

A Review of PAFWiz 2.0 – Enhancements for PAF 5

By Richard Rands

Now that the second round of beta testing has begun for the system being designed by the LDS Church as the new FamilySearch system, and it is fairly clear that PAF 5 is not going to be replaced in the foreseeable future, millions of PAF users should be very interested in any available enhancements to the venerable PAF 5 software. In an exceptionally timely way, the makers of Ancestral Quest, Incline Software, have released a new version of PAFWiz that brings many of the powerful features available in AQ to those of us who are diehard users of PAF 5. Version 2.00.01 was released for public use in January 2007 and is available for purchase for \$24.95 at their Web site: www.ancestry.com/pafwiz/. A free unregistered version is available for trial use, which can be registered later if a purchase is made.

A long list of enhanced features for PAF are found in PAFWiz 2.0, some of which are beyond the scope of this review. My aim is to highlight the more useful and powerful additions that will help you decide if it is worth spending \$30 to help make PAF a better tool for your family history research. The first aspect of PAFWiz to consider is that PAFWiz does not create a completely new database. I would describe it as an overlay, a program that you use to open your PAF file and perform all of the same PAF func-

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tions, plus a host of additional functions that you cannot do in PAF 5. When you close the PAFWiz program, standard changes that you made will also show up when you open your file in PAF 5. Of course, you will not be able to see the unique items that PAFWiz allows when working with your file, but PAFWiz keeps track of them so that the next time you open your file in PAFWiz, you will see them.

The first difference you notice when you open your PAF 5 file in PAFWiz is that the Family screen has a slightly different layout. For me, the best feature of this layout is better use of the screen real estate so that more space is available for additional data. For example, the details of an individual are only shown at the top left when the person is selected, and more children can be shown at a time. Unfortunately, some of the items that have been added to the screen seem to clutter the screen with features that are better left to menus elsewhere. For example, buttons for changing the order of children and spouses are infrequently used and perhaps do not need to be as prominent on the family screen. The relationship indicators are displayed above the names rather

than at the bottom of the page as in PAF 5. The Individual "Edit" screen is organized differently, but PAF users will have no difficulty seeing the similarities, and will appreciate the tabs at the top labeled "More" and "Contact." The "More" tab provides some useful new features, including check boxes for "Ignore Possible Problems" and "Never Married," and a button that will take you to a "DNA Information" screen where you can record the results of a variety of DNA tests.

The "Pedigree" screen is almost identical to the PAF 5 version except that each name box includes up to three items that are extracted from Ancestry.com using an Internet connection. For each name, you will see a count of trees that were identified in the Family Tree section of Ancestry.com, a number of stars that rate the likelihood that the trees match the individual in your pedigree, and the number of hits for the name on the Ancestry.com site. If you are connected to the Internet and have an Ancestry.com subscription, clicking on the tree count or the name count and you will be taken directly to Ancestry.com, where these items can be accessed. If you do not have a subscription, you can request a general search instead.

The "Individual screen" tab opens the list of names in your database has been labeled the "Name List" tab in PAFWiz—a far more meaningful title. One of PAFWiz's most useful features is the ability to sort the name list on any of the columns displayed, not just the RIN identifier and the individual's name as in PAF 5. When you click on any of the column titles, it will build the necessary index file, sort, and re-sequence the list in either ascending or descending order. Since PAF 5 contains indexes only for RINs and Names, PAFWiz will need to build a separate index for each column that you wish to sort. My 49,000-name file required about 45 seconds to build an index file for the birthplace. Computers are fast enough today that most users will be happy to wait the few seconds necessary to have their name list resorted by any field in the database. An additional difference in the PAFWiz "Name List" screen is the default date and place columns which are based on the most relevant date and place for the individual and may be the birth, marriage, or death events.

The fourth main tab in PAFWiz is the "Individual" tab. When you select the "Individual" tab, you are presented with a detailed display of everything about the individual contained in the database, ranging from personal details, parents, children, notes, to sources. It is a nice

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addition that will allow you to review the most important details about the selected individual in one place. It even displays females in red print and males in blue print.

Scattered throughout PAFWiz are a variety of noteworthy features. A very handy Research Log system allows you to maintain a list of research activities or to-do items associated with a specific individual, general research, or a list of individuals. The Research Log items can be prioritized, ranked, categorized, and listed. In the "Family" screen, the child that represents the direct line back to the root person has a distinctly different arrow to facilitate navigating from an ancestor down to the root person. If you are connected to the Web, you can click on a "Map It" button on the "Individual Edit" screen that will open MapQuest to a map of the area where the individual was born. An additional report is available, called the "Line of Descent." Using this report format for two individuals who have a direct line connection, you can print a report that often is used in books, showing the line from an ancestor down to the current descendent—sort of an inverted pedigree chart. Perhaps the most popular feature that will make PAFWiz a welcome relief is the forward and backward buttons similar to the equivalent buttons on your Internet browser. As you move from screen to screen, from individual to individual, you can go back to previously displayed screens using the back and forward buttons.

Some features seem awkward and confusing. For example, two choices allow child or parental relationships to be confidential to each other. Marking a child confidential to the parents, or parents

confidential to the child, strikes me as a potential for the loss of information if used carelessly. I also noticed that some of the key-stroke shortcuts are different between the two programs. Control-R in PAF is a shortcut to search by RIN or MRIN in PAF 5. In PAFWiz, the equivalent shortcut is Control-F, while Control R initiates a relationship search.

One item in PAFWiz that caught my eye is in the Advanced Focus/Filter feature. In the Field Filter, Parental Relationship, a selection criteria for a "step" relationship provides an advantage over PAF 5, which has no such filter. I assumed that by using this criterion, I would be able to identify all of the individuals who are step-parents, step-children, and step-siblings. When I tried the search on my database, it turned up zero hits. I then tried unsuccessfully to determine how the "step" relationship is defined in the program. In fact, I found the Advanced Focus/Filter screen to be less effective than the one in PAF. Several times, simple searches locked up my computer; also, the fact that the AND/OR/NOR combination function is at the far right instead of in between the relationship filter and the field filter makes the function far more confusing.

In summary, PAFWiz is considerably more Internet friendly with more online access features, and adds many clever and useful capabilities that will make many users happy. Many of the features are aimed primarily at helping users maintain a more accurate database or have a more flexible database. However, few of the new features will help you significantly in being more a more effective family history researcher, except perhaps the Research Log and the direct access to Internet genealogy sites.

Of Interest: NARA Proposes Fee Increase, ProQuest Adds Black Newspapers, Google Books and Copyright, Megan Smolenyak at Ancestry.com

NARA Proposes Fee Increase

Two rules which were published in the Federal Register on February 26 relate to fees to copy records at the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Both rules are open for public comment until April 27, 2007. The increased fees are to cover the cost of copying records held by NARA. The fees most important to genealogists are:

Passenger arrival lists	\$25.00
Federal Census requests	\$25.00
Eastern Cherokee Claims	\$25.00
Land entry records	\$40.00
Full Civil War pension file	\$125.00
Full non-Civil War pension file (> 75 yrs.)	\$60.00
Pension documents packet	\$25.00
Bounty land warrant application files	\$25.00
Military service files > 75 years old	\$25.00

The increases in fees are very large. For example, in the case of Civil War pension applications, the proposed copying fee is being increased 338%.

ProQuest Adds Black Newspapers

ProQuest is a subscription service that sells access to its databases to libraries and other institutions. They announced the addi-

tion of two historic black newspapers, the New York Amsterdam News and Pittsburgh Courier, to their historic newspaper collection. They served as influential voices of the black community throughout the 20th century. New York Amsterdam News (1922-1993), a leading Black newspaper of the 20th century, was a strong advocate for the desegregation of the U.S. military during World War II, and also covered the historic Harlem Renaissance. The Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002), one of the most nationally circulated Black newspapers, reached its peak in the 1930s. A conservative voice in the African-American community, the Courier challenged the misrepresentation of African-Americans in the national media and advocated social reforms to advance the cause of civil rights. You can access the Proquest historic newspaper collection at one of the many libraries that subscribe to the service.

Google Books and Copyright

Google Book Search is a useful tool for genealogists. Thousands of genealogy and local history books are available on Google Books already. If the copyright has run out, the books can be downloaded free. Google has not stated how many books have been scanned already, but they have stated that more than 3,000 books are being scanned every business day. Estimating 5 working days for 50 weeks, this makes about 750,000 books scanned each year.

The service works well for users in the United States. Since Google is a U.S. corporation, the copyright status of books is well known. Books published before 1922 are definitely in the public domain. Later books need to be checked to see if the copyright

was renewed.

Copyright periods are different in other countries and unless Google knows the copyright laws of these countries, the company errs on the side of caution. Requests to download books from some foreign countries are being blocked until the copyright status can be determined. With a massive quantity of digitized books and more than one hundred countries, the determination is a huge task. For those in the U.S. the process works well and the books are finding their way to users of the site.

Stranger than Fiction: How Small Can a Town Be?

Many have said, "It is nice to live in a small town." However, Hibbert's Gore, Maine, wins the prize for being small. According to the U.S. Census for the Year 2000, Hibbert's Gore made the bottom of the list of towns and cities. The town had a total population of 1. There were no blacks, no Asians, no people under 18 and no men, only one white person. That person would be Karen Gore. Should you visit Hibbert's Gore you would see that she is the only one there.

Hibbert's Gore is an unincorporated area of 640 acres in Maine. You may have trouble finding it on your map of Maine. Several northeastern states consider a "gore" as a location that is not part of any township. Hibbert's Gore has no stores, no street lamps, no city hall and no mailboxes. It is unlikely to have need of a mayor, city ordinances, or even a building code. It sounds like a perfect democracy.

Karen Keller lives in Hibbert's Gore. She lives alone in an A-frame home without electricity, central heat or running water. She earned a bachelor's degree in natural resources at the University of Michigan and spent much of her adult life in the woods of Que-

Megan Smolenyak at Ancestry.com

Ancestry.com has appointed Megan Smolenyak as Chief Family Historian. Ms. Smolenyak is a popular speaker at genealogy seminars and has written four books. She recently uncovered the story of Annie Moore, the first immigrant to come through Ellis Island.

Ms. Smolenyak will serve as a key researcher for major company campaigns, participate in marketing, provide input into the design of new family history products and services, and serve as an expert and spokesperson on family history to the media.

bec. She lives mostly off the land by growing her own vegetables, fruit, and herbs; and by hunting deer with a bolt-action rifle. Karen chops her own firewood and heats her water on a wood-burning stove. It takes five gallons funneled through a camper's shower to provide Karen with her shower and shampoo.

There is one downside to living in a place as small as Hibbert's Gore. The U.S. Census Bureau does not publish personal information about individuals, such as salary and occupation. They do publish the average salary for each city, town and place in the United States. Karen Keller has a small income and low expenses. She claims that she is not a hermit or a loner or an extreme naturalist.

If you want to know the personal information about Karen for the year 2000, you can read it in the U.S. census. It doesn't require any effort to figure it out and the demographic data from the 2000 census is available now.

If you crave small town living at its smallest, you may also want to consider New Amsterdam, Indiana, or Lost Springs, Wyoming. They each have a population of one.

Ask the Doc — "I Give No Answers Before Their Time!"

By Dr. Cornelius J. PAF

Q Whether it's a Family Group Record or a Pedigree Chart, photos do not appear when I print. I checked the option "Include Photo" yet the photos do not appear. They do appear in "Preview." What is going on? Hope someone can help me. Thank you.

A There is a workaround for the photos not being printed when a report is sent to a file. It is impractical to do when you have lots of photos, or if you change your photos often. But if you really want to create a file with printable photos, here is what you might try doing. You will have to perform these steps for each photo.

- Open the .rtf file in MS-Word. Turn on the "Show/Hide ¶" feature using the "¶" button on your tool bar. In the space where the photos are supposed to print you should see a period and the "¶" character.
- Place your Word insertion pointer (the blinking vertical bar) just before the period, and right-click on your mouse. If you



don't have your insertion point in front of the period, you will get the wrong menu.

- The pop-up menu will give you an "Edit" option. Select the Edit option to bring up an "Edit" window. It should have the command "IncludePicture" already highlighted and the file path of the specific photo entered in the picture field. All you need to do is check the box "Data not stored with document" and click OK. (For some reason, Microsoft changed this aspect of the "IncludePicture" command after PAF5 was released, and it has never been updated in PAF5.)

Your photo should now appear in the appropriate box. I found that some photos had to be resized by dragging the corners in or out to fit the space. When the photo is the correct size, click somewhere outside the photo space. I found that hitting the enter key will cause spurious results. For some reason, the rtf format treats the enter key strangely. Repeat this step for each photo. I recommend saving your file after each photo is fixed in case you make a mistake in the above steps.

Spider Webs: Utah Death Certificates, Everton's Genealogical Helper Online, Scottish Old Parochial Registers, Ancestorsonboard.com Passenger Records

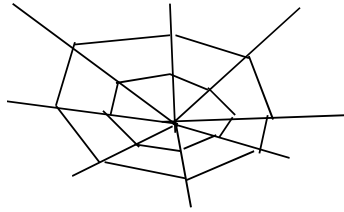
Utah Death Certificates

The Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Genealogical Society of Utah and the Utah State Archives and Records Service announced that the free online index to Utah death certificates is now linked to original images of the original documents. The index was created by the State Office of Vital Records and Statistics and has searchable information limited to the name of the deceased person, his date of death, sex, and where he died. The original certificates have the names and birth places of the deceased person's parents, place and date of the decedent's birth, marital status, occupation, permanent residence, place and date of burial, time of death, chief cause and contributory factors of death, and if applicable, where illness was contracted and the duration of the illness. The certificates are for the years from 1905 to 1954 and list more than 250,000 Utah deaths.

To visit the site, go to: <http://historyresearch.utah.gov/indexes/index.html>

Everton's Genealogical Helper Online

All of Everton's Genealogical Helper issues (more than 10,000 pages) are going online. The magazine began publication in



1947, Optical character recognition (OCR) was used to index the Genealogical Helper issues from the past 60 years. The magazine contains articles, lists, book reviews, and more, including a large number of queries from people trying to find help to trace their ancestors. The back issues are found at WorldVitalRecords.com, a subscription site found at: www.worldvitalrecords.com/

Scottish Old Parochial Registers

The Old Parochial Registers (OPR) from the Church of Scotland contain the christenings, marriages and burials recorded by the Church of Scotland. The images of these records are now online along with the searchable index which is linked to the images. The earliest records are from the parish of Errol in Fife which start in 1553. Most of the records begin in the mid to late 1600s, or the early 1700s. A few remote parishes, such as in the Outer Hebrides may not have records before the early 1800s. The records include those belonging to the established Church of

Scotland and do not include nonconformists.

To visit the site, go to: www.scotlandspople.gov.uk

Ancestorsonboard.com Passenger Records

Ancestorsonboard.com has added a database of ship passenger records for vessels leaving British ports (England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) on voyages to North America and other parts of the world. The Web site was developed in association with The National Archives of England, Wales and the United Kingdom. The searchable database covers the years from 1890 to 1960. These records are of interest not only for ancestors who came from the United Kingdom, but also for those who came from Continental Europe via England. They are also helpful in tracing immigrants to the United States who bypassed Ellis Island and other U.S. ports of entry by going to Canada before they entered the United States. The ship passenger records are digitized in full color and comprise over 1.5 million pages, listing the 30 million passengers who traveled on these long-distance journeys from UK ports.

To visit the site, go to: www.ancestorsonboard.com

Software of Interest: Windows Vista

Those buying a new computer or upgrading to the latest operating system for their PC will be aware that Microsoft has released the latest version of their operating system, Windows Vista. Microsoft has redesigned the user interface and visual style. Pop-up messages fade in and out which seem easier on the eyes and less distracting to the user. When the cursor is on one of the icons of programs running on the computer, a thumbnail of the program as it appears is displayed. The user can also choose from a calendar, clock, yellow "sticky notes," RSS news headlines, a slide show, stock prices, your local weather forecast, and other "widgets" and have them displayed on the screen. These take up space but are handy.

Vista adds multimedia capabilities. If the PC is powerful enough, Vista will display TV programs, capture video, or edit videos. The video editor has only basic features and you may need a more powerful video editor program. TV programs can be captured and saved on the hard drive for later viewing. Many of the video features were available in the Multimedia Edition of Win-

dows XP.

Backup can be done by conventional methods, but a new backup feature is available. Any folder can be designated as a shadow folder. The User can change a shadow folder to be exactly as it was at any point in the past.

There are some added security features. The home version does not incorporate all of the security features found in the corporate versions of Windows.

Microsoft claims that the Vista software is much more reliable than earlier Windows versions. However, many users have reported crashes and bugs. The prevailing opinion of reviewers is that Macintosh operating systems are more reliable and if one wants to get vista, a later version will be more reliable.

Those who want to upgrade to Vista now will find many reviews of the features on the Web. A quick search will find enough comment that one will not be able to read all of the reviews.

Tracing Your Early Canadian Ancestors

By Allin Kingsbury

Many families in the United States and other parts of the world have Canadian roots. After the Revolutionary War, many immigrants to North America came to Canada because it was closer to Europe and easier to enter. Eventually, many of these families moved on to the United States. Also many loyalist refugees moved back to the United States, some with new family members born in Canada.

French Immigration

Before 1800, the French families who came to America chose as their destination French-speaking communities in what is now eastern Canada. These families considered their language and their Catholic religion important enough to avoid the English-speaking colonies further south because the language, religion, and culture were foreign to them. For various reasons, many descendents of these early colonists moved to the United States, and eventually came to be a French-speaking ancestor to an English-speaking family. After a few generations, some of the descendents had forgotten their French ancestry. Should you find that you have a French-speaking ancestor, there is a good chance that you can trace the family back into what is now Canada and perhaps into France.

Should you find that you have a Canadian ancestor, a knowledge of Canadian genealogy research will be of great help. This knowledge of Canadian research will also be of help in seeing the clues that indicate that an ancestor of unknown origin came from Canada. Should you find any Canadians in your ancestry, you will probably find that the records are available and that it is possible to trace your English or French ancestry back to Europe. Native American ancestry in Canada is more difficult, especially in the colonial times when the local tribes were left to manage their own affairs. A few records were kept by missionaries who lived and worked with these tribes, but research of Canadian Native American Ancestors is a subject left for another article.

The French Colonization of Acadia

The history of early events leading to the creation of Canada must be understood before effective genealogical research can be done for early Canadian families. The historical events help explain why and where families moved and also indicate where the records are located. Canada has some excellent records available for genealogy research.

The first French settlement in America was at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) in the colony of Acadia on the Bay of Fundy in 1604. Seventy-nine men came and established copper mines at Cape d'Or at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy. Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer who traveled up the St. Lawrence River as far as Georgian Bay on Lake Huron helped in the founding of this colony. Afterwards, he felt that the St. Lawrence River held better locations for colonization. Quebec (Quebec City) was founded four years later in 1608 and Montreal was founded in 1642. These cities were the part of the province of Quebec which had a much different history than the other French colony of Acadia.

The present-day areas of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island became the French colony of Acadia under Jean de Bencourt de Poutrincourt, Baron de Saint in 1610. He was given a land grant in the Port Royal area.

The future of Acadia was complicated in 1621 when Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, obtained a charter for New Scotland (Nova Scotia) for settlement by Scottish colonists. Scotland took control of Acadia in 1628 and controlled Acadia until 1632 when the French retook Port Royal and other settlements and expelled the Scottish settlers.

The French controlled Acadia until 1713 when Acadia was awarded to England as part of the treaty of Utrecht. The exact boundaries were not settled until 1763, but there was little pressure to do so as the Europeans had settled along the coast and the Native Americans (Indians) controlled the interior lands. The Indians were allied with the French and did not like the English who were a bit heavy-handed when they governed. France assumed that in giving up Acadia, they had lost only Nova Scotia and that they retained New Brunswick, Ile St. Jean (now called Prince Edward Island), and Ile Royal (now called Cape Breton Island).

The Exile of the Acadian Families

While France was at war in Europe fighting the War of Austrian Succession, the French lost their stronghold at Louisburg but were able to capture Minas. In 1740, Halifax was founded as the seat of English rule in Nova Scotia. The French built Fort Beausajour on the Bay of Fundy near the present boundary of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The English were better able to assert control of Acadia than the French. The English governors of Acadia had detained the French-speaking Acadians by forbidding them from selling their land and taking any possessions with them if they left. They were also forbidden to build any boats. The primary reason for this harsh treatment was to prevent the Acadian settlers from going to Quebec and strengthening the French settlers there.

In 1755, The English exiled about 6,000 Acadians who were taken to other American colonies. In 1758 another 3,000 Acadians were exiled and taken to France. Others fled to French Canada (Quebec). A large group of Acadians went to Louisiana and are known as Cajuns, a term which evolved from "Acadians" as the term "injuns" was derived from "Indians." In 1763, the hostilities between France and England were over and England had control of all of North America. France became preoccupied with affairs on the continent.

The Cajuns were just one of many groups who maintained their identity and culture. From 1763 to 1785, many Acadians moved around to find a location where they could practice the Catholic religion, own land, and be near their Acadian friends. After 1763, the exile was over and many Acadians went back to the areas where they had lived in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Once England was firmly in control of what is now Canada, the English settlers came in large numbers, first to the Maritime provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Many earlier settlers came from Yorkshire. Later groups came from Scotland and other parts of England. Canada has many com-

munities where ethnic groups have settled together. Even today these communities have festivals to celebrate their Scottish, Irish or French heritage. Many of the Acadians stayed in the United States, began speaking English and intermarried with other families. Most of the descendents outside Canada are in New England and the upper Midwestern states, and in Louisiana.

The French in Quebec

After the initial migration of French into Quebec during the 1600s, there were few that came during the next hundred years. Most of the wealthier upper-class French who became involved with Quebec returned to France. This left the hardworking farmers and tradesmen to build the colony of Quebec. The French became preoccupied with European wars and later, with Napoleon, and seemed to forget North America. Eventually, they lost Canada and the Mississippi Valley to the English and the last of their American claims when the Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803.

After The English received Quebec they feared a revolt by the French. Having learned from the American Revolution, the English accepted the French and made French one of the two official languages of the English colonies in what is now Canada. The French in Quebec were allowed to live in peace and they accepted English rule.

The Loyalists

One group of Canadian immigrants came from the United States. They are the colonists that wanted to remain loyal to the crown and were against the move for independence from Great Britain and were known as the United Empire Loyalists. The group is important because of its large numbers. Approximately 70,000 individuals (62,000 white and 8,000 black) in this group left the United States. About 46,000 went to Canada, most of them during 1783 and 1784 when transportation became available after the war. Others went to Great Britain and to the Caribbean. They represented about 3 percent of the United States population at the time. Large numbers of them came from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida. They soon became the most important group in Canada both politically and economically. Among them were many of the wealthy from the 13 American colonies. As this group significantly increased the small population of Canada, it also gave Canada a predominately English-speaking population.

The largest portion, 32,000 Loyalists, went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (then a part of Nova Scotia). Another 10,000 were given refuge in Quebec (including the Eastern Townships and modern-day Ontario). A smaller number of refugees, 400-500, settled on Prince Edward Island (Ile St. John). The Loyalists who came to Quebec (including the Eastern Townships) and to Ontario received land grants of two hundred acres per person. Land grants were also given at other areas settled by the Loyalists.

The settlements by the Loyalists were located in the communities of Port Roseway (now Shelburne, Nova Scotia); Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; St. Anne's (now Fredrickton, the capital of New Brunswick); St. Andrews-by-the-Sea (now St. Andrews, New Brunswick); Cornwall, Ontario; Beull's Bay (now Brockville, Ontario); Cataraqui (now Kingston, Ontario); Belleville, Ontario; Brantford, Ontario; and Butlersbury (became Newark and now Niagra-on-the-Lake, Ontario). Many of

these communities are proud of their Loyalist heritage and some have celebrations to commemorate their Loyalist heritage.

Many of the Loyalists were active in the support of the British during the war. Many Loyalists also joined the British in fighting the American colonists. Others served as spies for the British. At the time, it appeared the British, with their professional army and superior resources, would win against the poorly equipped army of George Washington. However, after the defeat of the British, those who fought with the British could not go back to their homes. The families of these individuals were transported to Canada by the British who promised grants of land from the crown to compensate for the land that they left in the States. For example, the family of Daniel Strang of Westchester County, New York, went with the Loyalists to Prince Edward Island. Whether the others in the family were active loyalists probably did not cause their decision to go as much as the stigma caused by the capture and execution of Daniel Strang after it was discovered that he was a spy. The troops from the American colonies were discharged in Canada after the war and as soon as their families joined them, they settled their new land and began farming or other pursuits.

Canada under the English

The province of Quebec, under British rule, consisted of the areas of present-day Quebec near the Atlantic and near the St. Lawrence River and also parts of present-day Ontario near the Great Lakes. The interior of present day Canada surrounding Hudson Bay was administered by the Hudson Bay Company. The interior was inhabited by Native Americans and fur traders who roamed this vast wilderness. In 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into upper and lower Canada along the Ottawa River. Upper Canada was then sparsely populated but soon attracted many immigrants from England. During 1837 and 1838, there were several rebellions in the two provinces which eventually led to self government for Canada. Thirty years later, in 1867, the Dominion of Canada was created, and the people of Canada had their own government. The provinces included Quebec, Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) and the two provinces from Acadia: Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Other provinces in the West were created later. Prince Edward Island was added to the Dominion in 1873 and Newfoundland was added in 1949.

Canadian Census Data

Canada followed the pattern set of the census in Great Britain. The first "every person" census was in 1851. However, each province administered the census differently. New Brunswick did an "every name" census in 1851 and 1861 while across the border in Nova Scotia, there was no 1851 census except for a few counties and the 1861 census named only the heads of families. After the Dominion was formed in 1867, the 1871 census and all following censuses used the same forms throughout Canada.

Since Canada has two official languages, the French-speaking areas have census returns written in French and in the English speaking areas, the forms are in English. The earlier hand written forms are difficult to read. Microfilm of the Canadian censuses has been available for many years. Recently, these censuses have been indexed and images made available on the Internet. The various censuses for Canada contain a wealth of information. The 1871 and 1881 censuses list occupation, province or country of birth, and religion. The 1891 census list those with French Canadian de-

scent and the birthplaces of both the father and mother of each person. The 1901 census lists the year of immigration to Canada, color and year of naturalization. The 1911 and later censuses are not yet available to the public.

There were censuses taken in Acadia during the years of 1671, 1686, 1693, 1698 and 1701, and a census for Ile Royal in 1752. These censuses list names and ages of all individuals and the number animals that they owned. The earliest census also lists the places of origin for all individuals. After 1752 there were several more censuses taken but they list only heads of household by name.

The Province of Quebec also had censuses taken in the years: 1666, 1667 and 1681 that list every member of the household by name. After 1681, there are censuses taken for specific cities such as Quebec City, Montreal and Trois Rivieres (Three Rivers).

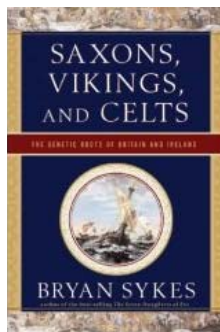
To Be Continued

We Have a Date Mark Your Calendar

David Dilts will be coming here for a seminar at our September meeting on the 8th. Mr. Dilts is a popular genealogy lecturer, an author of a number of genealogy books, and will be worth the trip to our September meeting. Watch the newsletter and Web site for more details about the program. Invite your friends.

September 2007						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

Recently Published: Saxons, Vikings, and Celts



Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland by Bryan Sykes describes a systematic, ten-year DNA study of more than 10,000 volunteers. Through this study, Bryan Sykes was able to determine the genetic makeup of the British Islanders and their descendants. Most Americans have ancestry that goes back to the United Kingdom.

The long seacoast was difficult to defend and many groups invaded the British Isles over the centuries. Many of the invaders stayed. Myths describe such pre-historic groups in Britain such as the mythical race of giants ruled by Albion, the son of the sea-god, Poseidon. Later groups reportedly came from Greece, Spain, Germany, and Scandinavia. Sykes briefly discusses the legends of King Arthur and points out that no proof of Arthur's existence has ever appeared.

Julius Caesar launched the first Roman invasion of Britain in 54 BC. The Romans had a written language which the conquered people and earlier invaders did not have. The Romans were the first to write detailed accounts of the Celtic tribes that were there. It was impossible to prove the oral traditions regarding these tribes. Recently, with DNA technology, Bryan Sykes began his studies of the origins of these tribes.

The Romans left after five hundred years of British occupation, leaving some impressive ruins and a bit of their DNA mixed among the families who remained. Then came the invasions of Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, and Normans. There are several theories about the nature of these invasions. Some believe the invaders were integrated with the local people and intermarried. Others believe that most invaders remained separate from the people they had conquered. If so, there would be separate genetic layers within the British Isles.

Sykes and his team used DNA samples from 10,000 people across the U.K. and Ireland in an attempt to understand what

happened. Bryan Sykes is one of the leading DNA researchers, a professor of human genetics at Oxford University. He also founded Oxford Ancestors, a company that traces human genetic backgrounds. He wrote the book, *The Seven Daughters of Eve*, which was a New York Times bestseller. He analyzed the DNA of many living and deceased people, including those known as the Ice Man and the Cheddar Man, as well as many individuals claiming to be surviving members of the Russian Royal Family.

The research by Professor Sykes has produced sufficient evidence to support some of the myths and disprove others. Most of the book is about proving and disproving the various myths concerning invaders. Sykes also discusses the origins of the Irish, Scots, Welsh, and English, based on his analysis of mitochondrial DNA and the Y chromosome. He then discusses the various kings and invading armies through the ages and their genetic make-up.

Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland is a 288-page paperback book. This same book is available in the U.K. with the titles of *Blood of the Isles*. It is available from Bryan Sykes at his Web site: <http://bloodoftheisles.net> and from www.amazon.com and www.rootsbooks.com, and other sites. The book can also be ordered at bookstores by specifying ISBN 0393062686. The book retails for \$26.95 but is available for about \$18.00 from some discount bookstores.

Quotable Quote

What experience and history teach is . . . that people and governments have never learned anything from history.

George F. Hegel

From *Philosophy of History*
1832

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

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

Personal Ancestral File 2.3.1 Macintosh (diskette or CD version)	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File 4.04	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 (Windows), PAF 3, and 2.31 (DOS), lessons and user guide, Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.2 Windows (2 CDs)	US\$8.25
Personal Ancestral File 4.04.18 and 5.2.18, PAF Companion (evaluation) or PAF User's Guide (English, Spanish, French, German, or Portuguese) downloaded at: www.FamilySearch.org	free

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\$13 per book, includes postage; bulk discounts
Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads	Available at meetings and on Web site
Flash Drives with SVCGG logo and loaded with 9000 Internet genealogy sites	Available at cost on Web site and at meetings

CLASSES FOR 14 APRIL 2007

Sorry, details were not available at time of printing. Visit the Web site for classes.

For more details, go to: www.svcomputergenealogy.org



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The former Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

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