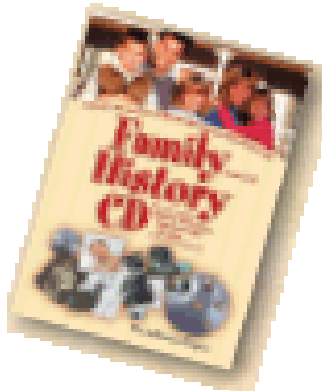




## Review: Family History CD — The Jefferson Project

By Mary Lou Harline



Are you looking for a program, or are you waiting for a magic wand, to help you share and preserve your family history? One of the many ways of sharing your family history is with an easy to use program which can help you organize your data and media files is to save it on a CD. This program, Family History CD, will help you gather your computer history files into new folders and subfolders on your computer. You can include histories of individuals or families, pictures, audio and video clips. You can include any computer files that you have.

This program will help you create an opening page for the new CD with pictures and text, and add buttons to provide easy access to the files that you have included. Family History CD program copies your files to a new folder and writes a CD with your family history files. An exit button is also inserted to leave the CD when finished viewing the data. Thus you can share your data with family, and have a backup that is outside your computer and away from your house.

This program has a terrific set of help messages. This is really one program where it pays to read the screen. The answers are there. Each screen has a button for Help. When it is pushed, yellow boxes appear with an arrow pointing to the part of the screen it is describing. If all the functions can't be described in one screen, you click on

“Next” at the bottom of the screen and another set of messages and arrows will appear. Click on Help again to remove the messages.

There is also a users guide in PDF format that can be accessed by clicking on the Users Guide message above the Help button. Because it is in PDF format and will bring up Adobe Acrobat Reader. It is about 60 pages long.

### Face Labels

One of the features of this program that I like best is the ability to put “face labels” on pictures of groups of people. The viewer can move the mouse close to the face of a person and the name will be shown in a text box below the face. If the viewer wants to see all the names at one time, that is done by clicking on the designated area in the lower part of the screen with the picture. All the labels for everyone in the picture will be displayed.

What if you don't know the names of everyone? You just don't give the person a face label, or enter a question mark, or as much of the name as you know. The face labels are more informative than a caption under the picture with a list of names of persons in each row.

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## Ask Dr. PAF

by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF



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

**Q.** I would like to print more than one “Individual Summary” report at a time. How can I do that?

**A.** When you are in the screen to print the “Individual Summary” report, click on the “Use list” box in the far right of the “Starting Person” box. The “Select Individuals” screen of the “Advanced Search-Focus Filter” will come up and you can choose all the people you want by individual, families or ancestral and descendant relationship. When you have made your choice, click on “OK” and you will be back in the “Reports and Charts” screen where you can preview your choices and print them.

**Q.** I am confused by the terms, “other events,” that I see as a choice on the screen for printing family group records. What are the “other events?”

**A.** The “other events” are those added from the “Edit Individual” or “Edit Marriage” screens by clicking on the “Options” button and choosing “new event or attribute.” You can choose from a long list of events in a person's life. When a new event is added, it will be displayed on the “Edit Individual” screen after the Burial date and place, or after the “LDS Ordinances” data if you are using them. The section is labeled “Other Events.” Below that is the section labeled “Other.” This last section includes the fields: Title (Prefix), Married Name, Also Known As, Nickname, Cause of Death, Physical Description, Ancestral File Number, and Custom ID. Notice that none of these describe an actual event.

The same "Options" button is available on the Edit Marriage screen but there are fewer events from which to choose. These will still be displayed in the "Other Events" section of the Edit Marriage screen.

**Q.** There are other questions about choices on the "Reports and Charts" printing options. What are Parent Links?

**A.** The code for the relationship of parents to children (Parent Link) will be printed on the "Family Group Record" and the "Pedigree Chart." The code will be explained on the bottom of the appropriate page. The biological link is the default option and will not be printed. The other links are: Adopted, Guardian, Sealing, Challenged, and Disproved. "Sealing" is used for LDS family history. "Challenged" can mean that you (or a relative) don't believe the parents are the correct ones but you need to find more proof. "Disproved" means that you have found enough evidence to convince you and your relatives that the parents and child are not really linked.

There are situations where there may be a need to record more than one set of parents. Following are some examples:

- An adopted person may have information about his biological parents and his adopted parents and want to record it.
- A widowed or divorced mother may marry and her child is adopted by her second husband. The child can be recorded with his biological parents, and again with his mother and her second husband. PAF will show "adopted" as the parent link to the mother and step-father; it can't show different links for the parents in one family group.
- Two researchers find different results about who are the parents of an ancestor. There is no conclusive evidence for either couple to be the actual parents of the child. Both parents are kept in the records for future research.

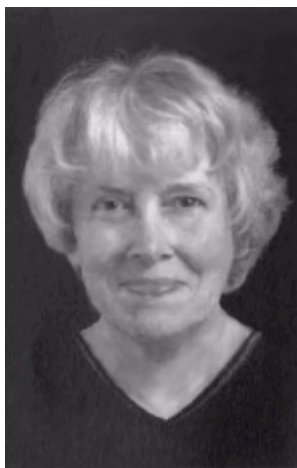
The Family Group Record will show a code (+) after the name of person with multiple parents and the code will be defined on the bottom of the first page of the Family Group Record.

**Q.** What does it mean to "print event boxes when blank"?

**A.** In this case "blank" is a space that can be filled in later. PAF's default is to print the space (box) for an event only if there is some data for that event. If you have the christening date but no birth date, you will not see a space for the birth date when you print the family group record. By doing this, the "Family Group Record" can be shorter. It won't have blank spaces that make it longer and don't give any more information. If you want those blank spaces so you can fill in the data when you find it then click on this option.

If you are including pictures, or saving a space for pictures, you may find a large blank area if you only have data for one event. Choosing to print the event boxes without data may give a better look. If you are including LDS data, there will still be at least three lines for data because the LDS data requires three lines.

## May Seminar:



**Beth Uyehara: Keynote Speaker**

The May SV-PAF-UG meeting will be an all-day genealogy seminar. Beth Uyehara, a newspaper columnist and author of *The Zen of Genealogy*, will be the keynote speaker. Following the keynote, there will be five class periods and a choice of about 8 classes for each period. The pre-registration fee of \$15 includes a syllabus which will contain notes for the classes. Registration at the door will be more expensive, so pre-register online at: [www.svpafug.org](http://www.svpafug.org) or at one of the meetings, or request a form by phone, e-mail or mail (see back page).

## SV-PAF-UG Needs You Utilities for PAF

We are compiling a list of computer programs that add functions to PAF. We will print this list in *PAFinder* and put the list on our Web site. If you know of a program that should be on the list, tell Mary Lou Harline about it.

e-mail to [mlharline@aol.com](mailto:mlharline@aol.com)

Or mail to:

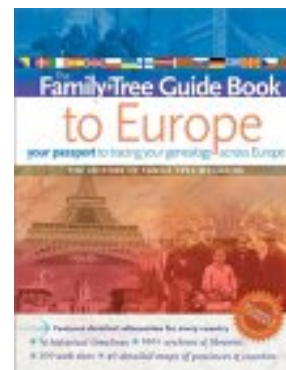
SV-PAF-UG

P. O. Box 23670

San Jose CA 95153-2670

## Recently Published

### Family Tree Guide Book to Europe



If you are planning a genealogy fact-finding trip to Europe, *Family Tree Guide Book to Europe* may be helpful for your trip. In fact, it may be the only travel guidebook about Europe which is written for the genealogist. Many well-known authors contributed to this book. They include: S. Chris Anderson, Kyle Betit, Sharon Carmack, Dena Eben, David Fryxell, Susan Jackson, Linda Jonas, Rhonda McClure, Paul Milner, Dwight Radford, Melanie Rigney, Allison Stacy, Maureen Taylor, Ernest Thode, and editors of Family Tree Magazine.

What makes this guidebook unique is the focus on resources available for genealogy research. Each chapter is about a country or region, beginning with the geography and history of the area. The remainder of the chapter is about the records that are available and where they are to be found. The book gives some sound advice on preparing for the trip by getting data available to you at home before you go such as data on the Internet. The various types of

available records for the region are discussed, followed by a list of repositories, organizations, and publications that may be of help.

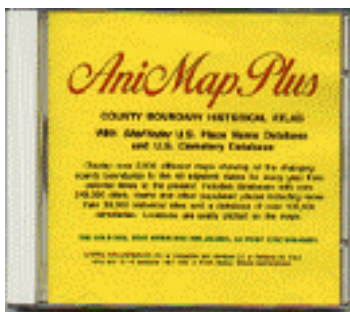
Most of Eastern Europe is combined into one chapter, which may indicate less genealogical travel to this area by the authors. These countries, drained mostly by the Danube and its tributaries have a long and rich history. Every country in Europe is covered in the book. The Jews, who were scattered from Portugal to Russia, have their own chapter.

*Family Tree Guide Book to Europe* is published by Betterway Books, and sells for \$22.99. You can order it online from the publisher's Web site at: <http://www.familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id=70625>

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## Software of Interest

### AniMap Plus



The genealogist needs to know the political boundaries as they were when his ancestors lived there. This is crucial in finding the records that document the life of the ancestor. AniMap makes easy work of boundary changes in the United States by showing county boundaries for each year starting in colonial times. AniMap is a Windows program which has 2300 color maps which show the counties, states and territories as they were for each year.

AniMap also includes SiteFinder, a collection of databases containing more than 200,000 places in the United States and more than 35,000 variant names. The latitude and longitude coordinates for 97% of these places are in the database. Each listing in SiteFinder has the place name and the county. A few mouse clicks can display the place on the appropriate map with the appropriate labels. The place will remain on the map as you change the year and see boundary changes for the

state and county. The Sitefinder places not only include cities and towns, but it has railroad stations, trading posts, farms & ranches, plantations, ruins, country schools, stagecoach stops, mining camps, ghost towns, and more. More than 100,000 cemeteries throughout the United States are included.

Any map can be printed in either black and white or color. The maps can also be saved in a bit map format (.bmp) which can be used in a publishing program or attached as a picture to a PAF database or database for many other genealogy programs.

Maps for different years can be overlaid to compare boundary changes. There are overlays for railroads, waterways, and township or range grids (public land states only). Up to 50 place markers can be added to a map. The markers can be saved for use in the future. You can also measure the distance between any two places on the map. You can enhance the map by adding colors with a paintbrush or inserting text labels or explain features. The result can be a custom map that locates and explains the places that were important in the life of your ancestor

AniMap Plus runs with any Windows version starting with Windows 3.1. It requires a VGA display or better, a double speed or faster CD-ROM drive, a mouse, and 16 megabytes of memory in a Windows 3.1 system (more in later versions of Windows).

AniMap 2.5 sells for \$79.00. A free trial can be downloaded from [www.goldbug.com/AniMapDemo.html](http://www.goldbug.com/AniMapDemo.html)

### FamilySearcher

FamilySearcher, a Windows program written by Kevin Owen, is written to rapidly search the International Genealogical Index (IGI) at the FamilySearch.org site on the Internet. The program creates a list in a spreadsheet format of all names from a GEDCOM file specified by the user. Then while connected to the Internet, the user can click on a name, and an IGI search is initiated in a new Internet Explorer window. The GEDCOM file can be produced by any genealogy program, making FamilySearcher universally compatible. The program can also be used with the ".sub" files which are used to submit names to be

added to the IGI. This feature is helpful in checking to see if individuals have already been submitted to the IGI.

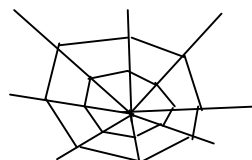
FamilySearcher can also be used to search the other databases found at the FamilySearch.org site. These are Pedigree Resource File, Census, Vital Records, US Social Security Death Index and the Ancestral File. The program can also be used to search Ancestry.com and Rootsweb.com.

FamilySearcher can be downloaded free at:

<http://myweb.cableone.net/kevinowen3/familysearcher.htm> Online help is available there plus a paper in ".pdf" format which explains the installation of the program. The paper file is large (1.6Mb) because it contains many screenshots. The program requires Windows 98/ME/2K/XP and Internet Explorer 6 or a later version. The program uses about 5 megabytes of hard disk space.

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## Spider Webs



### Funeral Home Directory

A funeral home usually keeps a file of information about the deceased and their family for funerals that they have handled. This site has a directory of all funeral homes in the United States. Go to: [www.usafuneralhomesonline.com](http://www.usafuneralhomesonline.com)

### Time Tales

Time Tales is a Web site where found photographs are posted with the hope of finding relatives who can use the photos. Family historians take notice of old picture albums that may have found their way into a flea market, estate sale, auction, or other repository of lost heirlooms. Old pictures can also turn up in old books, drawers of antique furniture, or basements and attics of old homes. The pictures are irreplaceable when they are lost to a family. When you find a picture or to look for a found picture, go to the Web site at [www.timetales.com](http://www.timetales.com)

## Family History CD

*Continued from Page 1*

### Slide Show

This slide show can display a set of pictures for one person, or all the pictures in all the files in the "Pictures" section. When you are creating your CD you can move the folders and subfolders to tell a story, or show the growth of a family. Your whole CD could be pictures of a family reunion or a vacation.

### Starting your files

What can you put in your history? Pictures, Histories, Audio and Video Clips, GEDCOM files, PAF (or other genealogy program data files). You can even add a program itself. Be sure that you don't violate license agreements. PAF is available for no fee and can be shared as long as you don't charge for it. Some other programs have free demo files.

### Preparing your files

This program won't edit the files for you; they need to be ready. Do a spell-check, and read them again looking for typing errors or confusing statements. Include the sources where you found the information. You don't need to follow a strict format, but be sure to give credit to those who have helped you find the data. At least doing that may take the blame from you if one of your relatives doesn't like your CD. It also may encourage others to give you additional information.

Be careful with histories of living people. Be sure you have their permission to tell the stories.

If all of those who will receive copies of your CDs use the same word processor that you use, or can convert your word processor files, you don't have to make any changes to your history files. Since you may not know if they can read your Word or WordPerfect file it is worth the effort to put the files in PDF format. Most recent word processors give you the option of publishing to PDF format. If your viewers don't have Adobe Acrobat Reader they can get it free. It is also included with your files when you burn the CD. Another reason for using PDF files is that they can be read on a Macintosh computer. A Mac can show any of the common picture formats.

### How much can you include?

Family History CD displays the percentage of the CD space is being used. You may think that you have added enough and then discover it is only 5% of the space available. You can continue to add more pictures or files, or finally get that music or video clip ready and added to the CD. Perhaps this is the opportunity to include great-grandpa's journal that you so carefully typed into your computer. Or it may be the incentive you need to get started on that journal project.

### Is this a good way to save data?

Getting a copy of your data to someone else and to a place outside your home is better than keeping it on one computer, even with an assortment of backups. We don't know how long you will be able to read CD's. The current thinking is that the better grade CDs will last for more than 50 years, maybe even 100 (if we still have the hardware to read them). However, these CDs do make it easier to send data and pictures to relatives. The viewer of your family history CD can save and print the files and pictures you have included. Another repository for your data has been established.

### How do I get started?

To run Family History CD, you will need the following:

- Processor: Pentium or equivalent
- Operating System: Windows 95/98/NT4/ME/2000/XP
- Hard Drive Free Space: 85 MB
- System Memory: 32 MB
- Other Drives: CD Writer
- Monitor/Display: 256 colors, 800x600 resolution
- Pointing Device: Mouse or Tablet

Visit the Web site:

[www.familyhistorycd.com](http://www.familyhistorycd.com) or call 866-810-5050 to order the program or get further information. There is a special limited time price of: \$39.95. The regular price is \$49.95.

### Conclusion:

The ease of creating family histories using a CD makes it easier to keep your resolutions to share what you have. Remember that a new folder is created and the duplicates can use a large amount of bytes on your hard drive. This should be no problem with the huge hard drives available now. •

## News of the Weird

### 730-Foot Family Tree Chart

Of all the genealogy programs available, not one could print a wall chart with all the ancestors, cousins, and other relations that would suite Romeo Martin. So he did what any 72-year old retired engineer would do. He wrote his own program. He also used the help of a word processor. Then Romeo Martin typed in his names which cover 428 years of French Canadian and U. S. family history. His family begins with Rene Martin family, starting in 1575, and the Jean Baptiste Labossiere family (his mother's side) in the early 1600s, both of whom came from France to Quebec. The names came from five large volumes of genealogy put together by Martins cousins, some of whom are professional genealogists.

Then he printed his "Networking Chart of Cousins" which has all the names in 1/8 and 1/4-inch tall letters. It is printed on a vinyl roll with pigmented ink so it could withstand the rigors of outdoor display. The chart is 730 feet long and 5 feet wide. That is as long as two football fields if you include the end zones. It took two hours for Romeo and his grandchildren to unroll the entire chart for the unveiling in Cook Park in southeast Denver. He wanted to those close to him to see his family in a way that nobody had seen them before.

The chart has been unrolled twice since the July unveiling at family reunions in Canada. The reward for this labor of love is the comments that come from family members. "It's great to have a grandpa who did this," was heard from his grandson, Peter (age 11), who was visiting from Nebraska. Another comment heard when the chart was unrolled was, "It's awesome." But the best reward for his creation is seeing his cousins gather, and watching them learn how the black, blue, brown and green lines on the tree connect them together as a family.

In the next two years, Martin has plans to increase the type size for easier reading and add more names which will triple the present size of the chart. And Romeo says the updated version will be available on a compact disc for the computer literate generation who will become heirs to his work. But that is another project. •

## Why Can't My Surname Stay the Same?

By Allin Kingsbury

Surnames and legal names are part of recent history. While names were a means of identifying a parson, the customs concerning names varied with time and with the culture. Practices like patronymics served the purpose of identifying an individual, yet a patronymic was not a surname. Without a consistent surname passed on to the next generation, the task of tracing a family history can be confusing at best. This article will discuss the emergence of surnames, why names changed from generation to generation, and what the genealogist can do to establish relationships.

### Part 1: Patronymics

Many familiar surnames like Anderson, Johnson and Peterson are derived from the name of the father or male ancestor. Anderson means son of Anders. It and other similar surnames are relics of a naming tradition called patronymics. An example of this system is:

- John Anderson is the son of
- Anders Peterson who is the son of
- Peter Olafson

A daughter of Anders Peterson would be named Mary Andersdotter (Mary daughter of Anders) using the patronymic convention.

Today, surnames are used almost universally around the world. At some point in history, a surname was adopted by the family and was passed on to all descendants. Most European surnames were created from patronymic names (Johnson), places of origin (Scott), occupation (Carpenter), or some other descriptive term. For most families where patronymic last names were common as in the Scandinavian countries, the patronymic name was adopted as the surname. When the patronymic changed every generation, it told the family historians the given name of the father. After the patronymic became a surname it told the genealogist the surname of the father. When the family historian was not sure which of the category, the problem required a major Excedrin. A person doing research on a family like Anderson, the surname will revert to the patronymic naming system at some generation, and it may come as a sudden surprise disguised as a brick wall.

Names with patronymic origin are common in North and South America. Some immigrants used patronymic names for a while after immigration, particularly the Dutch in New Amsterdam (New York). Every European country had citizens with patronymic names at one time. For many countries, the use of patronymics was close to universal and in others, it was common for a short time. This naming system comes from ancient times where it was used by the Arabs and the Jews from the time of Abraham. The form of the patronymic names varied from country to country, and followed the style of the language spoken by the people.

### When were patronymics used?

In Europe, a single given name was used in feudal times. As Europe moved into the Renaissance and the arts and crafts began to flourish, many individuals adopted a second name, often a patronymic. The more progressive countries began to use a second name in the thirteenth century. A few countries in Eastern Europe waited several more centuries before adopting this practice. Patronymic names are used in Russia and other countries today, but are used as a middle name with a surname. The patronymic names were abandoned and replaced by surnames in the fifteenth century for some countries and as late as the early 1900s in other countries. The rural areas lagged the urban areas in the change to surnames. The wealthy and the educated were also early to adopt surnames. Areas where the English were influential abandoned the patronymic system early.

### Research Problems

Patronymics died a slow death over many centuries. When a person adopted a surname, it was slow to be a reality. The parish priest may have preferred the patronymic form when the individual was married or when the children were christened. Another priest may have recorded the christening of a child using the person's surname. A search for records during this transition must be done assuming both names were used. The actual change in name may have occurred between the births of the

individual's children. You may find families where some of the children use a surname and others follow the patronymic system. Tradition is slow to die. The use of Internet search engines, indexes, and the viewing of records without an index must be done with more care and effort than when looking for patronymic names.

Another problem for the family historian is organizing a file system for patronymic names. Documents and notes are usually filed by surname. Many individuals doing research on patronymic families have devised filing systems where they file the family information according to the farm or village where the family lived. In the Scandinavian countries, almost every farm had a name. Most people were tenant farmers living under a feudal landowner and stayed on the land for generation after generation. Most land owners would never sell. Land was passed on to the next generation according to the customs of inheritance. If the farm did not have a name, the local parish or village did.

With a family using patronymics, you cannot find surname organizations and one name societies which collect data pertaining to the family (or families) with a common name. Queries which are posted on the Internet or in genealogy publications are much more difficult to search and to find. As with filing, one should use the farm or village name to search for records and queries. This can be done more easily on the Internet than with publications. because the search engines and browsers can perform fast and efficient searches for groups of word.

Each country where patronymic names were used had different forms for patronymic names. As people moved and boundaries changed in Europe, naming conventions may have changed too. To unravel the string of names given to our ancestors, it is necessary to understand how and why these names were given. An understanding of the history of names can be like chicken soup for the genealogists, reviving him after running into the inevitable brick wall that results from a name change.

## England

Patronymics were used in England although the system was never popular. After the Norman conquest, the prefix “fitz,” meaning “son of” (from the French word “fils”) was used among the Norman nobility and was the origin of many surnames throughout the British Isles. The patronymic was often used by illegitimate sons of the Norman nobility, but it could be given as a patronymic name to any son. The English were among the earliest groups in Europe to move to surnames.

## Wales

The Welsh people had their own language and were distinct from the British. They used a patronymic system for names that was unique. The most common surnames in Wales are Jones and Evans, These families do not have a common ancestor, but each has an ancestor whose Christian name was John or Evan.

The Early Welsh names included the terms “ap” meaning “son of” and “verch” meaning “daughter of.” Ancient records would use the term “mab” instead of “ap” and “ferch” instead of “verch.” Abbreviations such as “vch” or “vz” were often used. In the Welsh parish records you seldom see “ap” or “verch” written. Some families would chain their patronymics together, creating an impressively long name James ap David ap Rees ap John ap Evan ap Thomas ap William. Here you have a six-generation pedigree, should you be so lucky to find such a name in your family. Women in Wales traditionally kept their patronymic maiden names used before they married.

More recent patronymic names used the Father’s Christian name as the last name. For example, Evan son of Thomas William would be known as Evan Thomas. As the Welch people abandoned the patronymic system. They often kept the last name as a surname. Thus the Welch have many common Christian names used as surnames like David and Thomas. Names not ending in “s” like Edward and William often had an ‘s’ added thus becoming Edwards and Williams.

## Scotland

Many Scottish surnames are patronymic names, often derived from affectionate diminutives of proper

names. This custom of naming appears to begin early in the fourteenth century when sons took their surnames from the Christian names of their fathers. The naming custom continued into the eighteenth century before the last families in the highlands quit the patronymic naming practices.

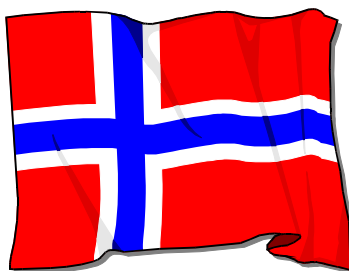
Many of the surnames of Scotland begin with “Mac” and continue with a given name. “Mac” comes from Gaelic and means “son of.” However, the term, “Mac” actually meant “descendent of” and linked the individual to an ancestor who held the given name that followed. This practice can drive a family historian to the brink of sanity. He cannot be sure if the name is a surname or a patronymic, and if a patronymic, whether it refers to his father or great-grandfather. He almost needs to know the answer before he can ask the question.

## Ireland

The Irish patronymic names used “O” followed by the Christian name of the father. This is as an anglicized form of the Gaelic prefix, “Ó” which is not followed by an apostrophe. The Gaelic prefix is used with the Gaelic spelling of the name. Many of these patronymic names later became surnames. The Irish also used the Gaelic prefix, “Mc.” These patronymic names were converted to surnames as the English began to dominate Ireland or earlier. •

*There is much more on patronymics. This article will be continued in the next issue.*

## Waking the Dead:



## Family Research in Norway

By Richard D. Rands

My father’s maternal grandparents and emigrated from Norway to the United

States in the early 1880s after joining the LDS Church. During the 1950s, my grandmother hired a professional Norwegian genealogist to research the family history in the Oslo National Archives, and this effort resulted in about 250 family group sheets containing hundreds of names of my ancestors.

The source documentation was sketchy, so I had always harbored a certain amount of skepticism about the accuracy of the research. Some time ago I discovered that many of the sources containing my family history had been purchased by the Salt Lake Family History Library, which allowed me to verify the accuracy of the research. In fact, the newer versions of the material gave me access to several generations beyond those families collected fifty years ago.

Patronymic naming was practiced in Norway well into the 1800s. My fourth great-grandfather was given the name of Hans. Since he was the son of Axel Hansen, Hans was known as Hans Axelsen. Hans' sister Mari was known as Mari Axelsdotter. Often the patronymic scheme resulted in too many people of the same name in the small rural communities, so the names often were supplemented with the name of the farm where the family lived. My family lived on a farm called Lunde in the county of Vestfold, on the western edge of the Oslo Fjord.

Because the patronymic system caused so much confusion in the records, the Norwegians began to use fixed family surnames in the early 1800s; the new surname approach was widely practiced by about 1900. Ultimately, the use of a fixed family name was made compulsory by law in Norway in 1923. As a result of this change, some began using their patronymic name, i.e., *Hansen* or *Fredericsen*, as their fixed family name; others chose their farm name as their fixed family name. In our case, the family abandoned the Hansen name for the less common farm name, *Lunde*. When they arrived in the United States, they dropped the final *e*.

For a long time, I have hoped to spend some time seeking out the family’s ancestral home and visiting the Oslo National Archives to look for some missing data. Last summer, due to a business commitment that took my wife

to Helsinki, we scheduled a week of additional travel to Norway and Sweden so that we could fulfill my dream.

The first challenge was that Lunde in Vestfold did not appear on any modern maps of Norway. My only hope was to rent a car and drive to Vestfold in the hope that I could find local references to help locate the family farm. We drove for several hours around the area without any luck. Near the end of the day, we visited a cemetery where a couple of elderly people were sitting. I asked them as I had asked many others if they knew of the place called Lunde. Much to my disappointment, they knew nothing, but pointed out a young couple across the grounds, who looked like they might be locals. The couple was preparing to leave when I reluctantly approached them. It turned out that they were tourists just as we were, but they happened to have a tourist map of the county adjacent to Vestfold, which they had picked up in their hotel that morning. They remembered having seen a road sign listing one of the communities that I believed to be near Lunde, so we scanned the map in the area that they had covered earlier in the day. Much to my surprise, Lunde was listed along with several other communities where family christenings and marriages had taken place. They gladly offered me their map, and so my wife and I set off to see what remained of my ancestral farm.

Before long, we entered a beautiful, isolated valley with several farms scattered along the highway. After pinpointing one that seemed close to the point on the map, we drove up to the house. The owner appeared and, fortunately, spoke enough English to indicate that the Lunde property was the farm adjacent to his. With the excitement of a child on Christmas morning, I drove up to the Lunde farm house and found the owner working in his barn. His English was very limited, but we were able to explain the purpose of our visit. He went inside and retrieved an aerial photograph of the farm taken fifty years ago, which he believed shows how the farm looked for many years prior to his having purchased the farm.

It was such a grand experience to stand on the land that my family had occupied for several hundred years, and the chance encounter with the family who

had the needed map became one of those remarkable events that often occur when we search out our family history.

After returning to Oslo, we arranged to spend the following day in the National Archives. We could see the location marked on our map of the city, but found ourselves unable to find the building on the street where it should have been. We were accustomed to a formidable building serving as national archives, but nothing of the sort could be seen anywhere. A person walking along the road pointed us toward a small sign hidden among the trees, designating a small driveway that led us down a small ravine where the archives were located. Once there, we spent the remainder of the day searching church records for family names. Having spent the previous day scouring the region about Vestfold, it was significantly easier to find relevant information. Because many of the patronymic names were linked to the farms they lived on, we were able to make family links that otherwise would have been meaningless to us.

Over the years, Janet and I have found that visiting the locations where we are researching family history has made the process significantly more productive and meaningful. We often have found details that we never would have discovered had we not actually visited the sites. Sometimes it is a display in a museum that adds to our knowledge about family circumstances. It may be an old history book in a library, or a chance encounter with a local historian. These are things you will rarely find in the microfilms of your local family history center.

We still have many places to visit, so we save up our frequent-flyer miles and watch for hotel specials. We try to find time to prepare for each trip by outlining a research agenda for verifying information and tackling dead ends. Often, we find that good luck and providence reward us with unexpected finds. We tend to skip popular tourist sites so that we can spend more time in local history libraries. We haul a laptop (and our databases) everywhere we travel. We track down distant relatives and now pack a lightweight, inexpensive scanner just in case the relatives have a stash of photos or documents -- as they often have. •

## Genealogical Quote

An ounce of parent is worth a pound of the clergy.

*Spanish Proverb*

## News for Genealogists

### Free Access Cut

Free access to MyTrees.com, a popular Web site used for searching and sharing family tree files, was cancelled for libraries and Family History Centers. The company cited "customer support issues" as the reason. An unidentified source cited the reason as "rude and demanding" telephone calls from a staff member at a Family History Center.

The move by MyTrees.com follows a decision by MyFamily.com to end free remote access to AncestryPlus, a database service for institutions, which was available free to Michigan residents through the Michigan State Library Web site. A Michigan resident had posted his driver's license number on an Internet mailing list, so anyone could have free access to the databases. Soon genealogists from all over the country were using the site illegally. Some of them were connected as long as 10 hours a day. One is reminded of the old adage, "One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel." •

## Classes ~

February 14, 2004

### PAF 4 & 5 Classes

- Beginning Data Recording
- Using and Placing Multi-Media Images with PAF

### Macintosh Class

- PAF Extras on a Mac

### General Classes

- Writing a Family History
- Getting Started on the Internet
- Overview of OPEN OFFICE
- Search Engine Skills
- Q&A: Family History Research

## Spiderwebs

### My Last E-Mail

To be sure you will be properly remembered after your passing, you may want to leave a final message. You may not be given the chance to say that last good bye. So many deaths are caused by accidents which can rob a person of that final meeting with family and close friends.

A company, LifeTouch,. has prepared a service called MyLastEmail.com, which allows you to have the final word with family, friends and even enemies. You can prepare your farewells in advance while you are well, have the time, and are of sound mind. The messages are personal and private. They will be sent to the designated recipients only after you die. The company verifies that you truly are deceased before sending the messages. There could be nothing more embarrassing than to have these messages sent prematurely.

Subscribers to the MyLastEmail.com service are asked to print off a LifeTouch Guarantees document and to keep this in a secure place where it can be found when a subscriber passes away. The document lists instructions for the person who will arrange your affairs once you have departed. Included in the instructions is a request to return the LifeTouch document, together with a certified copy of the Death Certificate, to LifeTouch. This makes it easier to verify the death. Further checks make certain that the documents match a subscriber's details. Only then will the e-mails be released from the system, and sent to the recipients. The e-mails informing the recipients that there is a Mylastemail for them to pick up from a secure server when they are ready. Each e-mail is held on the LifeTouch secure server for twelve months.

Messages are not limited only to family and loved ones. You could include a non-endearing piece of your mind for your tyrannical boss, your bookie, or your less-than-favorite brother-in-law. Imagine the look on your bookie's face when he gets a message saying, "I still owe you for the \$1000 bet on the fifth race. You can collect it from me when you die unless you go to the other place." You can use your imagination to come up with other uses for this service to be sure you get your money's worth. The service costs \$9.99 for a three-year membership. For more information, go to: [www.mylastemail.com/](http://www.mylastemail.com/)

### GEDCOM Files of Royal and Biblical Lines

Many families have found connections to Biblical genealogy, Medieval European royalty, and other famous people. While many of these lines have questionable sources, there could be a bit of truth in the old traditions. Many of these lines are available on the Internet. GEDCOM files with more than 9800 individuals, with the complete royal lines of England, France, Spain, and the partial royal lines of almost all other European countries can be found at: [www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedr2090.htm](http://www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedr2090.htm) It also includes 19 United States Presidents descended from royalty from George Washington to George Bush. Other famous people are in the file, including Brigham Young, William Bradford, Napoleon Bonaparte, Winston Churchill, Anne Bradstreet (Dudley), Daniel Boone, King Arthur, and Jefferson Davis.

Another GEDCOM file, created from the King James Version of the Bible, 541 individuals and 190 marriages from Adam to Jesus the Christ. Go to: [www.my-ged.com/biblical/](http://www.my-ged.com/biblical/)

Other GEDCOM files of ancient genealogical lines can be found at :

[www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedcom1a/gedr1218.htm](http://www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedcom1a/gedr1218.htm) and [www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedr3000.htm](http://www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gedcom/gedr3000.htm)

### Native American Web Sites

For those with a Native American in their family tree, a number of Web sites have added online exhibits to celebrate National American Indian Heritage Month. These sites have information about history, art and culture of Native American groups. These sites include: [www.umaine.edu/hudsonmuseum/exhibits.htm](http://www.umaine.edu/hudsonmuseum/exhibits.htm) - online exhibits by the Hudson Museum at the University of Maine [www.conexus.si.edu/map/exhibit.htm](http://www.conexus.si.edu/map/exhibit.htm) - a study of Indian lifestyles by the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/indian/](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/indian/) - the National Register of Historic Places [www.hanksville.org/NAresources/](http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/) - links to Native American culture, languages, history, art, museums, and more. •

## Software of Interest

### Genealogy Value Pack for Legacy

Progeny Software has released an add-on package for Legacy Family Tree called Genealogy Value Pack for Legacy Users. Packaged into a single CD-ROM are:

- Genelines – a program to produce timeline charts
- World Place Advisor™ - a program to check spelling, fill in missing counties, and correct errors in locations
- GEDmark™ - a utility program for sending an receiving GEEDCOM files
- Legacy Charting Companion – a utility to produce additional charts
- Online searches

- Historical timelines
  - A free trial subscriptions to Family Chronicle Magazine
  - A free trial subscriptions to OneGreatFamily.com - a database of 65 million names
- The package would cost more than \$85 if purchased separately, but the bundle is selling for \$29.95.

### Pocket Genealogist 2.60

Northern Hills Software has released Pocket Genealogist Version 2.60 which has a few new features for the handheld computer. This new version has a different format for the database, so you must synchronize any data you have on the device and do a GEDCOM export.

New features of the program include::

- Support for Legacy Family Tree V5
- All "To Do's" can be viewed on the device from one screen
- An "Edit Children" screen now has a "Parents Notes" button for Family Historian imports.
- "Native" support for Windows Mobile 2003 devices. (Pocket PC 2003)
- An "Open Log" icon on the main desktop Pocket Genealogist screen opens the Pocket Genealogist logs.
- "Inclusion" boxes can be checked for TMG, GenBridge and GEDCOM imports to select the data elements to transfer to the device when a partial database is all that is needed
- The "Orphans" button retrieve a list of databases on the device that no longer exist on the desktop. You can then synchronize the database back to the desktop to recover the data. Databases created before version 2.60 cannot be retrieved.
- The "About" screen now has buttons for sending e-mails to Northern Hills Software or to

navigate to the main Pocket Genealogist Web page or the "User Guide" Web page.

There are many modifications and improvements as well as some bug fixes. For more details, go the the Web site at:

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

Wholly Genes is offering an optional feature which is direct import of a Personal Ancestral File 5 database without the need to use GEDCOM. This add-on can be purchase on the Web site for \$9.95. See [www.whollygenes.com](http://www.whollygenes.com). GenBridge will offer additional imports which will not require an additional purchase.

### Genealogy Value Pack for FTM

Progeny Software and Global Genealogy.com Inc. have released an add-on product for Family Tree Maker™ called Genealogy Value Pack. The package, bundled on to two CD-ROMs has:

- Genelines – a program to produce timeline charts
  - World Place Advisor™ - a program to check spelling, fill in missing counties, and correct errors in locations
  - GEDmark™ - a utility program for sending an receiving GEDCOM files
  - The Social Security Death Index (as of June 1999)
  - Online searches
  - Historical timelines
  - A free trial subscriptions to Family Chronicle Magazine
  - A free trial subscriptions to OneGreatFamily.com - a database of 65 million names
- These items would cost more than \$100 if purchased separately, but are being sold for \$29.95. The package works with all versions of Family Tree Maker.



## Recently Published

### Related to a Hollywood Celebrity?

The "now" generation probably would relish a distant cousin who made it as a celebrity in Hollywood rather than an ancestor who fought in the revolutionary war. To help you find some names that you can drop as your relations, Millisecond Publishing Company, Inc. has a CD-ROM called *Family Forest Hollywood Relations*. The thirty-four Hollywood stars and celebrities on the CD-ROM include Bing Crosby, Cecil B. deMille, Clint Eastwood, Humphrey Bogart, John Wayne, Marilyn Monroe, Ronald Reagan, and Walt Disney. Kinship Reports for those on the CD are from one hundred to over seven hundred pages long, and most people are likely to find one or more family ties if they can trace their ancestral pathways back to the 1600's. See: [www.familyforest.com](http://www.familyforest.com).

### News of the Weird

#### Schmeckfest

Beginning in 1784, many families from the southern Germanic provinces moved by land and by water into Eastern Europe into Russia. Most of the families continued to speak German and to maintain their German heritage. After a century of peace, political changes forced many of them to leave. Many took the railroad to ports in Germany, and then crossed the Atlantic and settled in the United States. The Germans from Russia settled in several states, but were most numerous in North and South Dakota.

They brought their language, their traditions, and their recipes. The documentary "Schmeckfest: Food Traditions of the Germans from Russia," a production of Prairie Public Television and the North

Dakota State University Libraries is about the recipes that this group brought to America.

If you like Fiegele (Little Birds bread treat), Pfeffernuesse Brot (Pepper Spiced Bread), Fleischkuchle (Black Sea-style Meat Turnovers), Fleischkuchla (Volga-style Meat Turnovers), Grebbel (Fried pastry) and Knoepfla Supp (Dumpling Soup) you will want to view the documentary. If you are not familiar with these foods, the documentary will make your mouth water for them. You can learn more about them at: [www.prairiepublic.org/features/schmeckfest/gallery.htm](http://www.prairiepublic.org/features/schmeckfest/gallery.htm) They should warn people not to view the site on an empty stomach. •

## 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.

### San Luis Obispo Seminar

The San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society will hold a day-long seminar on February 7, 2004 at San Luis Obispo, California. For details, go to: <http://www.kcbx.net/~slogen/>

### Illinois Conference

The DuPage County Genealogy Society will hold its annual conference on February 28, 2004 – in St. Charles, Illinois. Twelve sessions will feature as speakers, Patricia Reaves, Paul Milner and John Konvalinka. For further information and registration forms, go to: <http://www.dcgsg.org>



### German Research Workshop

The Germanic SIG of the Genealogical Society of Sarasota will hold a workshop by Dr. Roger P. Minert about Germanic Genealogy on February 28, 2004, in Sarasota, Florida. For details, go to: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~flgss>

### Florida Conference

The Alliance for Genealogical Societies of Southwest Florida will hold their conference on March 6, 2004 in Charlotte, Florida. The speaker, Dr. George K. Schweitzer, will talk about “Civil War Genealogy”, “Rivers to Trails to Roads to Canals to Trains” and “Finding Your Ancestor’s Parents”. For additional information, Go to: [bfleshman46@comcast.net](mailto:bfleshman46@comcast.net)

### Genealogy Computing Week

From March 9 to 13, 2004-, Carl Sandburg College at Galesburg, Illinois: will hold Genealogy Computing Week, a 6-day genealogy computing workshop. It will be held in the college’s new state-of-the art instructional computing building. Michael John Neill, a columnist for the Ancestry Daily News, is the instructor. For more information, go to: <http://www.rootdig.com/sandburg.html>

### Arizona Seminar

The Lake Havasu Genealogical Society, Inc, will host a seminar featuring Janna Bennington Larson at Lake Havasu City, Arizona on March 13, 2004.. For details, go to: [gloharr@rraz.net](mailto:gloharr@rraz.net)

### Vancouver, Washington Seminar

The Clark County Genealogical Society is hosting a seminar on March 20, 2004 at Vancouver, Washington which features Dr. John Philip Colletta. For details, go to: <http://www.ccgsg-wa.org>

### Genealogy Tour of Ireland

A one-week research trip to Dublin, Ireland, for serious researchers sponsored by Celtic Quest, LLC will be held March 20-27, 2004. Richard M. Doherty, Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, CGL, and Marie Varrelman Melchiori, CGRS, CGL, experienced researchers will hold introductory classes to the local repositories on Sunday and Monday, and then be strategically located at repositories to assist researchers. Registration information is found at [www.celticquest.net](http://www.celticquest.net) or you can request a brochure by e-mail at: [marie@celticquest.net](mailto:marie@celticquest.net)

### Irish Research Trip

A Week of Research in Ireland beginning March 28, 2004 in Dublin, Ireland will be accompanied by Nora Keohane Hickey, Sally Warren and Jana Black. For details, go to: <http://www.websweweave.net/IrishResearch>

### St. Louis Genealogical Fair

John Philip Colletta, Ph. D., will give four different lectures on how to find your family’s European roots on April 3, 2004 in St. Louis, Missouri: For more information, go to: <http://www.stlgs.org>

### Ohio Conference

The Ohio Genealogical Society will hold its annual conference on April 22-24, 2004 at Wilmington, Ohio. Thomas W. Jones, the featured speaker and 28 other instructor will present 58 sessions. For more information, go to: [ogs@ogs.org](mailto:ogs@ogs.org)

### Elizabeth Shown Mills Seminar

An all-day seminar sponsored by the Sonoma County Genealogical Society will be held on April 24, 2004 at Rohnert Park, California. For details, go to: [www.rootsweb.com/~cascgs/mills.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~cascgs/mills.htm)

### Kansas Conference

The Topeka Genealogical Society will hold its annual genealogy conference on April 24, 2004 in Topeka, Kansas. Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck is the featured speaker. For more information, go to: <http://www.tgstopeka.org>

### Family History Fair in London

The Society of Genealogists has announced their Family History Fair in London to be held at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall & Conference Centre on Greycoat Street, London SW1 on 1-2 May 2004. There will be lectures, access to on-line genealogical Web sites and databases, hundreds of exhibitors from family societies, local record repositories, computer software specialists, book-sellers, and an many talks on Saturday or Sunday. They also have a special one-day conference on Friday, April 30. It costs £10, and includes four conference lectures and access to the main fair on either Saturday or Sunday. Tickets for just the main event on Saturday and Sunday cost £6 at the door or £4 if purchased before 23 April per day. For information or to purchase tickets, contact:

Society of Genealogists  
14 Charterhouse Buildings  
Goswell Road  
London  
EC1M 7BA  
E-mail [events@sog.org.uk](mailto:events@sog.org.uk) or order online at <http://www.sog.org.uk>

### Toronto Seminar

The Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society will host an annual seminar on May 27-30, 2004 in Toronto, Canada. The theme is "The 3 R's of Family History: Resources, Research, Results." There are three streams of interest available:

- Methodology
- Technology
- Toronto, Ontario, and Canadian research

plus topics such as Society Management, genetics/DNA, and others.

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

### National Institute on Genealogical Research

The National Institute on Genealogical Research is an event to be held at the newly renovated National Archives building in Washington D.C. and in College Park, Maryland on 11-17 July 2004. It provides an on-site and in-depth look at the common and less-known federal records found there. This is an opportunity for experienced genealogists and for archivists, historians and librarians interested



in using federal records for genealogical research. Attendees will spend a day at Archives II in College Park, Maryland, with presentations on records there, and for an opportunity to conduct research there. Other sessions will discuss census and records for African American, military, land, Native American, legislative and cartographic research. Lectures on less-frequently-used sources and sessions on naturalization, citizenship, and immigration documents are also scheduled. Evening sessions at the Local History and Genealogy Room of the Library of Congress and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library are optional. Enrollment is limited and will fill quickly. Tuition is \$325 for applications postmarked on, or before, 15 May 2004. For details, or an application brochure, go to: [www.rootsweb.com/~natgenin](http://www.rootsweb.com/~natgenin); or e-mail: [NatInsGen@juno.com](mailto:NatInsGen@juno.com)

### Michigan Seminar

The Western Michigan Genealogical Society will hold a one-day conference on October 2, 2004 at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Speakers include Dick Eastman, Joan Griffin, and Shirley De Boer. For details, go to:

<http://www.GotAncestors.com> •

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

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

## Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

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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).

### 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)	\$6
Personal Ancestral File 3.01M MS-DOS (diskette)	\$15
Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 Windows, PAF3, and 2,31 DOS (CD)*	\$6
Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.1.3 Windows (CD)	\$13.50
Personal Ancestral File 3.01 upgrade, 4.04.18 and 5.2.18 and PAF Companion 5.13 upgrade downloaded at <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 + postage (see <a href="http://www.svpafug.org">www.svpafug.org</a> for multi-copy orders)