

Now That You Are Online

By Allin Kingsbury

If you are on the Internet and just learning your way around or if you have been using the Internet for some time, you may find the following suggestions helpful. A little time spent planning and getting your computer organized will save time later and it can also help avoid errors as you work online. Default settings in Internet software are selected for the benefit of the software vendors. Often these vendors tell you little or nothing about the defaults and how to change them. A serious look at what you are or will be doing on the Internet is necessary before you make any decisions about getting organized. A list of online tasks and activities is the best place to begin.

Know Your Browser

You need a good browser program to use the Internet. The browser software communicates with your Internet service provider (ISP) by requesting Web pages and then assembling the packets of information received and displaying the Web page. The browser interprets the text, script, pictures and links to display the Web page as it is intended to be viewed. The browser also recovers the Web page when a packet of information is lost or garbled by noise on the phone line. It also keeps logs of URLs that you visit, organized by categories for the "Favorites" and "History" features. It does all these tasks

Very few individuals spend the time and effort to set up a system for downloading data, organizing and storing data, and taking control of the options that govern the operation of the browser.

quickly and mostly unseen by the user so that the user can view pages on the Internet as easily as one would read the morning paper.

You need to know what your browser can do so that you can take advantage of all the features. Your browser does more than displaying Web pages so that you can take a look. Some of the features require you to set them up.

Starting Browser Window

As you go online, a starting window or home page is displayed on the screen as the Internet site that is first displayed after opening the browser program. When a browser or Internet access software is installed, the company Web site is usually specified as the home page. This gives them the opportunity to advertise products and services to you. You probably want to change the URL of the home page to a more useful Web site that you are likely to want to use. For the genealogist, Cyndi's List or a search engine site like Google may be a better choice. A third choice, offered on most browsers, is to go to the last Web site displayed when the browser was closed. This option lets you

continue working at the point where you stopped. Because changing the starting Window is so easy, you may want to select this last option when you wish to continue a search at a later time, and then change to another preference later. Depending on the browser that you are using, you can find a command such as preferences, settings, or choices in the commands at the top of the browser screen to change the starting Web page. If it is difficult to find, try the help menu for instructions. Another way to specify a starting URL which works with Internet Explorer and others is to select a URL and then "drop and drag" the URL to the "Home" icon.

You will find when coming back to a search the next day that the list of hits for your search has been erased and you will need to start the same search over if you want to look at more of the results. If you repeat the search exactly as you did it the day before, and remember the page where you stopped, you can go directly to the page and continue with the search results. There may be a slight change to the list, but the chances are about 100% that the same hits will be returned

in the same order.

Bookmarks or Favorites

You will have a list of URLs for sites that you visit often just as you keep a list of phone numbers handy for the people that you call most often. These URLs are kept in a list in your browser called "Favorites" or "Bookmarks." You can add a URL to the list by visiting a site and then clicking the "Bookmark" or "Favorite" icon at the top of the window. This opens a window with a few commands followed by a list of folders and URLs. You can select a URL to delete or you can click on the URL to visit the site.

As you add URLs to the list, the size will grow to unmanageable proportions unless you take some steps to get organized. One of the commands is "Add Folder." You can add as many folders and subfolders to the list to subdivide your list of URLs into easily understood categories. You will want to keep your genealogy URLs separated from online shopping, online news sites and general information sites like those with weather maps and postal rates. You will want a folder for search engines and another for portals and gateways which list URLs related to specific topics.

(Continued on page 18)

What's Inside

Spider Webs	19	Ask Dr. PAF	22
What is This Stuff Called Spyware?	20	Stranger than Fiction	23
News for Genealogists	21	Recently Published	23
Software of Interest	21	Information/March 2005 Classes	back

Now That You Are On the Internet

(Continued from page 17)

By using subfolders, you can subdivide the genealogy Web sites into specific categories suited to your needs. These can be subfolders of sites related to individual families in your pedigree like "Smith or "Jones." They could also be sources of records of a specific type like "Church Records" or "Census Records." You also will want to keep a folder for mega-sites which each have a large variety of material. These include Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org, USGenWeb.org and various state and federal government archive sites. There is no limit to the number of levels of subfolders that you can use, but you must remember that for each level, you must find the folder and click on it before you can see the contents to search for the next subfolder or URL. Fewer levels are usually more efficient.

You should keep a backup of your URLs on paper or on a floppy disk. Should you lose your favorites or bookmarks list in a computer crash, it is akin to losing your address book. You may not be able to easily find all of your URLs. Backup can be done by the following:

"File" then "Import/Export" in Internet Explorer

"Bookmarks" then "Manage Bookmarks" then "File" then "Export" in Firefox

Saving Data

You may want to save text or save a picture that you find on the Internet. Web pages are usually saved in a cache memory, but HTML and other formats used for Web pages are of little use to the genealogist. These Web pages cannot be edited or reformatted unless you have software to create and edit Web pages. You will want to save text and pictures from Web sites and use this material in notes, quotations in your writing, or as part of a database for your research.

Text is easy to save with a Windows computer. The easiest way to save a small amount of text is to copy and paste using the Windows commands (or equivalent Macintosh commands). To do

this, select the text by pressing the left mouse button at the start of the text and hold it down until the cursor is dragged to the end of the text to be copied. The text can then be copied and pasted to a word processor file. If all the text in the browser window is wanted, it can be quickly selected by clicking on "Select All" or typing "<Control> A." The entire text can then be pasted into a file and saved. If you pick up any links, pictures or other structural features of the Web page with the text, these items can later be deleted using your word processor.

If there are pictures inserted in the text, you will find that the pictures were not copied and pasted with the text. What you see in the copied text are placeholders or links to the picture files. They indicate to the software where the pictures are to be placed and which picture files are to be used. These can be deleted with your word processor. You will need to save the picture file separately and you can insert them in the text with a word processor if necessary.

Pictures are stored using many formats. The procedure for saving a picture is easy to follow. Click on the picture with the right mouse button to select it. A pop-up menu will appear with a selection of commands. Click on the "Save Picture As" command in the pop-up menu. A "Save As" menu will appear. Be sure to specify the directory where you want the file stored and specify the file name that you want. Some Web pages are designed such that you can click on a picture to display a full-screen (high resolution) picture. If this is the case, you will want to save the high resolution picture to see more detail than is in the smaller picture.

The picture format can be determined from the suffix of the file name. A sophisticated word processor such as Microsoft Word can reinsert the picture in the text and also crop the picture, change its size, brightness and contrast. If you use an old version of a Word Processor, it may not handle some of the newer picture file formats. In this case, you may need to upgrade your software, which in some cases comes free.

Remembering Sources

To help remember where the data came from, you should record the URL of the Web site. This is easily done by copy-

ing and pasting the URL from the address field displayed on the browser screen. Should you forget to record a URL, you can later go to the history file where all the URLs visited for the day will be recorded in a single list. The history file is cleared after a specified period of time, usually several weeks. The problem with using the "History" list to find a URL is that it only lists the URL and has no details about the contents of the site. When you make your own list of URLs where you found data, you can list the files downloaded and include notes for reference about the Web pages visited. It is also useful to list URLs visited and note the fact that they contained no useful information with regard to your search.

You will want to organize your download data by using folders for the categories of downloads that you will be collecting. Some of your subfolder categories could be software and utilities, picture files, genealogy documents, and sound files. As you accumulate more files, you can reorganize them using your Windows Explorer program to create additional subfolders and move files into them.

Printing

You will probably want to print some Web pages to have a paper copy to use or to show others. Your browser may have an icon in the toolbar and it certainly has a print command in the file menu that will print the displayed Web page. This printing option lacks the flexibility to change font size and fit the Web page on a single sheet of paper. It also lacks the option to print only part of the page. You may want to copy the data to a Word processor document, edit the document and then print. In either case you will find "print preview" in the "File" menu, which will display the Web page as it will be printed on the paper. You may need to adjust the margins before you print to keep the contents from the Web page on a single sheet of paper.

If you copy and paste the text and pictures into a word processor file, you can control the margins and formatting. You can also delete advertisements and links to other Web pages that may be part of the page. You can also adjust the font size and font type, place pictures and resize them so they are not trun-

cated at the bottom of a page when printed. In other words, you can change the Web page into a document that fits an 8.5 by 11 inch sheet of paper and looks good to a reader.

Navigating

If you want to view a Web site, you can type, or better yet, copy and paste the URL into the address field on the browser screen and then press the "Enter" key. Many documents and Web pages will have links to other Web pages. You can identify these links by the change in the cursor symbol to a finger when the cursor is placed over the link. These URLs are underlined and highlighted in color when they are part of a document created on a Word processor. If you left click on the URL, the address is copied to your browser and you are automatically transferred to your browser program to view the new Web page. Links are even more common on Web pages where text, icons and pictures may be linked to the URL of another Web page. Some Web pages are directories of Web sites which address a specific topic. These are called gateways or directories which serve as specialized "Yellow Pages" for the Web. The most comprehensive of these for genealogists is Cindi's List which has links to almost all genealogy sites.

Another source of URLs are search engines. These sites have cute names like Google, Yahoo, Lycos and others. These sites have a computer searchable directory of all Web sites. By typing in a few key descriptive words, you can usually find the Web site that you want, or get a large list of Web sites which fit the key words.

If you want to return to a Web page that you have already viewed, you can left click on "Back" command in the toolbar which is usually displayed as an icon with an arrow pointing left.

To go back several pages, you can left click on the small arrow pointing down next to the "Back" icon and a list of previously visited Web sites will appear. They are in order starting with the most recent. Left click on the one that you want to see. After going back, you can come forward using the "Forward" button (the arrow pointing to the right) as you did the "Back" button.

Occasionally a Window will not load correctly, especially if you are using a noisy dial-up line. You can click on the "Reload" button and the program will try to load the URL again. If you see that you do not want the Web page being loaded, you can click on the "Stop" button to stop the loading and be free to go on to another Web page.

Finding Your Data

When you go to a large Web page, you may find that the information that you want is buried among pages of data. Wherever you have electronic text, you can click on the "find" icon (<control> F for Windows computers) and search for a word or phrase. You can use it to find a surname or phrase in a document to see whether the document is worth saving. Each instance of the word or phrase will be found as you execute consecutive searches. This is much faster than scanning the document to look for a name.

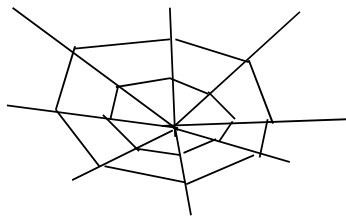
Conclusion

You may have figured out the basic features of a browser if you have been using the Internet. However, very few individuals spend the time and effort to set up a system for downloading data, organizing and storing data, and taking control of the options that govern the operation of the browser. This is essential for effective use of the Internet.

Spider Webs: Florida Confederate Pension Application Files , Google Maps

Florida Confederate Pension Application Files

The Florida State Archives has digitized its collection of Confederate pension records. More than 13,000 pensions are now available online. The first Confederate pensions in Florida were approved in 1885. A new Confederate pension bill was introduced at nearly every session of the Legislature during the next three decades. The files include both veterans' and widows' applications. The approved and denied claims are filed separately. Most files include full name, date and place of birth, unit of service, date and place of enlistment, date and place of discharge, brief description of service and/or wounds, proof of service, place and length of residence in Florida, and other miscellaneous documentation. The widow's application is with the file of her husband and has her full name, date and place of marriage, date and place of her husband's death, her place, and length of residence in Florida, and proof of her husband's service.. Some



early applications have the widow's date and place of birth.

Each page of the application and enclosures are scanned and stored as separate PDF files. The images are easily read if the penmanship is good. The site is free to all users. Go to:
<http://dhis.dos.state.fl.us/barm/Pensionfiles.html>

Google Maps

Google is known for their search engine, but the company has many other services available on the Internet including a new map site. Google Maps is easier to use than

MapQuest, which has been a very popular source of street maps on the Internet. Google Maps has detailed maps integrated with the telephone directory. By typing in a place and a category, such as hotels or hardware stores, you still see a map of the location with all the hotels or hardware stores marked with pointers. A pop-up menu lists details about the businesses marked on the map, usually including links to Web sites where you can find business hours or hotel rates. Genealogists can find genealogical sites in a particular city or zip code. The site will provide a map with the location of a particular address marked. The site will not find locations not listed in the phone directory. For example, an old cemetery or historical markers are not to be found. Another option will give you driving directions between two locations. You can specify two towns and the route will be mapped out for you. Using the mouse, you can zoom in for detail and pan in any direction to look at the surrounding area. To visit the site, go to:
<http://maps.google.com>

What is this stuff called Spyware?

By Richard D. Rands

As if SPAM, viruses, banner ads, and popup ads on your PC weren't enough, we now have a new genre of intrusive malevolent programs that have invaded our world. Perhaps you have heard stories of people who have had their browser's default home page replaced by a shocking site, or who have seen their computer's resources brought to its knees by something running in the background, or who have annoying pop-up ads appearing whenever they access a favorite genealogy web site.

Today it is not enough to have an expensive anti-virus program to keep virus code from invading your computer, and a popup blocker to prevent pesky little windows from filling your screen. It is just as imperative for anyone who depends on surfing the net for genealogy information to install something called anti-spyware on your PC to guard against this new affront to our peace of mind.

Spyware is a generic term for a class of programs that work their way into your computer memory and perform a multitude of tricks, some benign and some malicious. They are sometimes called adware or spybots, and they use a multiplicity of methods to do their dirty deeds. Some will be hardly noticeable as they quietly feed back to their authors a steady stream of information about your surfing habits that can be used to tailor popup ads designed specifically for you. Some of them steal your usernames, passwords, or credit card numbers.

Eventually when enough of these stealthy programs are running on your machine, you will notice a significant slowdown. Some of them are disruptive by causing your browser to open a different web site than the one you expect—web sites that are sometimes filled with popup ads. Other times they contain inappropriate photos. When you try to delete some of them, they replicate themselves just before they are deleted, allowing their "offspring" to continue their damage. Some of these insidious routines are put on your machine by conspirators you think are trustworthy. There are so many variations of intrusion from cookies to browser settings, from security options to registry entries, from ActiveX components to bogus subroutines, that it usually will take more than one anti-spyware program to guard, search, and destroy these parasites.

Fortunately most of the best anti-spyware products are available on the Internet free of charge. Those that are not free are inexpensive. One popular product that is quite inexpensive and offers regular upgrades to keep abreast of the latest adware and spybots is Spy Sweeper by Webroot. Spy Sweeper is available for a 30-day free trial before you buy a one-year subscription for \$30 (webroot.com/products/spysweeper/). Spy Sweeper runs in the background much like an antivirus program and watches for unusual Internet activity. When something unusual occurs, it pops up and asks you if the new activity is to be allowed or terminated. When you install a new program that requires Internet access, you will hear from Spy Sweeper and will have to authorize the access, either one time only or permanently. Spy Sweeper will expect you to check regularly for updates to its repository of spyware definitions.

Another widely used product is Ad-Aware SE by Lavasoft (www.lavasoftusa.com/software/adaware/). There is an SE Plus version for \$27 that is designed for home networks, but you need only download the free SE version. Ad-Aware must be run on a regular basis to update the definitions and to scan for new objects that have been introduced since the last scan. It will create a list of offending objects and give you an opportunity to quarantine them.

There are still other types of spybots that can get past programs such as Spy Sweeper and Ad-Aware. One popular program that will identify all the active routines on your computer and list them for analysis is called Hijack. This program is downloadable from www.spychecker.com/program/hijackthis.html. Hijack does not profess to keep up-to-date with the latest spyware. It simply generates a listing of every routine that has the potential of taking over your machine and expects the user to know which are foreign or dangerous and need to be deleted. Since few of us are knowledgeable enough to know how to identify the bad routines, there is a public service Web site that will allow you to e-mail your list to them for analysis. When you run Hijack, you save the list to a file and then follow the instructions found on the Internet site: www.spywareinfo.com/articles/hijacked/#removal

Another rather robust solution to intrusive access by spyware and spybots is a program called ZoneAlarm. This program is similar to Spy Sweeper in that it runs in the background, but instead of only watching for known spyware, it watches for any Internet activity both incoming and outgoing. It knows about most normal activity and will allow it without a warning, but anytime something unexpected happens, you are asked to authorize it or block it. You have the option to build a list of authorized access from the Net, and anything else will be blocked. When an unauthorized effort to break into your machine occurs, you will be notified where it came from and what port in your firewall it tried to get through.

I found ZoneAlarm to be highly useful on my office machine that is connected to a large local area network for my company. A colleague's machine was infected by a "Trojan Horse" spybot program that was waking up in the middle of the night and searching for vulnerable machines on the network to infect. Zone Alarm blocked the access and helped us identify which machine contained the offending routine. ZoneAlarm is also a free program from Zone Labs at: www.zonelabs.com

Many other products will provide you with some measure of protection from spyware and adware. In any case, you should install a couple of widely recommended products and run them often, just as you would your antivirus products.

Quotable Quote

"What is fame after all? 'Tis apt to be what someone writes on your tombstone."

Finley Peter Dunne 1867-1936

American Humorist

News For Genealogists: **Everton Library Unavailable for a Time, AT&T Archives at Risk**

Everton Library Unavailable for a Time

The donation of Everton's privately-owned library, with an appraised value of \$1.7 million, to the public library system of Logan, Utah occurred last year in July. Many saw its potential as a huge economic boost for Logan. However, the Logan City Council does not seem to be convinced. They opted to not hire an employee for the library at a cost of \$10,319 through June 30. Before denying a second funding request related to the Everton library, council members reiterated their reluctance to spend the money that is expected to bring many visitors to Logan. A massive letter-writing campaign failed to sway the council. One councilwoman said that only five of the letters were from Logan taxpayers and it was these taxpayers who would pay for the additional expenditures. The council was also promised that any costs associated with maintaining the collection would be covered by a profit-sharing deal they entered with Genealogy Online. This company also resurrected Genealogical Helper magazine, which ceased publication when Everton Publishing went under. One wonders that if

the Logan City Council had been in charge of the American Revolution, would they have sent Washington and his army home because the taxpayers could not afford the cost. Perhaps the collection should be donated to a major genealogy library which will make good use of the material rather than letting it gather dust in Logan.

AT&T Archives at Risk

The AT&T Archives are a huge repository containing most of the advancements of late 19th and 20th century communications. The holdings include long-distance telephone directories from the mid-1890s, other old telephone directories, and the hand-written notes of Walter Brattain, who shared a Nobel Prize for inventing the transistor. Now that SBC is acquiring AT&T assets via a merger, they want to destroy the identity of AT&T to establish their own image in the minds of the public. Many of the former employees and business experts are afraid that SBC will bring in the dumpster and the casual attitude toward the valuable historic collection is cause for alarm.

Software of Interest: **Alpha to Omega, MacFamily Tree**

Alpha to Omega

Alpha to Omega is a Windows program which enables users to publish a memorable book of ancestors and descendants to display or share with family members. The program creates books and family group sheets in a unique manner. The program can be used by itself, but is more effective when used in conjunction with a genealogy program. This program adds to the publication capability of the standard genealogy database software.

The book is created from a GEDCOM file containing the individuals to be included in the book. After loading the GEDCOM file, a base individual is specified. The program then creates descendent, ancestor, and family group charts which make up most of the book. The information on any of these charts can be modified with the "Family Record Editor." Before printing the book, the pages can be reviewed using the "Preview" feature to look for anything that needs to be fixed with the "Edit" feature

The book created by *Alpha to Omega* begins with a cover sheet followed by an introduction which explains the layout and organization of the data in the book. Each family is presented on a separate page. If there are multiple spouses, a separate Family Record page is created for each marriage. After the families is a list of descendants listed in alphabetical order with the page number of the family record for the individual. Next is the alphabetical list of non-descendants which will include mostly the spouses of descendants and the parents of the spouses. The book, as you see is composed of the data arranged in Family Record sheets (Family Group Sheets) with other pages to organize it into a book. There are no narratives or biographical sketches like those produced in the "Register Format" books produced by other genealogy programs.

The page format for the book was developed by the author of the program to look like a professionally printed genealogy. The format had been used to produce several books before the software for *Alpha to Omega* was written. The format and style of these earlier books were preserved as the software was written for *Alpha to Omega*. The major difference in style is that while most other software lists the data for the husband at the top of the page with that of the wife immediately below, *Alpha to Omega* puts the descendent at the top with the spouse placed below. The other difference is that all the pages are numbered and each child in a family has the page number listed where that child appears as a parent. These features make it easier to follow the lines of descendants in the book.

You can view sample pages of the book at www.alphatoomega.us/index.cfm?id=16 This Web page also has screen samples of the editing screens. The image can be magnified by clicking on it.

Alpha to Omega sells for \$42.55, and can be purchased from the at the Web site: www.alphatoomega.us

MacFamily Tree

MacFamily Tree is an inexpensive genealogy program created for the Mac platform. It is easy for a beginner learn to use, and is available in nine different languages (English, German, French, Spanish, Norwegian, Dutch Swedish, Dansk, and Italian). It uses OS X 10.2.8 and later versions.

You can purchase MacFamily Tree at: www.onlymac.de/html/stammbaum4en.html

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

By Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

Sources and Notes in GEDCOM

Q Will sources and notes be included when I send a GEDCOM file?

A Yes, if you ask to have them included. When you click on the “Export” icon, or on “Export” in the “File” menu, the screen will have a list of export options on the right side. The options are Notes, Sources, Multimedia Links, Contact Information, Confidential data, Full Information on Living, Names on Living, Submitter, and LDS data. If you want your GEDCOM file to include confidential data in your notes you must also click on the box for confidential data.

General and Marked Notes

Q What are “General Notes” and “Marked Notes” using the exclamation point?

A The version 2 PAF programs classified the notes as “Regular,” “Tagged,” and “Family Group.” The “Regular” notes were suggested to be personal references or reminders of what you wanted to research or add to the data for the person. “Tagged” notes were used as they are in current versions, which is to classify the note with tags such as BIRTH:, or DEATH. The “Family Group” notes were distinguished by the exclamation point (!) as the first character in the notes. Tagged notes could also start with the exclamation point. You could choose to print only the “Family Group” notes, or only “Tagged” notes, or all the notes.

The choice of “General Notes,” meaning all the notes, or of “Marked Notes” meaning those with an exclamation point is for the benefit of those who still have the exclamation point remaining from the older versions of PAF. Some of us have removed all the exclamation points. They didn’t show up on the “Family Group Record,” but they did on the “Individual Summary”.

Changing Titles

Q I have imported a GEDCOM file where the titles were not included in the format that I would prefer. I am having a hard time changing them.

A This is an example of the need to create a new file in which to import a GEDCOM file that you have received from someone else. This way you can check all the data entry problems before they are mixed in with your data. Are the prefix titles in the “Other” section of the “Edit Individual” screen? Are the suffix titles at the end of the name, after the slashes? If not you can make changes on the screen.

This is a good time to create a place name list and make needed corrections to the place names. A most important list to create is “Possible Problems.” Then when corrections have been made, create a new GEDCOM file to import into your main data-



base.

Sources Within a Source

Q I have found data about my family in the IGI in FamilySearch.org. I wondered if I should create two citations for this data because the IGI isn’t a primary source. It does include the number of the microfilm that included the data. How would I create a second citation for an event.?

A It is easy to create a second source citation—double click on the source button by the event where you want to enter a second source. When the first citation is on the screen, click on “new” on the bottom line of this first citation and create a second one.

BUT: The usual procedure for researchers is that the only source you can enter is one that you have read. If you have not actually read the microfilm you should not use it as a source. However, you can enter the microfilm number and describe what it contains in the Comments area or in the Actual Text area of the original citation. If you do read the microfilm or find a different source with original data you should create a second citation.

You still have to be aware of the contents of the source. The microfilm data might be an index, an extraction of original data, image of a submitter’s Family Group Record, or the image of original data. Several years ago the LDS Family History Department extracted data from British parish registers and Bishop’s transcripts. The procedure for extracting was to have two people extract birth, death and marriage data from the same microfilm and enter it on a card. The two cards were then compared and if they were the same, the data was accepted. If there was a difference, a third person reviewed the film before the data was accepted. Although there was still the possibility of human error, the possibility was decreased. Results of some of the transcriptions were typed into book form to make it easier for patrons of the Family History Library to read the data. Some of these books were microfilmed so that users in Family History Centers could have access to the printout.

Please remember that finding the same data in two or three different places doesn’t mean that it is correct. It is amazing to see how fast bad genealogy data can be distributed.

Doctor PAF would love to fill your mind with erudite answers, but every answer must have a question. Any question dealing with genealogy software, computers and genealogy databases will be accepted. E-mail your questions to the good doctor at:

mlharline@aol.com

For a personal answer, please include your e-mail address or a self-addresses stamped envelope.

Stranger Than Fiction: Genealogy Software in Iraq, What Is a Princess Consort?

Genealogy Software in Iraq

Coalition forces fighting terrorists in Iraq have found an unusual weapon for the battle. They are buying genealogy software and entering data about thousands of known members of the insurgent forces. This may be the same genealogy software that you use to record your ancestry.

The gangs of terrorists in Iraq are similar in structure to ethnic gangs in the United States and Europe. Many of the gangs are family-based, which use family loyalty to unite many distant cousins in some cause. The genealogy software is helpful in tracking the relations between family members in gangs. DNA analysis and other tools seen on television crime shows are used in the investigations. When a body is recovered or a suspect is captured, DNA analysis is used to link the person to the known families of related terrorists.

When the 4th Infantry Division cap-

tured Saddam Hussein, they had a large contingent of high tech experts who figured out where to find him. It is no accident that Saddam was found hiding in the box where he had sought refuge.

What Is a Princess Consort?

Genealogy is linked with relationships. We have parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, and nephews. Some relationships can be very complicated as it is with a seventh cousin twice removed. For royalty, these relationships are too common. They use terms like prince and princess to describe their families. Harold Brooks-Baker, the publishing director of Burke's Peerage recently announced a new relationship invented by the British Royal Family to describe the upcoming situation with Camilla Parker Bowles, who will become the first Princess Consort in British history when Prince Charles becomes King of England.

According to Harold Brooks-Baker, "They have come up with this idea of Prin-

cess Consort to make it look as if they have created something special for her. It is a non-title. There is no more difference in this name than being referred to as Mrs. Jones. Instead, they should look at using a royal title that hasn't been used for some time, such as the Duchess of Cambridge."

The closest title to a Princess Consort was conferred upon Prince Albert, who was officially known as Prince Consort to Victoria. It sounded much better to royal ears. Those who understand the language of royalty already know that anyone who marries a prince or princess is their consort. Also the wife of the King automatically becomes Queen, although the formal title is Queen Consort.

After the marriage of Prince Charles is accomplished, Mrs. Parker Bowles will be known as HRH the Duchess of Cornwall, not the Princess of Wales. She will become Princess Consort once Charles is crowned as the King of England.

Recently Published:

The Family Tree Problem Solver

Family Tree Books has published *The Family Tree Problem Solver: Proven Methods for Scaling the Inevitable Brick Wall* by Marsha Hoffman Rising, CG, FASG. The author, a well-known genealogist, discusses how to break down problems such as incomplete or missing records, scanty census data, or more than one person by the same name in a community and find straightforward solutions. This is a problem-solving methodology book for serious researchers, genealogy instructors; and reference librarians.

Marsha Hoffman Rising is a professional genealogist, educator and writer. She is a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and received a B.A. degree in psychology from the University of South Florida and a M.S.W. from Florida State University. She was named a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in 1992 and is currently the president of that organization, and also is a contributing editor to *The American Genealogist*. She is a past vice president of the National Genealogical Society, past president of the Genealogical Speakers Guild and the Federation of Genealogical Societies, and a past board member of the Association of Professional Genealogists, New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Board for Certification of Genealogists.

The Family Tree Problem Solver: Proven Methods for Scaling the Inevitable Brick Wall can be ordered at most bookstores (ISBN 1-55870-685-2). The book is a paperback with 240 pages and 20 black and

The Family Tree Problem Solver; Kirtland, Ohio: A Guide to Family History and Historical Sources

white illustrations. The cost is \$19.99.

Kirtland, Ohio: A Guide to Family History and Historical Sources



Kip Sperry has completed a new book called *Kirtland Ohio: A Guide to Family History and Historical Sources*. Mr. Sperry is a well-known genealogist, author, teacher and lecturer. He is a specialist in Ohio history and genealogy. This book should be of special interest to those who have ancestors who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during its early years. The church made Kirtland its headquarters in the 1830s until the members moved west to Missouri, Illinois and then to the Salt Lake Valley.

The book discusses the history of the area, the role of the church during the period it was in Kirtland, and the founding and settlement of the town. Also included for reference and research are a chronology of important events, computer databases, Internet sites; periodicals, newsletters, and newspapers; and addresses of repositories.

Kirtland, Ohio: A Guide to Family History and Historical Sources sells for \$24.95. For more information, go to: www.covenantlds.com/osb2/itemdetails.cfm?ID=1618

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Richard Rands	President
Lynn Melville	Vice President
Lesly Klippel	Secretary
Carleen Foster	Treasurer
Brian Smith	Membership Director
Alice Malquist	Historical Secretary
Carol Harless	Genealogy Advisor
Howard Bennion	Macintosh Leader
Janet Brigham Rands	Webmaster
Leland Osburn	Program Coordinator
Christine Lutke	Publicity
Allin Kingsbury	PastFinder Editor
Mary Lou Harline	Assistant Editor
Pauline Lee	PastFinder Distribution
Clara Smith	PAFinder/PastFinder Back Issues
Carlene Foster	PastFinder Mailing

Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group

www.svcomputergenealogy.org

Richard D. Rands, President rands@earthlink.net (650) 969 6567

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

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).

CONTACT INFORMATION

Membership	Lesly Klippel	Leslyk@earthlink.net
Newsletter	Allin Kingsbury	Allin8@juno.com (408) 257 8447
Classes	Leland Osburn	telephone 408 243 8348
Questions	Dr. PAF	mlharline@aol.com

Copyright Notice: *Silicon Valley PastFinder* ©2005 Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. All Rights Reserved. No articles herein may be reproduced for profit or commercial purpose without the express written consent of the editor or the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. Genealogy groups may republish articles but must include credits to the authors and the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group.

Silicon Valley PastFinder is the official publication of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group, a nonprofit organization. Published monthly except December, *Silicon Valley PastFinder* is distributed at the door to all members attending the meeting, and mailed to others after the meeting. Members may elect to receive the newsletter by e-mail and get the PastFinder Bulletin too..

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 3.01M MS-DOS (diskette)	US\$15
Personal Ancestral File 4.04	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 (Windows), PAF 3, and 2.31 (DOS) CD	
Includes lessons and user guide	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.1.3 Windows (CD)	US\$8.25
Personal Ancestral File 3.01 upgrade, 4.04.18 and 5.2.18	
PAF Companion 5.13 upgrade 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\$12.50 per book, includes postage; bulk discounts
Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads	Available at meetings and on Web site

CLASSES FOR 12 MAR. 2005

Software Classes

Roots Magic
Advanced Search Focus Filter
Using PAF on the Macintosh
Beginning to Use a Computer

General Classes

Downloading Cropping and Using Maps
Timelines in Family History Research
Watch the Web site for changes in classes.



Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group
The former Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SAN JOSE, CA
PERMIT NO. 976

