

What's in PAF 5.2.18 and Why I Should Know?

By Mary Lou Harline

Some of us know that changes are expected, but why do they keep on coming so fast? Although PAF 5.2 has been available for more than two years, some PAF users have not changed from their original version or have not learned about some of the new features of PAF 5.2. The early rumors about “too many bugs” made some genealogists shy away. Rumors abound about bugs, but often the bugs are COEs — computer operator errors. These bugs can frequently be removed by learning more about the program.

There are always excuses for not changing your comfortable habits. There will come a time when you will need to upgrade your computer program. You may want a new computer to have a faster access to the Internet, or just because your current one can not handle all the work you are doing. Your computer may decide to crash and leave you with no choice but a new computer and that may require an update.

There are few, but significant, changes from PAF 5.1.12, and more but also significant changes from PAF 5.0.

Reasons to update

- Some annoying bugs will be removed.
- Some helpful new features will be added.
- It may work better with your new computer.

Reasons Not to Update

- Your computer doesn't have enough RAM memory.
- Your computer isn't fast enough.
- Your hard drive isn't big enough.
- You are used to the screen design and the font sizes.
- You can do every thing you want with the current version. (You might discover you really wanted new features.)
- The newer version does not have a feature that you really need. (Spanish or French language capability)

If you are still using PAF 2.31 you are missing some very helpful features that make data entry easier, make it easier to share

with others, and to make reports that will be more interesting to your families. If you are still using PAF 3, you are still missing features.

About upgrades of PAF 5

There are few, but significant, changes from PAF 5.1.12, and more but also significant changes from PAF 5.0.

Major Changes from the PAF 5.1.12

Global Search and Replace has been expanded. Besides making global changes in dates, places, and multimedia paths, you can now use the “Search and Replace” feature to make changes to the “Full Name” field, notes, and temple codes.

Privacy protection of living individuals when creating a Web page has been made easier. “Hide Details for the Living” option is now selected by default. You don't have to check the box every time.

For LDS members, you can now use an “.oup” file

from TempleReady. This was originally intended for users of genealogy programs other than PAF. They can check the Ordinance Index by using the “Update My Records” feature in the TempleReady program to find completion dates for Temple ordinances and add the dates to their own database using this “.oup” file. Previously PAF did not recognize that file. This has been changed.

Users Guide Changes: Users Guide Tips

The Users Guide information can be found in the online Help screens. (Note that in this case “online” doesn't mean an Internet connection. It means that you use the “Help” screen data that is already in your computer. You loaded it when you loaded PAF 5.) Sometimes the online “Help” screens can be more helpful than the Users Guide because the “Help” screen will have some troubleshooting tips or a link to related topics.

If you have already downloaded the Users Guide and want to see only the changes, you can do that by only printing

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out the pages that have been updated. You can find the details in the "Getting Started" file. This article will include a brief summary of some of the changes.

Users Guide Changes: Adding Individuals and Families

This includes how to enter B.C. dates. (Enter the date with BC added after the date. The year 4000 BC will be accepted without an error message. The year 4001 BC will bring up a message that it is not a standard date.) Some data entering information for records to be submitted for LDS Temple ordinances has also been included.

Users Guide Changes: Using Multimedia and Creating Focus Lists

The section "Managing multimedia files" has information on using absolute and relative paths to manage your multimedia files more efficiently. A "Case Study: Finding all individuals with multimedia and moving all multimedia files" is included to help users understand using absolute and relative paths. These items are also included in the

"Help" screens. For a printed copy, print from the Users Guide. To print just the pages that you want:

- With the Users Guide Table of Contents on your screen, click on the section that you want to copy; note the page number.
- Click on the next section; note the page number in the status bar in the bottom of the screen.
- Click on "Print and choose Pages from . ." and enter the first page number in the "from" box and the second page number—minus one—in the "to" box.

Users Guide Changes: Making Global Changes

This section explains the new searches available: notes, names and temple codes. It also explains how to correct capitalization errors made by "Change Surnames to Mixed Case." This may occur if you change "MCKAY" to "McKay" but you get "Mckay." Use the "Global Change" and click on "Case Sensitive." Check the list of the changes made to determine unwanted name changes.

Using Notepad in PAF

A customized version of Notepad is

in PAF because the Windows version may not display correctly the non-roman characters (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Cyrillic). PAF displays certain reports in Notepad: Listing file when you import a GEDCOM file, Check/Repair report, TempleReady preparation report, and the .pal file, the log of changes made to a PAF file.

If you want to start Notepad yourself, and see a report, select Notepad from the tools menu and then from the File menu, select open. Click on the file name, and click Open.

Make the Best Use of PAF 5

Take a look at the Help Screens or the Users Guide. They both give an overall view of the features along with some tips to help you enter your data quickly and accurately.

Each screen of PAF 5 has Help screens to make data entry and organization easier. Drag the question mark in the upper right corner to a part of the screen that you are unfamiliar with. Look at the Users Guide. You may find that data entry, GEDCOM, and custom reports have suddenly become easier.

News For Genealogists: 19th Century British News

The BBC announced a £2 million project to post about one million news stories from the 19th century on a searchable Web site with digital images of the actual articles. The stories include 100 years of news and images from over 52,000 newspapers and magazines in the British Library Newspapers catalogue, which includes all the national daily and Sunday newspapers from 1801 to the present. The copyright protection for these publications from the nineteenth century has expired and the material are part of the public domain and can be copied into a publication.

Among the nineteenth century papers expected to go online is *The Morning Chronicle*, a reformist newspaper for which Charles Dickens was employed as a reporter and W M Thackeray was employed as art critic. Another is *The Morning Post*, which ran articles by Samuel Coleridge and William Wordsworth. The digitized images will include editorials, advertisements and photographs. The

material will provide a broad look at the social history of nineteenth century England. This will provide a rich background for those writing and publishing family history set in England.

The bad news is that the digital copies of the newspapers are expected to be ready in 18 months. To see them before that time, one must go to the Newspaper Library in Colindale, North London to view the publications.

Genealogy Quote:

The fence around a cemetery is foolish, for those inside can't come out and those outside don't want to get in.

Arthur Brisbane 1864-1936
American Journalist

Stranger Than Fiction: Town Votes to Secede from Vermont

History has strange ways of repeating itself. The American Civil War erupted as a result of secession by the states in the South. A recent vote to secede from the state of Vermont by residents of Killington has achieved media attention. The issues are similar to the those of the American Revolution. Residents feel that years of unfair tax rates and lost legal battles with the state have left them with no recourse but to secede from Vermont and become part of New Hampshire. The move will save the 1,100 residents of Killington about \$10 million a year in taxes. Selectman

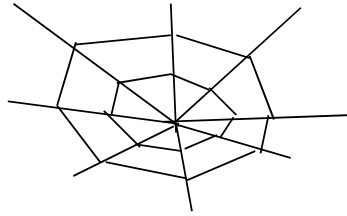
Michael Miller claims. "We send \$10 million to the state of Vermont and get \$1 million back." Killington town officials hope to get approval to join New Hampshire in the next legislative session. Craig Benson, the New Hampshire Governor, is not sure how the town can realistically switch states. One problem is that Killington is 25 miles from New Hampshire and is completely surrounded by other Vermont towns. Can you imagine the confusion that could cause for a genealogist?

Spider Webs: World War II Enlistment Records , Gateway to Vermont, Find IGI Entries by German Town

World War II Enlistment Records

The U.S. National Archives and Archives and Records Administration now have World War II Enlistment Records for more than nine-million Army soldiers available online. These individuals are a majority of the sixteen million World War II servicemen and women. The records include more than 130,000 women who enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The records are in the World War II Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File found in the Access to Archival Database (AAD) section of the NARA Web site at: www.archives.gov/aad. AAD is the first publicly accessible application developed as part of the NARA Electronic Records Archives (ERA) Program. Each record may contain the enlistee's serial number and name, state and county of residence, place of enlistment, date of enlistment, grade, branch, term of enlistment, place of birth, year of birth, race, education, civilian occupation, marital status, and component. The records are only for Army enlistments during World War II, the file does not include records for Army officers, members of other branches of services or enlistments for other time periods.

The database was created by scanning War Department microfilm of punch cards of enlistment data to support the reconstruction of the military personnel records at its National Personnel Records Center. Approximately 1.5 million records could not be scanned due to the age of the microfilm. Other scanning problems



also created errors in the digital records. To help researchers resolve problems with the data, a set of Frequently Asked Questions especially for the Army Serial Number File was written.

The World War II Enlistment Records are latest to be released of the "born digital" data records related to World War II. Other online NARA records related to WWII include:

- * The Japanese-American Internee File (1942 - 1946) - records about nearly 110,000 Japanese-Americans placed in relocation centers

- * World War II Prisoners of War File (ca. 1942 - ca. 1947) - identifies 143,000 U.S. military officers and soldiers and American and Allied civilians who were prisoners of war and internees

- * Records of Duty Locations for Naval Intelligence Personnel (1942 - 1945) - contain limited data about the military intelligence personnel attached to Naval Group China during World War II

See: www.nara.gov

Gateway to Vermont

The Gateway to Vermont Web site is an excellent source of information

for anyone with ancestors from the state of Vermont. At this site, you will find Vermont history, Vermont counties, photographic images, cemeteries listings, business directories, and many other records. The site is not a repository of records, but a gateway with links to many other Web sites which have the data. Genealogists will appreciate the Hall of Records which will take them to records of births, marriages, deaths, burials, and transcriptions of pensions and deeds, poorhouse, court, and church records. Many of the records have been transcribed from town reports and from the reports of the Overseers of the Poor. Another section called Tracing French-Canadians from Vermont Back to Quebec in the 19th Century is about French-Canadian ancestors who traveled though Vermont. To visit the site, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~vermont/vermontgateway.html

Find IGI Entries by German Town

A Web site that has entries sorted by German towns from the IGI (International Genealogical Index, an online database maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) can be of help to those doing research in Germany. The Web pages at this site are in German, but a mouse click on the British flag will bring up enough English to help navigate the site. The database is an index of IGI entries from extraction projects and are sorted by batch number. The batch number is equivalent to a single town. To visit the index, go to: <http://igi.wahler.org>

Software of Interest: Embla Family Treasures

Embla Family Treasures is a genealogy program developed by Family Technologies, a U.S. company. In 1992, the company released a Windows genealogy program to support digitized photos called Family for Windows and My Family Tree. The software rights were sold to Embla AS of Norway in 2002, and the two companies produced Version 5 called Embla Family Treasures, which was released in Norway at the end of 2003 and in the UK in the beginning of 2004. A U.S. version has just been released.

Embla Family Treasures is a powerful program with all the basic features and many features found among the expensive genealogy programs. A few of the features are:

- * Unlimited number of individuals and families
- * Unlimited number of sources
- * Templates for various source types
- * View all citations for a source with one click
- * View all instances of a place with one-click.
- * Unlimited text notes for each source
- * Unlimited biographical and medical notes
- * Unlimited number of events, places, sources, multimedia objects, and action items
- * Events can have an unlimited number of source citations and witnesses
- * Events can contain unlimited free text notes
- * All events for an individual are automatically maintained in date order
- * Stores address, telephone and e-mail for any individual
- * Handles unusual relationships for children such as Adoption and Fostering
- * Multimedia objects can be any type of file
- * Any number of photos can be attached to an individual, family, place, source, or event
- * Multimedia objects can have free text or captions attached which automatically appear in book reports.
- * Images and Sound can be added directly from a scanner or sound card
- * Change brightness and contrast of digital images.
- * View or print thumbnails of all images
- * Create book style reports for ancestors or descendants and export as RTF or DOC file to word processor
- * Export reports as PDF files, JPG images, HTML web sites, or WMF vector images
- * Wall chart and single sheet hourglass charts
- * Attach action items to individuals or families or enter unattached
- * Print action items by due date, or by location
- * Clicking an action item opens the item to which it is attached
- * Search with complex, logical, AND/OR functions including age comparisons

- * Print or view search results in spreadsheet form
- * Automatically back up data when closing
- * An error log of problems found with data entered from GEDCOM files
- * Built-in Help system

A more complete list is found on the Embla Web site.

Screen shots which illustrate the operation of the program can be seen on the Embla Web site. The primary screen has a tree editor panel. On the left is a box with a thick border which is the placeholder for the Root Member. To the right of the Root member are placeholders for up to six generations of that member's ancestors. Beneath the Root member is a placeholder for siblings of the member's. The spouse (or spouses) appear slightly above and to the left of the Root member. Beneath the spouse is a placeholder for the children of the Root member. Thus navigation and editing are very user friendly and intuitive.

Entering information about an individual is done with a click on that person's box to make that person the "root person." A click on "Member Editor" brings up a screen where data, source citations, biographical information, and multimedia can be entered or edited for the root person.

Multimedia is easy to add to the data. With a double-click on the picture icon you can navigate to the image or multimedia files on your hard drive, copy and paste an image using the Windows clipboard, import a picture directly from a scanner or digital camera, or record a new sound clip from a microphone connect to the computer's sound board.

The help files are excellent. They are displayed with a Web browser. A printed user manual is in development and should be available soon. The program has a choice of languages which includes both a United States and England version of the English language. The user can switch to another language at any time. Reports are printed in the selected language, which is nice when corresponding with family in the "old" country.

Embla Family Treasures is a free program. Like the PAF program, anyone can download the software and use the program with all the features active. However the company has to make money to cover expenses of customer support and development. The company does this by offering Genealogy Expansion Modules (GEMs) which are extra features which users add to their program. The GEMs include the following functions:

- * A monthly calendar with anniversaries (with photos if available)
- * A list of anniversaries in a year.
- * A family sheet with colorful icons, titles and optional frame and background image
- * A four generation ancestor report with photos and op-

tional frame and background image

* Power Pack, which adds fields to reports, prints additional reports, and adds display formats

Embla plans to have these additional GEMs:

- * Hourglass wall chart
- * Colorful membership forms
- * Export of reports in RTF format for word processors
- * Birthday report
- * HTML home page generator

* A tree report with an image of a tree in the background that adjusts the size and number of branches

The GEMs, are priced from about \$5.00 to \$25.00. A more economic option is an annual membership for \$39.95 which gives members credits to purchase \$100 worth of GEMs, books and other Embla products. Also, members can vote on the development of new GEMs. Soon there will be members-only discussion boards, where members may speak to the developers and other members. Embla also offers a CD-ROM version of the program for \$10.00. For more information or to get Embla Family Treasures 5, go to: www.embla.us/

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

By Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

Custom Report

Q I need help with Custom Reports in PAF 5. I like to create reports that will show all of my direct ancestors that are buried in the same cemetery or were born in the same town. I only want to include my grandfathers and grandmothers with as many “greats” as I have in my database. I don’t want to include any cousins or great uncles. How do I set up Advanced Search Focus/Filter?



A Before using Focus/Filter, be sure that you entered the data so that Focus/Filter can use it. For example, be sure the name of the cemetery is entered the same for every individual buried there. You can create an “other event,” for the burial place. You can put the name of the cemetery in the Notes. If you use the “Notes” selector, use the BURIAL: tag. You can put the cemetery name in the “Burial Place” field (not really recommended but can be done). Just do it the same for everyone.

If you would like to include the relationship of each person to you, to be sure you don’t have any great uncles, you must set up the “Relationship” selector before you use the “Focus/Filter” feature. Go to “Tools/Preferences” and click on “File.”

To create the list of names:

- * Highlight your name in the “Family View” or “Pedigree View” screen.
- * Click on “Print,” then on “Custom.”
- * Click on “Select.” The “Select Individuals” screen will be displayed and your name will be highlighted.
- * You must use both the “Relationship” selector and the “Field” filter.
- * Choose “Ancestors” for the “Relationship” selector.
- * Choose the number of generations you want. If you are not sure of the number, enter a number larger than you know you can have.
- * The “Descendant” box must be 0 (zero) to keep only direct line ancestors. Be sure the box for “Spouses” is empty. Only direct line spouses will be included.

- * Click on “Select.”
- * Click on “AND” under “Combine Filters Using.”
- * Define a filter for the place that you want, using the “Burial Place” field, or “Notes,” depending on where you entered the cemetery name.
- * Click on “OK.” You are back in the “Find Individual” screen.

- * The number in the lower right corner of this screen is the number of persons buried in that cemetery.
- * Click on OK. You are back in the “Custom Report” screen. Verify the number selected is correct.
- * Give the report a title. If the title is no more than 22 characters you can save it. This report can be used with other data. The report form and the data are stored separately.
- * Choose your fields for the report. Include Relationship Selector if you want to verify that you have only direct line ancestors.
- * Choose which field you want the report sorted on. The length of the field can be adjusted.
- * Click on “Preferences” if you want to shade the reports. You can choose the color. Shading alternate lines makes it easier to follow the data on the report.
- * Click on “Preview” to be sure you have what you want. Then Print.

Diacritical Marks

Q I use diacritical marks regularly. Using the character map is rather slow. How else can I include them?

A Every diacritical mark is defined by a number. You can use the 10-key pad to add these marks to your data. Make sure the Num Lock key is on. Press Alt and then type the character’s decimal equivalent. This list may be printed from the *PAF 5 Users Guide*. It’s on page 32. The Users Guide can be found from the “Help” menu if you included it when you downloaded PAF 5 or loaded it from the CD. For example: To input Å, with your cursor at the point you want the letter, press “Alt,” type “0197,” then release the “Alt” key.

Learning About Your Native American Ancestors

By Janey Cook

Finding the elusive ancestor can take many turns as we travel down the road of genealogical research. One of those turns may take us into Native American research. It is estimated that close to 30% of individuals who can trace their ancestors back to the Mayflower may also have Native American lineage somewhere along their lines. Being a Mayflower descendant doesn't preclude any individual from finding native ancestry in their genealogical pursuits.

Most often the allusion to native ancestry comes in the form of family members indicating that one great aunt was a full-blooded Cherokee with supporting stories of discrimination towards her and her children abounding down through the generations.

Ten years ago there was very little information about Native American genealogy available on the Internet. Since then, however, information has mushroomed and is available at the slight click of the mouse.

Most recently, a friend approached me saying that the legend in her husband's family was that his grandparents were Cherokee from Oklahoma. She did not know where to begin to trace this information. She was not familiar with any records so we accessed the Internet by going to the "Google" search engine and typing in the terms "Cherokee" "Oklahoma" and "genealogy". These terms can be typed with or without the quotation marks. We received over 26,000 hits. The site we settled on included the Dawes Rolls Database at www.accessgenealogy.com.

The Dawes Final Rolls is a list of those members of the Five Civilized Tribes who were removed to Indian Territory in Oklahoma and were living there between 1898 and 1914. She was able to type in the family and view a record for them which gave her an unexpected surprise. The families being researched were

listed as freedmen, former slaves who had been given their freedom, and had been adopted by the Cherokee tribe. She sent for and received a copy of all information in the Dawes Commission Rolls packet for the family which included interview transcripts and some documentation on births, deaths and marriages. She now has a new research challenge and it does not involve Native American genealogical research.

Another individual asked for help finding information on his grandmother. His initial notes included her name, her death date, place of burial, and, again, family stories. His father had told him his grandmother was of full-blooded Cherokee and was born and died in Missouri. We started with a different focus for her. We looked first at census records at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and found her as a spouse in two censuses. The two Missouri census records give her birthplace as being in Kansas and list her as being white. Nothing shows up in Kansas census records for that time period. Checking town histories we also found information about her and her husband living in Colorado for a time with aunts, uncles and cousins being referenced as well which gives her another direction to look for information on this woman. She would not be found on the Dawes Rolls because she did not reside in Oklahoma with the Cherokees found there. If she had been, her husband would not be listed on her enrollment card because he was not Indian.

The notion that his grandmother was white according to census records was taken with a grain of salt. The site www.angelfire.com/tx/carolynegenealogy informs us that during the period of Cherokee removal which included the "Trail of Tears", it was illegal for Native Americans to own land. Most individuals who had obtained their land through a native spouse was not about to lose it by exposing such a fact. Also, early censuses did not have choices for race.

The first encompassing census was taken in 1890 when the federal government counted Native Americans both on and off a reservation. So if we knew for sure that she was native, we would not find her listed in the 1860-1880 census records as a child in a family. Earlier censuses would also list Native Americans as being white if they lived with white families and black if they lived with black families. The race information can be important, and should be recorded even though it may be wrong.

The census records give her age as of the date of the census. Therefore we can extrapolate a birth year to hopefully access death, marriage, and birth records which may list her parents. It then becomes easier to access her in other records when we know specific dates and names. At this point, we are not satisfied that she may have been Native American.

One of the most important aspects of Native American genealogical research parallels all genealogical research. It is important to know the history of the area and the peoples being researched. It is imperative to list all known records and their accessibility. Researchers may need to know native customs for family structure and naming patterns, assimilations by other tribes or white culture, effects of government rulings, burial practices, and historical events which have impacted tribes and their members.

Native American genealogy searches use federal records which are not always accurate and are unlike other types of genealogical research.

The early records included Indian rolls and Native American censuses, applications and enrollment cards, annuity and allotment records, all part of the U.S. government's involvement in tracking those of Indian lineage. Annuities and allotments were based on the degree of Indian or Native American blood required to prove their ancestry. Such proof was given in genealogical form (pedigree).

The drawback comes when a particular state or the federal government didn't require written records.

The Internet gives anyone researching native genealogy the possibility of locating what written records are available for research, how to access that information, information about specific tribes and their practices, and how to interpret the information found in such records.

Another research challenge I am personally addressing includes a possible affiliation with a group called the Melungeons. Depending on which Internet site is accessed, Melungeons are considered a mix of races or mestes which may include Native American, Black, Portuguese, Sephardic Jew, East or West European lineages, and others based upon the author's research perspective.

Some of the known research associates a personal family line with the hypothesis that individuals of that

line are possibly Melungeons. All records to date stop at one Henry Colerider born about 1797 in Maryland according to census records. There is no proof either way but the reading has been interesting. Time may prove native lineage and it may not.

Sites which may be accessed for Native American research which I have found of use include the following:

www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAgenealogy.html which has several links including many Indian tribe rolls and census records.

www.nativeamericans.com/genealogv.htm which also includes several links to other research sites.

www.doi.gov/bia/ancestry.html includes sources which involves the Bureau of Indian affairs.

www.powersource.com/powersource/cherokee/gene.html gives a tutorial for getting started with native research.

www.personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/amind.html lists other important American Indian genealogy resources on the

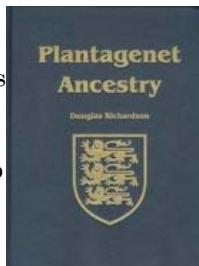
Internet including a site for freedmen members of the Five Civilized Tribes. www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gfaol/internet/Native.htm lists even more Native American sites.

There will be some overlap from these sites but there is a lot of information not found anywhere else. There are other sites but those listed above are the ones I have used the most often. Time may be one required resource when doing this type of research. Navigation within these sites may be confusing. Remember that you can quickly return to the home pages by using the "back" button on the toolbar if the page has no "return to home page" button.

So wherever the turns in the genealogical road take you, be comforted that if it leads you through Native American research there are considerable more resources available out there than there has heretofore been and they are as close as the proverbial click of the mouse.

Recently Published: Plantagenet Ancestry

Plantagenet Ancestry by Douglas Richardson is a 975-page work about the descents from the Plantagenet kings of England. The book includes more than 185 emigrants to the American colonies in the seventeenth century who were descendants of these kings. These are all the known descendants that the author could find who emigrated before 1700 and include both established descendants and newly discovered lines of descent. There are many corrections to previously published lines of royal descent. These corrections may change the published ancestry for many Americans. The lines of descent documented in the book include those from illegitimate as well as legitimate children of the Plantagenets. Descendants are from ancestors starting with Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who died in 1151, and who began the Plantagenet dynasty which ruled England until 1485.



The research for this book used both original documents and published literature. The book has hundreds of biographical summaries and more than 12,000 citations referring to published materials. The source documentation in the book is amazing in its comprehensive listing of sources. The format and extensive cross-referencing make the extensive lists of descendants easy to navigate. Also included is a 75-page bibliography listing royal and noble genealogy

which is likely to be the most extensive ever published. It contains more than 10,000 entries.

To see if the royal ancestry of an immigrant ancestor is included in the book, an alphabetic list is available on the publisher's Web site. It lists all the names of the seventeenth-century U.S. immigrants whose Plantagenet ancestry is the subject of this book, plus a few immigrants who came after 1701. To see the list, go to:

www.genealogical.com/item_detail.asp?afid=&ID=4894

Douglas Richardson, the author of *Plantagenet Ancestry* is a professional genealogist, historian, lecturer, and author who resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. He has a B.A. degree in History from the University of California (Santa Barbara) and a M.A. degree in History from the University of Wisconsin (Madison). He has written many articles which have appeared in genealogical journals and magazines such as *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register (NEHGR)*, *The American Genealogist (TAG)*, *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (NYGBR)*, and *Heritage Quest Magazine*. Douglas Richardson has been engaged in genealogical research for more than 40 years.

Plantagenet Ancestry is published by Genealogical Publishing Company and lists at \$85.00. It also can be ordered from book stores (ISBN#: 0806317507) or online from the publisher at:

www.genealogical.com/item_detail.asp?afid=&ID=4894

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

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Questions	Dr. PAF	mlharline@aol.com

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

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Personal Ancestral File 3.01 upgrade, 4.04.18 and 5.2.18	
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The following can be ordered from www.svcomputergenealogy.org or the group address (see above):

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

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

CLASSES FOR 7 AUGUST 2004

Software Classes

Getting Started Using PAF
PAF Extras on a Mac
Family Tree Maker
Overview of the Open Office Program

Using the Family History CD Program

General Classes

Search Engine Skills
Research of British Church Records



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