



# e-PAFinder

## The Check and Repair Options in PAF

By Steve Cannon

### Check

When you use the "Check" option, it checks the database for a variety of problems. It doesn't report everything that might be corrupted, but it does check for some common problems. If the check reports something wrong, the best option is to revert to a backup that doesn't have that problem. That is the only totally safe option.

If you don't have a good backup to restore, you must realize that you are now working with a corrupted database. That is not good, and if you continue to work with that database the way it is, it is likely to get worse. So what do the error messages mean? It nearly always means that you have either lost some information, or that relationships between people are messed up (ie WRONG). If you continue to ignore the errors, you will lose more information, or worse, you can get information linked to the wrong people, and family relationships can get connected where they shouldn't.

So what should you do? First, there is nothing you can do by editing in PAF that will fix the corruption problem. You can't delete the records involved or remove any family links to fix the corrupted database. Since at this point you presumably don't have a backup that you can restore, your only choice is to try to recover as much as possible from the corrupted database. That is not easy because the messages about what is wrong are very cryptic and often don't tell you what individuals are involved. Talking to someone in PAF support is probably the best thing you can do because the support technicians have more experience in dealing with the problems and know which problems are more serious than others.

### Repair

It is nearly always better to restore a backup, rather than run the repair. Repair is a last resort! When you run the repair option, it may be able to remove some database corruption problems. It does not restore any data

that may have been lost or fix any relationships that may be incorrect. In fact, when you do the repair, you may actually end up with additional lost or incorrect information. But you may now have a database without corruption. In many cases it removes links between individuals, so you may have to reconstitute families. It may delete chains of notes or events, so you may have to reenter that information. After running the repair option, you will probably want to run the check again.

What about exporting to GEDCOM and importing to a new database? Does that clean up problems? Not usually. Occasionally it will, depending on what the problems are in the database. If the problems are with relationship links, going to GEDCOM will probably NOT fix the problem. If the problems are with links to events or notes, it might fix the problem, but again you have still lost information and potentially have incorrect information attached to people or events.

Overall, people need to understand that restoring a clean backup is the only sure way to know what you have. Attempting a repair on a corrupt database might appear to result in a cleaned up database, but you usually can't tell what was lost or changed by the corruption in the first place. •

## Letting It All Print Out

By Mary Lou Harline

A complete explanation of all the functions and options available for printing reports and lists using PAF and PAF Companion would take more than the eight pages of PAFinder. This discussion of printing features will analyze the most useful, and some that are often misunderstood or frequently cause a warning message.

PAF Companion was created to enable PAF 3 (a DOS program) to print charts and reports on Windows-only printers that were becoming available. Several new charts were added to the list of charts that PAF can print, but even those have significant differences.

Both programs create family group records, pedigree charts, wall charts for ancestors and descendants, and books (Anentafel for ancestors and Modified Register format for descendants). PAF also creates calendars, custom reports, individual summaries, and many lists of data from the PAF file as well as lists that tell where specified data is missing. PAF Companion has several different charts for displaying ancestors and descendants with display formats such as using boxes around the name of the ancestor or descendant. PAF Companion also allows you to print very large charts to a plotter if you have one, or print to a floppy disk file that can be printed at a print shop. The print shop can tell you the appropriate Windows printer driver needed on your system to use the plotter used at the print shop. (More on PAF Companion coming in another article)

### General Print Options

"General Options" for printing is found on the right of the "Reports and Charts" window. Some of the choices apply only for certain reports. The "Photos" button is grayed out unless photos are checked to be included. The "Titles" button will only be shown in black when printing Web pages, ancestry and descendency charts, books, individual summaries, scrapbook pages, and calendars. "Custom Reports" has a separate procedure for titles. You can't

## In this issue . . .

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
Check and Repair Options . . . . .	33
Letting It All Print Out . . . . .	33
Recently Published. . . . .	36
Software of Interest. . . . .	36
Ask Dr. PAF . . . . .	37
From Our Members . . . . .	37
New York State Towns . . . . .	38
MyFamily.com . . . . .	38
Spiderwebs . . . . .	39
News of the Weird. . . . .	39
June Classes . . . . .	39

change titles for “Family Group Records” and “Pedigree Charts.”

Read the screen carefully. You may find the result that you really want instead of being satisfied with what you thought was available from PAF. Read the “Help” text for the feature. This can help you understand what is needed to get what you want.

One of the most useful options is “Preview” which displays the printout before printing. Here, you can verify that you start with the right person, and printed what you want. Click on “Preview” when you have selected your options. Click on “Zoom In” to enlarge the data on the screen so you can read it. If you have more than one page, you will be able to move to the next page, or back to the previous page. You can also view two pages at a time. Click on “Close” if you want to make changes. Click on “Print” when you are satisfied with what you see. Be aware that when photos are included, the “Preview” feature doesn’t wrap text around the picture as the printed form does. Lines may appear to go into the photo with “Preview” but will be correct when printed.

Some features vary with the report or chart you are printing. For example, “Page Setup” sets the margins for a page, but they are not the same for every chart. If you are printing to a file and want to open the chart or report in a word processor, be sure that your word processor is set for the same margins as PAF so you can print with the lines wrapping correctly.

Earlier versions of PAF used only the default printer. Now you can choose your printer by clicking on “Page Setup,” then on “Printer” (at the bottom right of the “Page Setup” window). Choose your printer from the drop-down menu. You can choose portrait or landscape paper orientation by a click on “Properties” and then on the “Paper” tab (if it doesn’t display). You can also choose the paper orientation in the “Page Setup” window.

### Choices for the Family Group Record

When you print a Family Group Record, the starting person can be either a parent or a child on the report. The person highlighted on your PAF program will be the starting person. You can change this by clicking on the “Search” button and finding the record you want to print.

You can print a single family (which can be several pages), or cascading families where you choose the number of generations of ancestor or descendant family records to print. The cascading records will not include families of other wives or husbands of an ancestor or descendant. To include the families of every marriage, click on the “Use List” button. Then enter the MRIN of the family record you want printed. You can enter a list of MRINs separated by a comma, or a range of MRINs with first and last number of the range separated by a hyphen. Your list might look like this: 3,15,23-30,149,280. They don’t have to be entered in order.

Warning: Be sure to uncheck the “Use List” box when you have finished. If you leave it checked, you won’t have a starting person the next time you want to print a single family, even if you highlighted one, and you will be greeted with the message “No data available.”

Checking the “Other Marriages” box will cause all the spouses of a husband, wife, or child in the family group to be listed with name and marriage date, and date and temple of sealing to the spouse if LDS records are included. The children of the other marriages are not included. The earlier method was to list other marriages in the notes.

Clicking on “Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Page” does not mean that the notes for the parents will be on the first printed page. The notes for parents and children (when children’s notes are included) will start on the same page as the last child in the family unless there is no room on the page. If the box is not checked, the notes will start on a separate page.

In earlier versions of PAF, the exclamation point (!) identified the notes to be printed on the family group record. It was used at the beginning of the note, after a blank line. This made it possible to not print some notes if they were to be kept confidential. Using PAF 4 and PAF 5 versions, putting a tilde (~) at the beginning of the note (after a blank line) indicates that it is to be confidential. It will be printed only when you mark the box to print confidential notes. You probably should keep some confidential items out of your PAF database. Record them where there is no chance they will be sent to others by mistake.

When you create a GEDCOM you have the option to omit confidential notes and confidential other events. You also

have the options to omit information about living people and to include the name of a living person. Information about living people should not be submitted to public databases or Web sites without their permission. When PAF creates pages for a Web site, it does include information about living people. To exclude information about the living, make a GEDCOM file of the records you want on the Web site and use the option to avoid anything about a living person. Then import the GEDCOM file into a new PAF file and create your Web site without living people.

You can print event boxes when there is no data or print lines only for the events with data. The reason for this option is to leave a blank line on the printed report to write data later. If you want to leave space to add a birth, christening, death or burial date when you are doing your research, click on this box. If you are including LDS data, you will still have enough spaces for the ordinances dates.

Clicking on the “Suppress RINs and MRINs” box means that RINs and MRINs will not be printed on the report or chart. This is a good choice when you are sending the printed charts to someone else because the RINs and MRINs only have meaning in your computer. This box does not affect the RINs and MRINs displayed on your screen. If you do not want them on the screen, go to “Tools, Preferences, Names” and click on “None.”

You can automatically include photos in the family group record if they are linked to individuals in the PAF program using the “Multimedia” function. If more than one photo is linked to an individual, one photo must be designated as the default since only one photo can be shown. Click on “Photos” on the “Reports and Charts” window. You have options for the placement of the picture (right or left of the text), the size of the picture, and whether you want the program to save space for missing photos so you can paste in a photo later. Check “Preview” after you have chosen the options. Some combinations will not work together.

### Pedigree Charts

Pedigree charts can be printed as a single page or as a cascading pedigree chart. Highlight a starting name before

you click on the "Printer icon," or use the "Search" button on the "Pedigree" screen to choose the starting person. If there is more than one spouse for the starting person you will be asked to make a choice. The ancestors for the spouse will not be printed, but the name will be printed as spouse of person #1. You can choose 4, 5, or 6 generations per page. By choosing "6," more people are printed, but the names have more truncation and are harder to read. Look at the preview to see what will be printed.

### Pedigree Chart Choices

The chart number of the first chart is usually 1, but when you add new data to your pedigree chart, you can specify a chart number and avoid printing a complete pedigree chart again. For instance, if you found more about David Black who is individual 24 on page 12, and you have 15 pages in your current pedigree, you could start with 16 as the first chart, and choose "Start person is same as <24> on chart <12>." The numbers in <> are what you would enter.

The Chart numbering system option can be confusing. "Fixed" means that the chart numbers for continuing charts are continued predetermined. If there is no data to continue the pedigree of the person at the right of the chart, the number for the next chart will not be used and any unused numbers are saved to be later if the data becomes available. "Sequential" means the next number is used for the next printed chart. Only sequential numbering was available in PAF 3 and earlier versions. If confused, you may want to use "Help" (?) in the right corner of the "Reports and Charts" window. Click on "?" and when the bigger "???" appears, drag it to the word "fixed" or "sequential" for an explanation.

The "Allow Last Generation to Split" option is useful only for the 5-generations page. The last generation is staggered with the father's data moved to the left and the mother's data moved to the right. This allows more data to be printed for the last generation but it does cause more truncation of the names and places for each generation. The 4 generation chart has enough room and doesn't need to be split. The 6 generation chart doesn't have enough room to add any more data.

If you choose the "Add Photos" option, the default picture will be included on the pedigree chart. The size is adjusted so that the pictures in the last generation will be smaller than those in the first generation. When you are printing a cascading pedigree chart with many generations you probably should see that "Reserve space for missing pictures" is not checked because you probably lack most of the pictures.

A plus sign (+) will be displayed when there are multiple parents if you check the "Multiple Parent Indicator." They occur because of adoption, or if you are not sure which parents are correct. Only one set of parents will be printed. You will need to designate the "primary parents." From the "Family View" screen, click on "other parents" that shows above the father of the primary person. When the "Parents" screen appears, highlight the parents to be changed and click on "Make Primary." Then you can print another pedigree chart with these parents. This option works for Family Group Records too.

### Ancestry Charts and Descendants Charts

These charts have options for the names to be included in boxes. Both the Standard form and the Wall Chart form may take many pages that can be assembled to make a large chart. Pictures can be included on the Wall Chart. The style of the box can be changed. Color can be added. Be sure to look at "Preview" before printing.

### Calendars

The calendar is printed one month at a time for any month between 1980 and 2100 after choosing the month. You can include birthdays and anniversaries for ancestors and/or descendants. The calendar can also include the age at the birthday and the wedding anniversary year. You have a option to print the ages of only those whose birth was after a chosen year. You can choose to print only living people and you can choose to print the married names. You choose the individuals to be included on the calendar by using the Focus/Filter feature. With names of persons on the calendar, the names are easier to read if you print in landscape orientation. The truncation in portrait style can keep you guessing whose birthday it really is. The options also determine color, line thickness, and style of corner for the

calendar. Preview will help you to decide what looks best before you print.

### Scrapbooks

To make a scrapbook, highlight an individual or use Advanced Focus/Filter to select a group to be included. You can print all or some selected of the pictures linked to an individual or group. When you click on "Use List," you can select the pictures of each individual on the list. Pictures that you want to exclude from the Scrapbook can be removed from the list by highlighting the picture, clicking on the "Edit Photo" button, then unmark the "Include Photo in Scrapbook" option. Group pictures must be attached to an individual to be included. Remember that these photos won't show much detail for a large group. Other options include a box around the picture, location of the caption, the number of pictures to a page (number per row and number per column), and an approximate size of the picture.

### Books

The "book" for ancestors is an Ahnentafel Chart in paragraph form. Birth, death and marriage details will be given for each ancestor as would appear on a pedigree chart, plus the numbers assigned on the first page of a pedigree chart. Siblings are not included in the PAF version of the Ahnentafel Chart. You have the choice of which notes and sources to print. PAF will format the Ancestor book to use edit your word processor or you can print to a file. When directed to a word processor, the index will be included. When you print to file, you must tell your word processor to create the index.

The "book" for descendants is in "Modified Register" format. This is the basic form of many genealogy books that give the descendants of one person, or one couple. It is based on the form used by the New England Historical and Genealogical Register periodical and modified by the National Genealogical Society. All children of each descendant are included in the book. Photos can be included. The size of the photo determines how many individuals are included on a page. Try out the options and use "Preview" to determine what you like. Remember the upper question mark to lead you to Help.

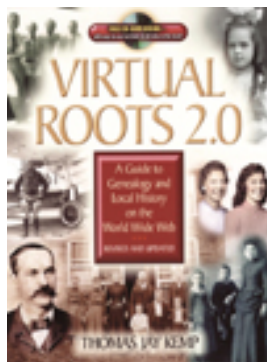
## Lists

Become familiar with the lists that you can print because they can be very helpful with research. Drag the upper question mark to the name of a list to read an explanation and purpose of the list. Look at options to see the choices.

Printed lists, charts and reports can help you see problems in your data which need to be fixed. Some of the charts and reports are good to inspire and motivate relatives to help with family history. Perhaps you will decide to write the life stories of your family and will use the PAF "books" as a start in a larger, more complete family history publication. •

## Recently Published

### Virtual Roots 2.0



*Virtual Roots 2.0* by Thomas Jay Kemp is a 311-page reference manual for family historians about using the Web, although it sounds like a new computer program. It is subtitled, *A Guide to Genealogy and Local History on the World Wide Web*. The first edition of the book was printed in 1997, and the book needed thousands of changes and additions to bring it up to date. It is almost entirely a listing of Web sites. The sites are listed, described and rated. The sites are organized into sections: General Subjects, United States Sources (subdivided by state), and International Sources. Each entry includes the e-mail and postal address and, if available, a telephone number and fax number for the reference department of each Web site. A researcher can contact archives, libraries, and societies while viewing the Web site on the computer.

A CD-ROM disk inside its back cover contains an electronic version of the

printed version. Here the URLs of sites are listed as hot links. The reader can click on them and have the Web site on the browser. The electronic version is in Adobe Acrobat format which can be read with either Windows or Macintosh computers.

The author, Thomas Jay Kemp, is the assistant librarian and archivist at the Godfrey Memorial Library in Middletown, Connecticut; the chair of the American Library Association's Genealogy and Local History Discussion Group; past director of the Federation of Genealogical Societies; past chairman of the Council of National Library and Information Associations; and president of the American Society of Indexers. His publications include more than two dozen books and databases, and numerous articles published in library, archival, and genealogical journals.

*Virtual Roots 2.0* in paperback is available from Scholarly Resources, Inc. for \$29.95. There is also a cloth bound edition. For information or to order, go to:

<http://www.scholarly.com/bkdetail.asp?0-8420-2923-0> •



## Software of Interest

### PAF Insight

PAF Insight is a Windows program that works with Personal Ancestral File (PAF) and adds additional features to the PAF program. This program has four major functions to add to the features found in PAF: Synchronize, Merge, Show/Trim, Pedigrees, and Cancel.

The Synchronize function is used to compare data from two different PAF databases with the differences displayed side by side in the Individual List. The primary database is selected and displayed on the left and a secondary database is selected and displayed on the right of the screen. A series of tabbed windows show details of the data for the pair of individuals being compared. PAF Insight uses a pink

highlight to show where there are differences in the data. You can merge any information from the right column into the database on the left by checking each item of information that you want to transfer. Items with information on the right but blank on the left are checked by default, but may be unchecked. When all the data to be transferred is checked, you can click the "Update" button and the transfer of data is done and you can move on to the next pair of individuals.

The Merge function helps find possible duplicate individuals within a single database. The Individual List is displayed in the upper left of the screen and possible matching individuals are listed with the most probable matches first. The last column of the Individual List is the probability of each match. PAF Insight then offers several options for the possible match:

- "Switch" swaps the primary individual with the secondary individual.
- "Merge" combines the selected information from the right side individual with information for the primary individual.
- "Not a Match" adds notes to both of the selected individuals saying, "NOT A MATCH: This individual is not the same as \_\_\_\_\_"
- "Research" adds a note to both selected individuals saying: "RESEARCH FOR MERGE: This individual might be the same as \_\_\_\_\_"

The Trim function displays all of the pedigrees in the PAF database (up to 12) and deletes any that you do not want in the database. Ancestors, descendants and/or individuals can be trimmed. The Trim function is convenient when you want to prepare part of your data to send to a relative and you want to limit what is sent to a relevant branch of the family tree. The trimmed individuals are displayed in red on the Pedigree View and Navigator views and may be restored at any time until the data is saved.

Similar functions to those of PAF Insight are found in other programs including both the free and deluxe edition of Legacy.

PAF Insight for Windows is available from Ohana Software for \$25. For details or to order online, go to: <http://www.ohanasoftware.com> •

## Ask Dr. PAF



***“I Give No Answers Before Their Time!”***

*by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF*

**Q.** The RIN numbers annoy me. How can I get rid of them?

**A.** The Record Identification Number (RIN) and the Marriage Record Identification Number (MRIN) are useful and necessary. You can't get rid of them, but you don't have to see them attached to a name. Go to "Tools," "Preferences," "Names." At the bottom of the "Preference"s window, you can choose what you want to be added to the name: "Nothing," "RIN" (Record ID Number), "Custom ID," "AFN" (Ancestral File Number).

The computer is in control of assigning RINs to PAF records: They are assigned in the order the records are added to the file. The computer can be fooled a little when you know that the RIN of the last deleted record will be used for the next added record. This can be useful if you really want to be RIN 1 and find yourself as RIN 369. RINs and MRINs are used in searching for a record and when merging duplicate records. A RIN can help you differentiate between similar records and it tells you how many records you have in the file. It is useful when you want to correct place names. The MRIN is used when you want to print family group records for several different families by using a list.

**When RINs and MRINs Are Annoying**

If you decide that the RIN is a method of organizing your records and cross-referencing your source documents, you may find yourself without a reference. A RIN is specific to your computer. It won't change in your file unless you merge duplicates. If you send a GEDCOM file to a relative, the RINs will be the same, especially if the relative imports your GEDCOM into his/her database. If you transfer your file to a new computer using a GEDCOM file, the RINs will change if you have deleted any records; the empty RINs are used.

**Q.** I am new to computers. Please tell me some of the common problems I should avoid.

**A.** One of the common "don't do" items include putting your data on a floppy disk instead of on your hard drive. A PAF data file can grow faster than you think it can. PAF creates some working files and stores them with your PAF data files. They are small files but they can add up. When you create a backup or a GEDCOM file, PAF needs space to do some of the processing. You may find yourself in a situation where it is difficult to move the data to the hard drive.

Another consideration is that newer computers, both PC and Mac, are not assembled with a drive for the "floppy" disks. You can still purchase an external drive, but your data will be safer when you have your data on a hard drive and stored in backup files.

Another "don't do" is to use the RINs and MRINs as a reference for your records. When you share your data with someone else and they import your data into a new file, the RINs and MRINs will probably be changed. The RIN as a reference to a document will not work.

The next suggestion is a "DO." Do a backup regularly using 3 or 5 disks in rotation. Run the "Check/Repair" tool often. Backup to a floppy, to a CD or some other external medium. It is a good idea to have a copy of your data outside your home. Give it to a relative or a friend in case of a disaster in your home. One method of preserving your data is to upload a GEDCOM file to the Pedigree Resource File. Not only will the data be copied to a CD but a copy will be placed in the Family History Department's Granite Vaults where they keep the masters for the microfilms and where temperature and humidity are kept constant to preserve the films. You will find the directions to upload your GEDCOM file at the Web site: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

**Q.** Why should I import a GEDCOM file I have received into a new data file before I import it into my own database? I know the person is a careful researcher.

**A.** The answer is "Because."

Because even a careful researcher can make a mistake in data entry. You should print (or preview) the "Record

Problems" list and make any obvious corrections like children out of order, or contact your cousin for the solution to the problem.

Because your cousin may not enter the data as you do. Are the place names entered as you want: no Postal Codes instead of full state or province name, with or without USA when appropriate? Is the word "of" followed by a comma to keep the names in alphabetical order? Were the surnames entered in all upper case and you prefer mixed case names? It is easier to correct these items before the GEDCOM file becomes a part of your original database.

Because the program that your cousin used might handle the notes and sources differently and you may want to make the new data conform to the style of the original database. For instance, the notes in some other genealogy programs will not have the same method of ending a line and you could frequently find two words without a space between because of the method of indicating the end of a line.

Because it gives you the opportunity to become familiar with records, with the names, with the sources, with the repositories and with the notes. You might be able to determine that there is one line that has no more information than you have and you won't want to add that and have to merge all the records.

If you have made some changes, create a new GEDCOM file and backup your original database then import the new data. Do not request to re-use any deleted RINs. Do remember to note the last RIN in your original database so you will know which are the new records. •

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## From Our Members

Allin,

I have been a member of SVPAFUG for a long time and enjoy the newsletter very much. It might be worth mentioning an excellent exhibit in the PAFinder. I just returned from Los Angeles and was lucky enough to have seen it.

The Museum of Tolerance is showcasing a marvelous interactive exhibit through the end of this year entitled, *Finding Our Families, Finding*

*Ourselves.* When you get off the elevator, you immediately enter a room that looks like grandmother's attic, with old boxes, pictures, magazines & trunks. This can be where family history treasures are often found. In a video, Billy Crystal describes what the long shipboard journey to Ellis Island might have been like. You then walk through an area that resembles the rooms at Ellis Island and emerge into an area where well-known people tell you what their family history quest has meant to them. These videos are by Maya Angelou, Michelle Kwan, Steve Young, & Kareem Abdul-Jabar. The settings are furnished like the living rooms of the persons talking, or in the case of Maya Angelou, like the store in Stamps, Arkansas, which was so important in her youth. Ms. Angelou, Joe Torre and Carlos Santana tell about their family history journeys. In another area, a Hopi man, whose father was killed in Okinawa, is posthumously awarded his father's WWII medals. There was not a dry eye in the room. At the end, there is a beautiful summary of the family history experience. Maya Angelou eloquently concludes, "This is your life. Search out your story."

Family history enthusiasts travelling to Los Angeles should not miss the exhibit.

Olivia Bartlett

The Museum of Tolerance is operated by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Jewish human rights organization. The unique focus of the museum includes exhibits about the dynamics of racism, prejudice in America and the history of the Holocaust. The museum is located at 9786 West Pico Blvd. at Roxbury Dr. Adult admission to the museum is \$5, but there is a \$10 charge to see the Finding Our Families exhibit. Visit the Web site at:

<http://www.museumoftolerance.com> •

## Genealogy in the News

### MyFamily.com Buying Genealogy.com

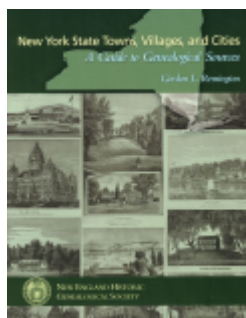
A&E Television Networks and MyFamily.com announced that A&E's Genealogy.com subsidiary will be sold to MyFamily.com. The new acquisition will remain a separate brand, operated under MyFamily.com's "umbrella" of brand names, which include Ancestry.com, RootsWeb, and the

MyFamily.com Web sites. A&E Television Networks will promote all of these brand names on their television stations.

Genealogy.com is known for Family Tree Maker, a popular genealogy software product and for online genealogy resources. Genealogy.com will continue to offer Family Tree Maker and other products, and its online subscription products. Also, Genealogy.com will continue to host GenForum message boards. Recently, they established a business relationship with ProQuest, a company that is selling subscription services to libraries. Some of the ProQuest products are available on the Genealogy.com Web site at a lower price than what libraries pay, but that may change with the merger.

MyFamily.com operates several large and popular genealogy Web sites which include Ancestry.com, MyFamily.com, and RootsWeb.com. These sites have more than one million paid subscribers and get more than 10 million unique visitors each month. Because family history is one of the fastest-growing hobbies in the U.S., with over 60% of Americans interested in researching their family history, MyFamily.com expects their business to grow. The merger makes MyFamily.com the largest of all the commercial genealogy suppliers. •

### Book Review: New York State Towns, Villages, and Cities By Allin Kingsbury



*New York State Towns, Villages, and Cities*, by Gordon L. Remington is a 70 page paperback book that lists the 1700 communities of New York State and help family historians find records of the early settlers. These records are listed in a huge table organized alphabetically by town and listing the date of founding and the county. Communities with name changes are

cross referenced. The available records for genealogical research are not listed by title, but indicated by a code that indicates that published records exist for county history, church records, cemetery records and town clerk records of men who served in the Civil War. The latter is an underutilized record peculiar to New York State which lists the parents of the soldier, their birth dates and mother's maiden name. A letter code in the table shows the major libraries where records are available.

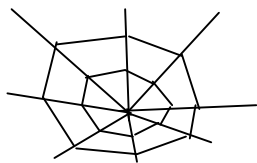
Genealogical research in New York in colonial times through the 19<sup>th</sup> century is difficult because there is a lack of vital records before 1880. Much of the research about early New York settlers comes from church and cemetery records, which have been preserved for most communities. The variety of religion and nationality in New York makes knowledge of the family religion and community quite important in finding church and cemetery records.

The book has an important introductory section about the organization and differences between villages, towns, cities and hamlets. For example, hamlets are unincorporated communities that can be within the bounds of a village or town. The town of Bethlehem in Albany County has a hamlet within its borders called Bethlehem Center. There is also a hamlet called Bethlehem in the town of Cornwall in Orange County. The latter Bethlehem was erroneously listed as a village in the index of place names in French's Gazetteer (1860). It had a church and twelve dwellings. It has never been incorporated and is not found on modern maps. Because hamlets like Bethlehem are unincorporated, they do not record births, marriages and deaths, but an incorporated town or village in which the hamlet lies, would record this data.

The author, Gordon L. Remington, is a professional genealogist with extensive experience with New York research. He is a native of Rochester, New York, a member of the American Society of Genealogists, and has given numerous lectures to genealogists over the past twenty years.

*New York State Towns, Villages, and Cities* (ISBN 0-88082-142-6) is published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society and sells for \$17.95. To order or for more information, go to: [www.NewEnglandAncestors.org](http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org) •

## Spider Webs



### New Orleans Passenger Lists

For a searchable database of passengers missing in the National Archives microfilm series M259 (New Orleans Passenger Arrival Lists) obtained from other sources, go to:

<http://www.genesearch.com/neworleans/>

### Manitoba Vital Records

The Manitoba Vital Statistics Department in Canada has the following genealogy information online:

- Births more than 100 years ago
- Marriages more than 80 years ago
- Deaths more than 70 years ago

Go to: <http://web2.gov.mb.ca/ccca/vital/Query.php>

### Surname Popularity

The U.S. Census Bureau counts Americans every ten years, and now has the tally of surnames online for the 1990 census. Smith is still in first place, followed by Johnson, Williams and Jones. To check on how popular your surname is, go to: <http://www.census.gov/genealogy/names/>

### New York Ship Passenger Lists 1846-1851

The National Archives has a new online database with significant genealogical information now available at no charge. New York ship passenger lists for 1846-1851 will be of interest especially to the Irish because these records come at the time of the Irish Potato Famine. It is released in the Access to Archival Databases (AAD), a new research tool that will contain a selection of the National Archives' most popular electronic records. NARA plans to expand AAD to more than 500 databases which will come from more than 20 government agencies. Other databases at AAD which may interest genealogists include:

- Combat casualties from the Vietnam and Korean Wars
- POWs from World War II and Korean War
- Japanese-American Internee Files from World War II
- Port of New York ship passenger lists, 1846-1851
- Death records from the Gorgas Hospital Mortuary in Panama, 1906-1991

The AAD URL is:

<http://www.archives.gov/aad/>

### Illinois Online Databases

The Illinois State Archives is adding online databases which are of interest to genealogists. They include:

- Servitude and Emancipation Records (1722- 1863)
- U.S. General Land Office, Kaskaskia District transcripts
- 1929 Illinois Roll of Honor of burial places of soldiers, sailors, marines, and army nurses who are buried in Illinois
- Illinois Spanish-American War Veterans
- Illinois Civil War Veterans
- Illinois Civil War Veterans of Missouri Units
- Illinois Civil War Veterans Serving in the U.S. Navy
- Illinois Spanish-American War Veterans
- Illinois Statewide Death Index (1916-1950)
- Illinois War of 1812 Veterans
- Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900

There are also county records from some of the counties. For more details, go to:

<http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/databases.html>

### Hungarotips

For those doing research in Hungarian genealogy, there is a Web page to provide help. There is also information about the country and about Hungarian culture. Language lessons and the English-to-Hungarian translator can help communicate with individuals in Hungary. Visit the site at:

<http://www.hungarotips.com> •



## News of the Weird

### Jamestown Leader Found

Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, a native of Suffolk England, worked very hard to convince England to send another group of colonists to America after the disappearance of the Roanoke colony on about 1587 in the North Carolina Outer Banks. In 1602, Gosnold led an expedition to the New England coast. There he discovered and named Cape Cod for the fish that were there, and he named Martha's Vineyard for his infant daughter. In May of 1607, as commander of the ship, *Godspeed*, he was second-in-command in the three-ship fleet that brought 107 Virginia Company settlers to Jamestown. They chose the low-lying site on the James river because they did not want to be seen by the Spanish who had created an empire to the South. That summer, all but a third of the colony died including Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold. Capt. John Smith, who is credited by historians as leading and ultimately saving the colony, described Gosnold as the prime mover behind the settlement of Jamestown. Archaeologists now think they have found Bartholomew Gosnold. Digging inside the bounds of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century Jamestown fort, they recently uncovered the skeleton. The location of the skeleton and the ceremonial artifacts found alongside the body, lead the researchers to believe it is Gosnold. Using modern DNA analysis, they hope to prove their case by comparing DNA from the bones with samples from the descendants of Gosnold. DNA analysis appears to be as good as a gravestone for the genealogist or archaeologist. •

## Classes ~

June 14, 2003

### PAF 4 & 5 Classes

- Getting Started Recording Data in PAF
- Correcting Linkages in PAF Data

### Macintosh Class

- General Capabilities of PAF

### General Classes

- New York Dutch Research
- Getting Started Using a Computer
- Digital Image Editing-Salvaging Your Worst Photo
- Questions and Answers

## Spiderwebs

*Continued from page 39*

### American Irish Historical Society

The AIHS has a library, a genealogy section, and some Irish art at the society's headquarters at 991 Fifth Ave. in New York City. The Web site has no genealogy data, but may be a source of interest to those with Irish Ancestry. The Web site is at: <http://www.aihs.org/>

### AncientFaces

Visitors to this site have contributed more than 20,000 photos, stories, and recipes. The material is not ancient, but most of it is from early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site also has a marketplace with vintage items and genealogy books. See the site at: <http://www.ancientfaces.com>

### National Intelligencer Abstracts

The National Genealogical Society has placed abstracts from *The National Intelligencer*, an early newspaper serving the Washington, DC area on its Web site. The abstracts make up a fully indexed database of marriage and death notices for 1800-1850. Not all birth or death records were recorded. You are most likely to find records from the more prominent families, not only those within Washington, but from around the world. The database is available free and is located under "Resources" in the NGS Web site at: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>.

### Irish Databases

Otherdays.com, an Irish genealogy and heritage site, has added the following databases:

- Roman Catholic Clergy 1904
- Egan's Waterford Directory 1894

See these databases at:

<http://www.OtherDays.com>

## Recently Published

*Continued from page 36*

### The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York

The New England Historic Genealogical Society and author Frank J. Doherty have agreed to co-publish his book, *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York*. NEHGS will do the book and Mr. Doherty will publish the material as a searchable online database. More than thirteen hundred families settled in the Beekman Patent, an original land grant given to Col. Henry Beekman in 1697 by the English Crown. It is the second largest patent in modern-day Dutchess County. Many emigrants from New England lived in and passed through the Beekman Patent as they migrated west. Palatine and Quaker settlers (mostly from New England), also settled and remained for several generations and longer. The patent area contains the towns of Beekman, Dover, LaGrange (part), Pawling (including Quaker Hill), and Union Vale. Frank J. Doherty has done research on the settlers of the Beekman Patent for over thirty years and is considered the foremost expert on these families.

The first volume of the series was published in 1990, and five additional volumes have been completed. Mr. Doherty expects to publish six to eight more volumes before the series is completed. Volumes 1 through 6 are currently available in both book form and on CD from NEHGS and from the author at his website at: [www.beekmansettlers.com](http://www.beekmansettlers.com) Availability for the new volumes and the online databases will be announced. The books and additional information are also available at the NEHGS Web site at: <http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org>



## Software of Interest

*Continued from page 36*

### Family Historian Update

Family Historian for Windows, a program to record family history data, has a new release. New Features and improvements include:

- 17 New Reports
- Save reports in HTML, RTF, or plain text
- Custom reports from any existing report as a template.
- Create named lists
- Re-order out-of-sequence data tool
- New Backup/Restore facility
- Fast-find Edit controls for Name and/or Record ID in the Records window
- Improved support for dates

For more information, go to:

<http://www.family-historian.co.uk>

## Genealogy in the News

### Irish Famine Ship Replica Arrives

The Jeanie Johnston is a replica of a 150-foot three-masted ship that brought emigrants from Ireland to North America about 150 years ago during the Irish potato famine. The new Jeanie Johnston arrived in Palm Beach, Florida. The original ship carried more than 2,500 Irish emigrants to the United States and Canada from 1848 to 1855. Other famine ships were often called "coffin ships" because of harsh conditions aboard, but the Canadian-built Jeanie Johnston is said to have made 16 voyages across the Atlantic without loss of life, crew or passenger. The original ship sailed from a remote southwest Irish port in County Kerry, and travelled to Baltimore, New York, and Quebec City full of people fleeing the Irish potato blight. With the other famine ships, about 2 million passengers escaped starvation in Ireland and England to begin a new life in America.

While at Palm Beach, the ship was open for public tours daily through April 27. The Jeanie Johnston will sail to Savannah; Charleston, S.C.; Washington, D.C.; Baltimore; Philadelphia; Trenton, N.J.; and other East coast cities before sailing home to

Ireland in late October. For those who want to sail on the Jeanie Johnston, more than 20 sail-training crew openings are available for the four-day trip to Savannah, Georgia, departing on April 28. The trip costs \$600 per person. For more details, go to:

<http://www.jeaniejohnston.ie>

### Veterans History Project

Of the 19 million war veterans living in the United States, about 1,500 of them die each day. The Veterans History Project will collect their stories and experiences while they are living. The project is sponsored by the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. They will collect audio and video-taped oral histories, and documentary materials such as letters, diaries, maps, photographs, and home movies, of America's war veterans and those who supported them. The project covers World War I, World War II, and the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars. It documents contributions of civilian volunteers, support staff, and defense industry workers, as well as experiences of military personnel from all ranks and branches of service, which includes the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy, U.S. Coast Guard and Merchant Marine. More details about this project are found at:

<http://www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/about.html>

### Budget Cuts May Hit Wisconsin Historical Society

A state budget crisis has reduced funding for historic sites around the state of Wisconsin, and threaten the Wisconsin Historical Library and the Historical Museum. The Wisconsin Historical Society requested interested citizens to attend the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee public hearings. They hope testimony in person at a committee meeting, or in writing, will influence the committee members.

### Help Wanted from Amateur Genealogists

Demographic researchers at the University at Albany have advertised on the Internet for assistance from amateur genealogists to help track the lives of New York City residents from a century ago. John Logan, director of the Lewis Mumford Center, says that more than 120 people have registered so far, and

they have solved 19 cases in less than two months. The academic sociological study is tracking the movement of ethnic and racial groups living in New York City from 1900 to 1920. They expect census records can indicate how quickly Italian immigrants, black migrants, and other groups have integrated from neighborhood enclaves into the mainstream of American society. Mumford researchers selected 4,500 New Yorkers at random from the 1920 census and hope to match as many of them as possible with the 1900 census. The process is complicated with name changes resulting from marriage, which are routinely solved by genealogists with marriage and birth certificates. The Mumford researchers have already matched about 2,000 people, and are a few hundred short of their goal of tracking 50 percent of the names from 1920. Volunteer genealogists who score "hits" receive a "Mumford Challenge Mug," a coffee mug with "I won the Mumford Genealogist Challenge" printed on it.

Meanwhile, researchers have collected the names of thousands of Chicago residents from 1920 and soon will repeat the process of cross-referencing them with the 1900 census. Logan said there may be a Chicago genealogy challenge, too. For more details, see the Mumford Web site at:

<http://www.albany.edu/mumford/genealogy/>

### Massachusetts Doubles Fees for Vital Records

State budgets are being squeezed. In Massachusetts, the Registry of Vital Records and Statistics has doubled its fees as of April 1, 2003. Individuals doing research at the Registry will pay \$6 per hour, double that of the previous fee of \$3 an hour. A birth, marriage, or death certificate ordered in person is now \$12 per certificate instead of \$6. By mail, the certificates are \$22 each, double the earlier cost.

The Massachusetts Legislature Joint Committee on Government Regulations held public hearings concerning proposed Vital Records bills on April 3. Several proposed bills would close Massachusetts vital records. Many genealogy groups are expressing opposition to the bills.

### Florida State Library Plan

The effort to dismantle the Florida State Library circulation collection of 350,000 books and periodicals and transfer it to the Nova Southeastern University, a private university, in Fort Lauderdale may have been derailed. The Florida State Senate has proposed a budget that has no funding for the proposed transfer. Genealogists opposed the plan because it would make the collection less accessible to the public and move state-owned property into private hands. Governor Bush claims that the move will save more than \$10 million over four years, but the opponents sharply disagree.

### Tough Anti-Spam Laws for California?

California legislators are considering a new law which would make it illegal to sell lists of e-mail addresses to spammers and would impose penalties on anyone who sends unsolicited commercial e-mail to anyone in California. The proposed legislation specifies a \$500 fine per e-mail message which could quickly bankrupt the spam industry if they do not comply. The legislation faces a number of hurdles. America Online derives much of its revenue from advertising sent to customers which is paid for by third party businesses. Microsoft also opposes the legislation for business reasons. Both companies are spending money to lobby for the defeat of the bill. Even if the bill passes, it will be opposed in the courts based on freedom of speech arguments.

### Liverpool Digital Genealogy and Heritage Library

The Liverpool Central Library has plans to become one of the world largest online archives. The first phase of the project is funded with £10 million (about \$16 million) to digitize millions of archive files. Following this is a £30 million (\$48 million) project to renovate the facilities to house a new heritage center. The entire project is planned for completion in August 2007. Sources say the Digital Genealogy and Heritage Library may match or exceed the size of the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City, and will make Liverpool a major center for genealogy in the world. Funding comes from £17.5 million in

private financing and from National Lottery funds.

### Librarians to Offer 24-Hour Online Service

Need a librarian in the middle of the night? Several Maryland libraries are trying to make sure you'll be able to find one ready to help. Best of all, you won't even have to leave the house - if you have a computer with Internet access.

Last week, libraries across the state of Maryland launched a free service called Maryland AskUsNow!, which will make librarians available 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week for online chat sessions. A similar service is already operating in New Jersey.

For details, look at:

[http://www.hometownannapolis.com/cgi-bin/read/2003/03\\_17-24/TOP](http://www.hometownannapolis.com/cgi-bin/read/2003/03_17-24/TOP)

## 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.

### 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?)

### NARA Workshops

The U.S. National Archives will hold free evening genealogical workshops April through June at the Regional Archives building, 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham,

Massachusetts. For dates and topics, call (866) 406-2379

### Dallas Summer Institute

The Dallas Genealogical Society is holding a Summer Institute June 19-22 in Dallas, Texas with speakers: Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck, Dr. George Schweitzer, Charles A. Sherrill, and Robert de Berardinis. See:

<http://www.dallasgenealogy.org>

### Kansas Genealogical Conference

The Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies will hold their annual conference on June 21 at McPherson, Kansas featuring Jim Swan and Mary Jane McIntire discussing FamilySearch.org, PAF 5.2, and Land Research. See: [casey@southwind.net](mailto:casey@southwind.net)

### Summer Camp for Family Historians

*Summer Camp for Family Historians*, sponsored by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, will be on June 23-27 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Attendees will use Philadelphia's largest research facilities with an assigned "counselor" for the week. See: [www.libertynet.org/~gspa](http://www.libertynet.org/~gspa)

### 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. See: <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)

### Midwestern Roots

Midwestern Roots 2003, sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Genealogical Society, will be held July 11-12 in Indianapolis, Indiana. This family history and genealogy conference will feature: Tony Burroughs, Amy Johnson Crow, John Philip Colletta, Cyndi Howells, Michael John Neill, Loretto Szucs, Curt Witcher, and others. See:

<http://www.indianahistory.org/midwesternroots/>

### Jewish Genealogy Conference

The major conference for Jewish Genealogy will be held July 20-25 in Washington, DC.

<http://www.jewishgen.org/dc2003>

### Essex Family History Conference

The Essex Society for Family History and the Federation of Family History Societies are sponsoring a August 29-31 in Colchester, England. See: [http://www.esfh.org.uk/Conference\\_2003/Conference%20Details.htm](http://www.esfh.org.uk/Conference_2003/Conference%20Details.htm)

### 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>

### **Computers in Family History Conference**

The Computers in Family History Conference, sponsored the Sussex Family History Group and Society of Genealogists (SoG) will be held on October 18 at Worthing, England. See: <http://www.sog.org.uk/events/conference2003.html>

### **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. [www.rootsweb.com/~manergc](http://www.rootsweb.com/~manergc)

### **GENTECH2004**

With the NGS/GENTECH merger now completed, the planned GENTECH2004 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. [www.stlgs.org/gentech2004/](http://www.stlgs.org/gentech2004/) •



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## Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

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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:

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### 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)	\$15
Personal Ancestral File 5.2 and 4 Windows, PAF3, and 2,31 DOS (CD)*	\$6
Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.0 Windows (CD)	\$13.50
Personal Ancestral File 4.04 and 5.2 downloaded from <a href="http://www.FamilySearch.org">www.FamilySearch.org</a>	free

\* Also includes lessons and user guide

### 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)