference, you cannot hear all the speakers because many sessions concurrent. A typical four-day conference has many more sessions than time slots to hear them. Attendees must choose the sessions they want to attend and vendor displays to visit. However, the Internet conference continues for a whole month, giving ample time to hear all the speakers and product presentations, download handouts, and freedom from concern about choosing between speakers. You truly get more for less at this event. For information or to register, visit the EGenConference Web site at: <http://www.familyhistoryradio.com/fhrsp/egeninfo.php?> •

## Classes ~

May 10, 2003

### PAF 4 & 5 Classes

- Getting Started Using PAF
- Printing Your PAF Data
- Creating a Web Site

### Macintosh Class

- Questions and Answers

### General Classes

- Search Engine Skills
- Overview of Church Records
- Using the Online IGI and TempleReady
- Questions and Answers

Coming in June:

- New York Dutch Research

## Spiderwebs

*Continued from page 31*

### Ellis Island Help

Stephen Morse developed a search tool to make the search of the Ellis Island records a single step which was temporarily hosted by Avotaynu, a well known Jewish genealogy publisher. Now these Web pages with Ellis Island search tool have a new home sponsored by JewishGen and The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation. The search capability has been enhanced with capability to search for similar sounding names and for town of origin. Immigrants of the Ellis Island period often came from non-English speaking countries and name changes upon entry to the United States were common. *Family Tree Magazine* has an excellent article in their December 2002 issue about the problems of search the Ellis Island records. To visit the new Stephen Morse Web site, go to:

[www.jewishgen.org/databases/eidb](http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/eidb)

### Newspaper Abstracts

Old newspapers provide the genealogist with birth marriage and death notices as well as the news stories about our ancestors. A new Web site is collecting abstracts about our ancestors and as the collection grows it will provide help to many. Currently the site has about 7500 pages of information. Contributed information from supporters of the site will make the site even more useful in the future. See the site at:

[www.newspaperabstracts.com](http://www.newspaperabstracts.com)

### Pioneer Diaries

American Memory, a part of the Library of Congress Web site devoted to online historical exhibits about the United States, is featuring an exhibit of diaries and related material called *Trails to Utah and the Pacific: Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869*. It was prepared by the Lee Library at Brigham Young University. The exhibit consists of 49 diaries written by pioneers travelling over the Mormon, California, Oregon, and Montana trails, and written while on their journey. The actual diary images may be viewed as well as searchable transcripts. Also on the site are 43 maps; seven trail guides; 82 photographs, watercolors and art sketches. If you are related to the

authors, you will want to see the brief biographies of 45 of the 49 diarists. If not, but your ancestors came over any of these trails, the diaries can provide a rich source of information for your family history. There are also four recent essays on the Mormon and California trails and "Suggested Readings" for further discovery. To view the site, go to:

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/award99/upbhtml>

### Minnesota Research

If your ancestors were in Minnesota, you can find research help in a series of articles about genealogical research in Minnesota. To see the site, go to:

<http://www.parkbooks.com/Html/research.html>

### Canadian Military Deaths

The Maple Leaf Legacy Project is an effort to collect a photograph of every 20th-century Canadian war grave. They have a good start with more than 57,000 pictures in sites scattered mostly over Canada and Europe. Because many of these sites are so far for family to visit the grave sites, the Web site was conceived as a virtual cemetery. For the genealogist, it is a source of monument inscriptions. To visit the site, go to:

<http://www.mlpldemon.co.uk>

### Bukovina Heritage

Unless your ancestors came from there you may not have heard of Bukovina. Before 1914 it was the easternmost part of the Austrian Empire. Today this area lies in Romania and Ukraine, in the eastern slopes of the Carpathian mountains. It is an area rich in history and culture. The Bukovina Society of the Americas has a Web site for those with Bukovina heritage. It has:

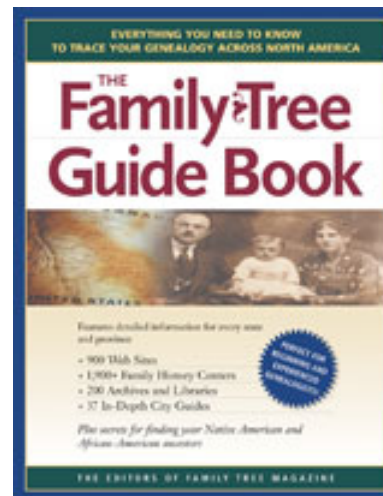
- Links to stories and pictures of Bukovina
- Bukovina genealogy researchers
- Genealogical research conducted by individuals and organizations
- Family Reunions
- Information about Bukovina Villages
- Library with articles about Bukovina and related topics
- Maps.
- Site search for key words
- Links to Bukovina related organizations

To visit the site, go to:  
[www.bukovinasociety.org/](http://www.bukovinasociety.org/)

## Recently Published

*Continued from page 28*

### The Family Tree Guide Book



*The Family Tree Guide Book* is a book on how to do family history research in North America a special focus on the regional differences. It explains how to get started by organizing genealogy materials, filling out pedigree charts, and filling out family group sheets. The book suggests the Internet and taking "fact-finding trips" to the areas of the U.S. and Canada where the ancestors lived. The large remaining sections of the book are filled with detailed information about finding local genealogy information. The U.S. is divided into seven regions, and an eighth section of the book is devoted to sources for Canada. Each region is introduced with the area's history and the basic methods of finding and using its records. This is followed by a state-by-state resource directory with information on Web sites, local Family History Centers, archives and libraries. Thirty-seven *City Guides* even list places to stay. Two special-interest sections address the special challenges in tracing Native American and African-American ancestors

*The Family Tree Guidebook* was written by many authors and is published by Family Tree Magazine. The 336-page paperback retails for \$19.99. It can be

purchased on the Web at:  
<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id=70595>

### Genealogy Via The Internet

The book, *Genealogy Via The Internet*, by Ralph Roberts, was published in 1998, and has recently been extensively updated. The Second Edition has 288 pages, much more than the 192 pages in the first edition. Like the first edition, the second edition is for the person getting started with a new computer and no experience using the Internet. The book uses about eighty pages to explain the basics of genealogy, twenty pages to explain computer basics, and the remainder of the book to cover the Internet, genealogy Web sites, and genealogy software. There are not enough pages to provide in-depth coverage of all the topics mentioned by the author, but the beginning genealogist does get a good introduction to the topics which will allow the beginner to get started.

*Genealogy Via The Internet* sells for \$16.95 for the paperback edition or \$24.95 for the hardbound edition plus shipping. For additional information or to order online, go to: <http://abooks.com/genealogy>.

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## Software of Interest

*Continued from page 30*

### TMG Version 5.05

The Master Genealogist (TMG), a robust Windows genealogy software package from Wholly Genes Software, has a new downloadable update. Version 5.05 comes with the following new features:

- Family Group Sheets with optional pictures and configuration of fonts, memos, and sources
- List of People report with output to Excel, dBase, and other formats; Secondary

Output options to use a selected group to create a new project, lock and unlock timelines globally, and change flags globally

- Individual Detail report with optional pictures and options for configuring fonts, tags, dates, and places
- Distribution of People report by selected criteria
- PDF Output for reports
- Performance Recommendations to improve speed
- Image thumbnails allow backups with images without embedding the full image file
- Filter progress window shows the result of a filter clause as it is being calculated and the combined effect of multiple filter clauses
- Better imports from Legacy and Generations
- Unlimited bookmarks
- Improved operation using other languages
- Updated help file

Registered users of The Master Genealogist can obtain this update at no charge. To do this, connect to the Internet, run TMG, click on the Help menu, and then choose "Check for an update." The computer will do the rest of the work. For more information about The Master Genealogist, go to: <http://www.whollygenes.com>

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## 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.

### Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry

The 10<sup>th</sup> Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry will be

held at the Melbourne Convention Centre in Melbourne, Australia on 23-27 April 2003. This conference has a long list of well-known speakers and exhibits by many Australian genealogy vendors. Registration costs \$495 (Australian). For details or to register, go to:

<http://www.RootsForum.com/shorturl/australasian>.

### Ohio Genealogical Society Conference

The Ohio Genealogical Society will hold their annual conference April 24-26 in Columbus, Ohio. Kip Sperry will be the featured speaker. <http://www.ogs.org>

### SoG Family History Fair

This modestly priced annual conference is the largest genealogy event in the British Isles. There are well-known speakers from around the world and about 60 exhibitors selling genealogy-related products and services. It is held in London at the Royal Horticultural Society Conference Centre on the weekend of 3-4 May, 2003. For details or advanced registration for the Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair, go to: <http://www.sog.org.uk/events/fair.html>.

### Visit to Appalachia's Ancestral Homelands

The East Tennessee Historical Society 2003 tour on 12-26 May 2003 will include visits to Appalachian villages Dublin, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Shannon, the early home of settlers from Scotland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. Beside the guided tours, there is ample free time to explore villages and sites on your own. For details, see the ETHS website at: [www.east-tennessee-history.org](http://www.east-tennessee-history.org)

**eGenConference**

The first online genealogy conference will be held over the Internet from June 10 to July 10, 2003. Attendees can "attend" any of the more than 100 conference speakers, keynote addresses, or product presentations at any time during this period. Registration costs \$69.95. For details or to register, go to [http://www.familyhistoryradio.com/fhr\\_sp/egeninfo.php](http://www.familyhistoryradio.com/fhr_sp/egeninfo.php)?

**National Conference of Palatines to America**

Cyndi Howells, Joan Kirchman Mitchell, Beth Stahr, Don Heinrich Tolzmann, Richard Pawling and Roger Minert are featured speakers for this conference on German ancestry. It will be held June 19-21 in Columbus, Ohio. be. <http://www.palam.org/conf/2003conf.htm>

**Virginia Genealogical Society Conference**

This 4-day conference features lectures for both novice and experienced researchers covering Virginia resources. It is held in

Richmond, Virginia from July 6-10. For details, e-mail: [mail@vgs.org](mailto:mail@vgs.org)

**Jewish Genealogy Conference**

The major conference for Jewish Genealogy will be held July 20-25 in Washington, DC. <http://www.jewishgen.org/dc2003>

**FGS Conference**

The Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference will be held at Seaworld in Orlando, Florida, on September 3 through 6. To see the program or to register on-line, go to: <http://www.fgs.org/2003conf/FGS-2003.htm>

**Fall Foliage Tour**

The California Genealogical Society will hold a New England/Canada fall foliage cruise with genealogical lectures by George F. Sanborn Jr. The 10-day cruise sails October 1 on a round trip from Boston with stops in Maine, Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick. [library@calgensoc.org](mailto:library@calgensoc.org)

**Polish Genealogical Society Conference**

The Polish Genealogy Society annual conference will be held from October 3 to 5 at Rosemont, Illinois. <http://www.pgsa.org>

**New England Regional Genealogical Conference**

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, John Philip Colletta, Maureen A. Taylor, Dick Eastman, and Pamela Clark Cerutti are featured speakers at this conference held on November 6-9 at North Falmouth, Massachusetts. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~manergc>

**GENTECH2004**

GENTECH2003 has been cancelled. With the NGS/GENTECH merger now completed, the planned GENTECH2003 conference to be held in Phoenix in January became a financial concern. Conferences this year have not been well-attended. The National Genealogical Society and the St. Louis Genealogical Society will hold the GENTECH 2004 conference in St. Louis, Missouri on January 22-24, 2004. <http://www.stlgs.org/gentech2004/>.



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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.

## Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

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

Allin Kingsbury, President 408 257 8447

[Allin8@juno.com](mailto:Allin8@juno.com)

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

### Please Contact:

Membership	Lesly Klippel <a href="mailto:Leslyk@earthlink.net">Leslyk@earthlink.net</a>
Newsletter	Allin Kingsbury <a href="mailto:Allin8@juno.com">Allin8@juno.com</a> 408 257 8447
Mentor Program	Robert White <a href="mailto:computerbob@mindspring.com">computerbob@mindspring.com</a> 408 733 4686
Classes	Leland Osburn 408 243 8348
Questions	Dr. PAF <a href="mailto:mlharline@aol.com">mlharline@aol.com</a>

### 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)	\$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 <a href="http://www.FamilySearch.org">www.FamilySearch.org</a>	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 <a href="http://www.svpafug.org">www.svpafug.org</a> for titles and prices
<i>Family History Documentation Guidelines</i>	\$10 (see <a href="http://www.svpafug.org">www.svpafug.org</a> for volume price)