Silicon Valley PastFinder

Volume 20 Number 8

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

August 2009

Utah State University's Special Collections Library

By Janet Brigham Rands

If you've been to a library lately and you think you've died and gone to heaven, you're probably in Logan, Utah. Tucked away unauspiciously in the Cache Valley of northern Utah, the Utah State University Merrill-Cazier Library's Special Collections & Archives has a new building, creative leadership, and a collection to die for.

The Merrill-Cazier Library

Special Collections is in the university's three-year-old library, a state-of-the-art building with a multi-story, automated book-retrieval system that is the envy of librarians worldwide. Materials specific to Special Collections are kept in an expansive, climate-controlled archive. Items requested by patrons can be retrieved readily, and can be viewed in the comfortable, inviting reading areas. One popular Special Collections feature is a distinctive, medieval-style browsing room you might expect to find in a castle, not a land-grant agricultural university. Donated by a prominent family, it was dismantled and moved from USU's old library to the new facility, and remains popular with schoolchildren and adults alike.

The Special Collections online catalog can be accessed through the Web: http://library.usu.edu/specol/. Don't assume that because your ancestors weren't from Cache Valley, you aren't likely to find anything genealogically useful in the collection. To the contrary, the collection has considerable material related to other Western states, and has some surprising one-of-a-kind collections.

For example, Special Collections has a unique assembly of cowboy poetry. Why cowboy poetry? The archive houses the American Folklore Society Manuscript Collection, and is the home of the Fife Folklore Archives, named after Utahns Austin E. and Alta S. Fife, folklorists integral in the study and preservation of American West folklore.

Digital access via the Web makes some intriguing collections accessible. Just for fun, select the Digital Collections link on the Special Collections search page, and browse through the colorful covers of the archive's Jack London first editions. The archive also has the world's second-largest collection of London's papers. Or browse the E. B. Olesen Photograph Collection online, paying particular attention to the c. 1920 skiers in swimming suits, the dinosaur tracks, and the antics of the Wasatch Mountain Club.

A biography listing is of particular interest to family historians. Indexed at http://library.usu.edu/specol/BioCards.html, this listing provides call numbers for biographies housed in the archive. The biographies are not limited to those who lived in Utah or were pioneers; for example, my grandfather (who was born in California, died in Idaho, and probably never set foot in Utah) is listed because he is included in Idaho history materials.

Among the many gems in the USU Special Collections & Archive are the personal and research papers of historians Leonard J. Arrington and S. George Ellsworth. Although the Arrington diaries are not yet available to patrons, Arrington's extensive historical collection is available.

If your family history covers western topics (or even if it doesn't), it will be worth your time to search the USU Special Collections online, and, if you find yourself in Utah, worth the drive to the Cache Valley.

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Spider Webs: IrishFamilyResearch.co.uk, UK 1871 Census Maps, Ireland Census Update, Sirius Genealogist Web Directory, Free Genealogy Forms, Mennonite Heritage Portrait

IrishFamilyResearch.co.uk

The site is devoted to Irish genealogy and is a treasure for those doing Irish research. It has hundreds of databases which cover every county in Ireland. Some can be accessed free and some require payment of a fee. The databases include cemetery transcriptions, census records, directories, surveys, and maps. Most of them are searchable.

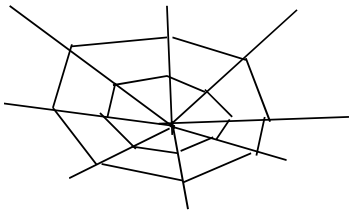
One valuable database on the site consists of transcriptions of headstones done by The Association for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead, in Ireland. This organization was founded in 1888 to preserve monument inscriptions in graveyards which were disappearing in the late 19th century. Members spent their free time transcribing the headstone inscriptions. In many cases, the headstone inscriptions are cross-referenced to other historical and genealogical material. Many of the headstones are no longer in existence. Some headstones date back to the early 1500s

A full list of the databases available at the site can be found at: www.irishfamilyresearch.co.uk/dbshortlist.htm The site also has a Research Interests Forum with thousands of queries. Visitors to the site can find others who are researching the same family names.

Registration is required to access the free portion of the site. There you can use the following:

- Country Residents in the Vicinity of Belfast
- Ardoyne/Ballysillan Villages (List of Residents & Manufacturers/Traders)
- Ballynahinch, Co.Down (Principal Officers, Traders & Residents)
- Blackwatertown, Co.Armagh (Principal Officers, Traders & Residents)
- Cookstown, Co.Tyrone (Principal Officers, Traders & Residents)
- Donegal Town, Co. Donegal, 1846 (Principal Officers, Traders & Residents)

Serious researchers will want to use the subscription of the site. The monthly usage costs £30.00 and Full Membership



costs £40.00. To visit the site, go to: www.irishfamilyresearch.co.uk

UK 1871 Census Maps

Cassini Publishing and The National Archives have formed a partnership and have made the maps available online. The original Registration District maps from the 1871 census were digitized. The maps are the only known source that illustrates how England and Wales were organized and administered politically at the time the 1871 census was done. The old maps are also an excellent source to find locations for long forgotten places and places with names that have changed Maps from the Web site can be browsed and downloaded.

The maps are made from the Old Series Ordinance Survey Maps with the enumeration districts annotated by hand. The collection can be searched by by postcode, placename, parish and registration district. The Web site also has other maps which allow comparisons over time to see how the area has changed with time. Visitors to the site can also create personalized maps to illustrate their family history The Web site has seven map collections dating from early historical times to the present day maps.

The Web site is free to search and browse, but there is a charge to download maps. To visit the site, go to: www.cassinimaps.co.uk/shop/tna1.asp

Ireland Census Update

1911 Five counties have been added to the National Archives of Ireland's 1911 census Web site. The site now has the counties of Antrim, Cork, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, King's and Wexford. The original census forms have been preserved and are written in the handwriting of the head of household and signed by the person. There are 23 counties to be added. The preparation of the 1901 census for Ireland to be on the Web site will begin later this year. The 1901 and 1911 censuses are the only surviving full censuses of Ireland available to the public. To visit the site, go to: www.census.nationalarchives.ie

Sirius Genealogist Web Directory

Sirius Innovations, LLC has announced the completion of the Sirius Genealogist Web Directory at the Sirius Genealogy 2.0 Web site. The directory contains genealogy related resources for both amateur and professional genealogists. The listing includes research sources, education and training programs, software, hardware, service providers, and links to the genealogy community. To use the directory, go to: www.siriusgenealogy.com/directory

Free Genealogy Forms

Family Tree Magazine has a large collection of downloadable charts and forms on their Web site. Included are pedigree charts, research calendars, note-taking forms, deed indexes, research journal, correspondence logs, family group sheets and census extraction forms. You can see this impressive collection of forms at www.familytreemagazine.com/forms/download.html Matt Misbach has forms at http://misbach.org Ancestry.com has some professional-looking forms including pedigree chart (Ancestral Chart), Research Calendar, Research Extract, Correspondence Chart, Source Summary and Family Group Sheet at www.ancestry.com/save/charts/ancchart.htm They also have Canadian census forms for the 1851, 1901, 1906 and 1911 at: www.ancestry.com/trees/charts/canadacensus.aspx They have similar forms for the 1841 through 1901 decennial U.K. censuses at: www.ancestry.com/trees/charts/ukcensus.aspx

FamilySearch.org has U.S., British, Irish and Canadian census extraction forms, family group sheets, blank timelines and more at www.familysearch.org/eng/Search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp?Page=./research/type/Form.asp&ActiveTab=Type

About.com offers family tree fan charts, pedigree charts, family group sheets and relationship charts at http://genealogy.about.com/od/free_charts/

Mennonite Heritage Portrait

This new web site focuses on Mennonites and their heritage. The first business of

the Web site is to collect documents, photos and biographies of Mennonites from private and public sources. The material on the site is about Mennonites from Pennsylvania and a group from Pennsylvania that migrated to Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. To visit the site, go to: www.mennoniteheritageportrait.ca

A Superlative Genealogical Tool for Google Earth

By Richard Rands

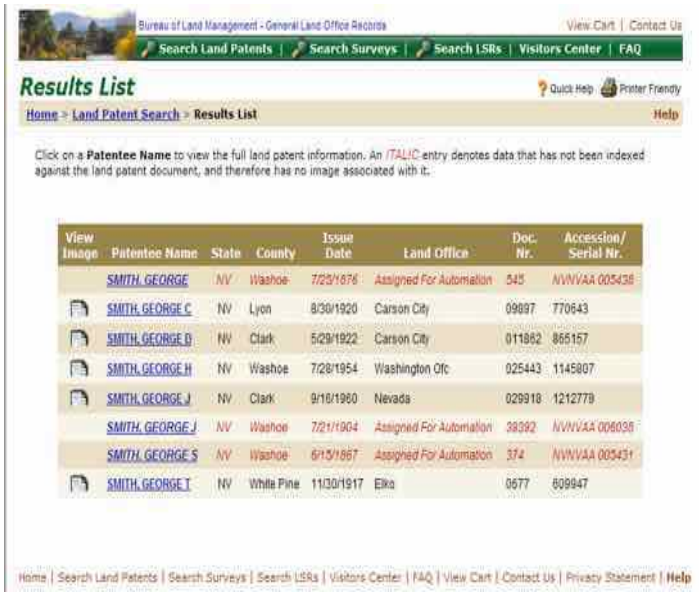
Late one evening a few weeks ago, I was in the final steps of polishing a lesson about researching U.S. land grants. I was trying to come up with a way to explain how townships, ranges, sections, and quarters were used to describe the parcels of land in land patents and deeds. As I scanned down the lengthy list of Web sites that my Google search of the topic had returned, I noticed one that mentioned the use of Google Earth to accurately plot real estate (earthpoint.blogspot.com by Bill Clark). The Web site was actually a blog by someone who had figured out a way to overlay the boundaries of land plots onto a Google Earth view of the region. The experiment expanded to include township and range data from the BLM database and the National Atlas of Township and Range. Needless to say, my lesson preparation required a complete revision to demonstrate this astonishing new discovery.

The process of locating the exact location of your ancestor's land patent is now just a few clicks away, or, conversely, if you know where the family's farm was, you can determine the township and range specifications. The direct link to the site is www.earthpoint.us/Townships.aspx. Every researcher working on U.S. land records should become familiar with its features. In fact, with the ability to track down land patents so easily, everyone with ancestors who settled in the western states should make use of the site. The only prerequisite is to have Google Earth loaded on your computer, preferably version 5 or later. The township feature on EarthPoint will automatically open Google Earth for you, so you can start by going to the EarthPoint Web site first.

Let's try an example. Suppose you have reason to believe your ancestor received a land grant, but you do not know the details. The General Land Office (GLO) of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) offers a land patent search site at the following URL: www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?

Keep in mind that some states were not part of the federal land patent system, including the original thirteen colonies plus

If you already know some of the details of the patent, you can select the standard search facility. Suppose an ancestor, George Smith, settled in Nevada, somewhere around Carson City about 1860. As shown below, there are eight hits for George Smith in Nevada. Remember that it took at least five years from the time of settlement on a homestead until the patent would be issued. The entry for George S. Smith in Washoe county in June 1867 corresponds with other family history records.

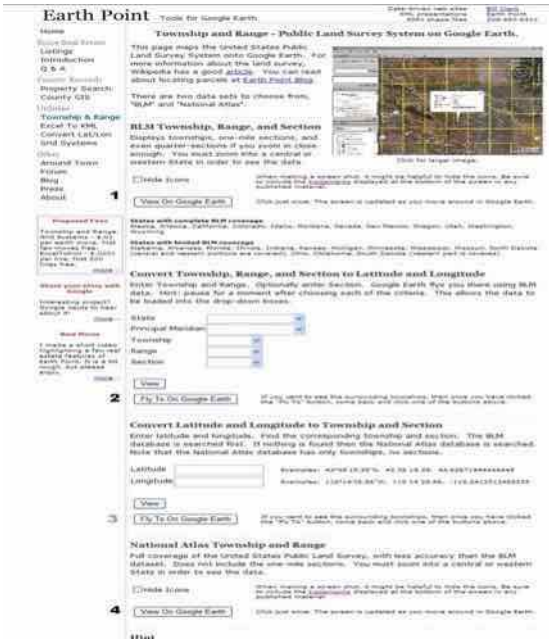


A click on the link for George S. Smith returns a screen titled the Land Patent Details, including the fact that the patent consisted of 160 acres.

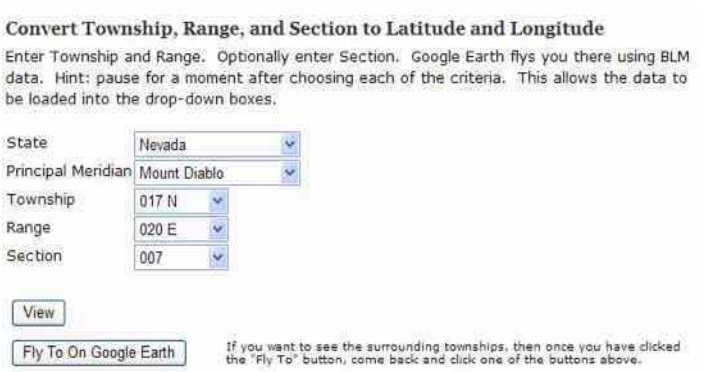
This particular description indicates that the original document has yet to be digitized, but a click on the Legal Land Description tab reveals that the patent actually involved three separate pieces of land as shown below.

The first piece is the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (SENE) of section 7 in township 17 North, range 20 East, based on the Mount Diablo meridian. A quarter of a quarter is actually a sixteenth of a section, or 40 acres. The second entry is the north half of the northwest quarter (N1/2NW) of section 8 of the same township and range, or 80 acres. The remaining 40 acres is the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8.

Now is the point where you can bring up the EarthPoint Web site and view the exact location of these plots overlayed onto Google Earth. There are several buttons at the site that will take you to Google Earth depending on your needs. The first is to view the entire BLM township, range, and section data anywhere you look on Google Earth. As soon as you zero in on a region that contains less than 2,000 townships, the boundaries will appear. The second button can be used to view a specific patent description by state, meridian, township, range, and section as defined in a grant description. For example, this button would be used to view the patent plots for George S. Smith described above. The third button choice can be used if you happen to know the latitude and longitude of the plot. The last button will display the full U.S. Public Land Survey without the section divisions.



To view the first entry for George S. Smith's patent, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (SENE) of section 7 in township 17 North, range 20 East, the second option should be used. The search items are dynamic, so that as you fill in a field, the subsequent fields are modified so that only the allowable selections can be made. In this example, when you select Nevada as the state, the choices for the Principle Meridian are narrowed to Mount Diablo or San Bernardino. Leaving the meridian set for Mount Diablo, select the township as 017N, and the range as 020E. A township will always have 36 sections, so this option will not change. Enter section 7 and click on Fly To On Google Earth.



Google Earth will open, and the view will zoom in to the township 17N-20E outlined in orange with section 7 outlined in pink.

If you drag your mouse pointer into the space of each area, it will show the respective designation. From there it is easy to imagine the section divided into quarters and then to divide each quarter into quarters or halves. We can see that the first portion of George S. Smith's patent consists of the area immediately north of Pleasant Valley, Nevada, where modern day state highway 395 divides the patent diagonally.

I have added in the lines that show the northeast quarter and its southeast quarter (SENE) to show the first 40-acre plot of George S. Smith's patent. In fact, it is easy to see that the southern border of the plot still exists even today, dividing the farmland from the subdivided home lots. In rural areas, you will often see that land patent borders have not changed from the original plots. If you return to the EarthPoint web site and enter section 8, when you click on the Fly To Google Earth button, section 8 will be added to the view and you will be able to see the additional two portions of George Smith's patent. Furthermore, going back to the BLM record search, you will be able to determine that nine years later, George Smith also took possession of the entire 160-acre southeast quarter of section 7, which today would constitute well over half the town of Pleasant Valley.

Software of Interest: Live Roots Search Experience 2, MyBlood v1.0 Beta

Live Roots Search Experience 2

Genealogy Today announced release number 2 of the Live Roots search experience. Changes in the new release include project management tools that help visitors track and organize the genealogical resources that they discover while using the search engine. The tools include:

- Recent Activity is a running history of what was done during the visit to the Live Roots Web Site. able on the LiveRoots.com web site. To visit the site, go to: www.liveroots.com/genealogy/research.html
- Ancestor Notecards has profiles of brickwall ancestors that are accessible during the visits to Live Roots, reducing the need to retype names that are frequently searched.
- Related Resources are items that are "followed", providing a quick method of revisiting them, and are a unique way to search across the most relevant.
- Research History is a dynamic research log that captures all online and offline research activities such as searching an online database or mailing away for documents from an archive.
- Personal Library is a catalog resources used for lookups by the user.
- Research Notepad is a simple tool for recording miscellaneous items related to the user's research such as clues, follow-up todo lists, anything else needing remembering.
- External Resources allows users to configure links to their research activities on other Web sites.

A "Follow" button is used to interactively bookmark data. A "Comments" button is used to post comments on data, possibly to point out errors. A "Record" button is used to make entries in a dynamic research log. A "Share" button is used to send notices to family members by e-mail.

To access the project management section and use the follow, comment, record, and share buttons, visitors must register as Team Roots member. This free service was launched in 2001 to provide visitors of GenealogyToday.com with password-protected access to special features and content. The features are also available on the LiveRoots.com Web site. To visit the site, go to: www.liveroots.com/genealogy/research.html

MyBlood v1.0 Beta

MyBlood is a new genealogy program written for Windows and Macintosh computers. English, French and Dutch versions are available and there is a translator to change that can translate any material in the program or information from a Web site. There are many ways to view the data such as Ancestors, TimeMaps, Chronology, and Timelines. Though the program is new, it has many features not found in other programs

MyBlood contains TimeMaps that displays the locations of a person's ancestors on a computer-generated map for up to four generations. For example, MyBlood allows the user to identify people in a group picture. By moving the cursor over an individual in the picture, the name of the person is displayed.

A powerful find feature is included in MyBlood. The Find window can list specific information or everything the tool can find. The user is not limited to a specific field when doing a search. The Find and Replace function does a fast job of correcting misspelled names and places. It looks at all data in the database without the need to open and edit each window. The Find Distance and Time feature gives the user all data within a radius of a location or within a time range of a date. By double clicking on any item found will take the user to the item, person, place, note, or other object.

Version 1.0 is the first version commercial version. Early purchasers receive a discount of 50% off or the price which is 24.2 euro with tax. The early purchasers will get all version 1 updates of the program. The program will operate using Windows XP, SP2, Vista SP1 or Mac OS X 10.4 or higher. Also required are 1GB of memory, 200MB disk space, and a 1024 x 786 pixels display. For more information or to download the program, go to: www.myblood-line.com/Store.html

Stranger Than Fiction: Unclaimed Persons Solves 83 Cases, Government Attempts to Stop Geronimo Lawsuit

Unclaimed Persons Solves 83 Cases

Unclaimed Persons (UP) is an organization which was founded about one year ago as a service to locate missing family members and hopefully reunite them with their family. The driving force behind UP has been Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak, a professional genealogist, author, and popular speaker at genealogy seminars. The organization has had a successful first year.

UP began when Megan was involved with the RootsTelevision.com TV shows, which were about the results of successful genealogy research. Megan had been working with a few coroners who need help in identifying deceased individuals and were successful in this endeavor by getting hhelp from an expert genealogist. Megan's partner at RootsTelevision, Marcy Brown, and Megan decided that the work with the coroners would be a good topic for a TV episode on the RootsTelevision show based on several of her more interesting cases. When the show was broadcast, RootsTelevision received e-mail from a large number of genealogists who wanted to do the similar projects. RootsTelevision was just a small company devoted to making TV programs about genealogy.

Megan was moved by the enthusiasm of her audience. She used Facebook to create a group of interested individuals. And the group evolved into Unclaimed People. Unclaimed Persons has assisted coroners and medical examiners in Fulton County, GA (Atlanta), Hillsborough County, FL (Tampa); Los Angeles County, CA; San Bernardino County, CA; San Diego County, CA; and Travis County, TX. The organization has been successful in locating family members for 83 unclaimed persons. The coroners and medical examiners were able to close their cases by finding a next of kin and 83 families scattered across the country are now know what happened to their lost loved ones. It has been a remarkable achievement for the first year of Unclaimed Persons.

Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak recently announced that she is "retiring" from Unclaimed Persons. UP is running smoothly and Megan's plate is already full with her other activities which she wants to continue. The other members of UP have a lot of case experience and genealogical expertise and can proceed on their own. Up has a presence on the Internet, and as word gets around, their case load and number of clients is likely to grow. You can check out the Web site at: www.unclaimedpersons.org

Government Attempts to Stop Geronimo Lawsuit

We had a story in the Pastfinder about how some students at Yale allegedly dug up the remains of Geronimo the keep as a souvenir at the Skull and Bones Club House in Connecticut. Relatives of Geronimo have sued to have the remains returned so they can bury his remains near his home in New Mexico. A BBC news agency has reported that the U.S. Government has become involved in this bizarre story. The Justice Department has asked a federal judge to dismiss their lawsuit. The theft of the body is said to have happened almost 100 years ago when some of Geronimo's remains were stolen from a burial plot in Oklahoma in 1918.

What the government lawyers actually want is to have the U. S. Government removed as a co-defendant in the case. If that were their only agenda, it seems that they could file a motion to be removed as a defendant. That may not be a good idea because unusual cases like this one attract the news media. Whether or nor there is a court hearing, such cases are tried in the court of public opinion and with the present frame of mind of the public, the government and the Yale students may be seen as being guilty.

Of Interest **Ontario Genealogical Society to Digitize Library; New Brunswick Cemeteries; Georgetown County South Carolina Graves**

Ontario Genealogical Society to Digitize Library

The Ontario Genealogical Society has announced an ambitious plan to digitize all the books in their library. Expenses will be recovered by charging a fee for the books that are checked out. Books under copyright will be included in the program. As long as only one copy of a book is checked out at a time, the library is not in violation of the copyright.

The online e-Library will operate similar to other libraries. Anyone can borrow a book if a copy of the book is available. The person will receive a copy of the book in a coded file. The patron can read the book for the designated check-out period. At the end of the check-out period, the file will become unreadable. The book cannot be copied. Under this procedure, there is no violation of the copyright.

It will take more than a year to get the entire library digitized. The 3,500 family histories will be digitized first followed by other holdings. Periodicals and OGS publications still in print will not be placed online. Testing of the system will begin with OGS members in a few weeks. The library holdings will be available to the public later this year. It is expected that the entire library will be online in the latter part of next year.

New Brunswick Cemeteries

A recently-begun project in the Canadian province of New Brunswick will benefit family historians doing research on family from the area. Cemeteries over the entire province will be identified and catalogued. GPS coordinates will be recorded as well as property numbers street addresses if they exist. The Association of New Brunswick Cemeteries has begun work already. Manu of the New Brunswick cemeteries are in a sad state. Some date back to the late 1700s. Graves markers are often unreadable or in a few cases they are nonexistent. Ed Graham, president of the association, wants to make the resting places of the pioneers of New Brunswick accessible to friends and family members and restore the cemeteries to a presentable state. The group has taken on a big job and just getting started. At this point the group is cataloging the cemeteries and looking for any that are not on the list.

Georgetown County, South Carolina Graves

The Colonial Dames of America launched a project to collect tombstone inscriptions for the cemeteries of Georgetown County, South Carolina in 2001. Information on burials was gathered in 209 cemeteries located at Murrells Inlet, Oceda, Georgetown, Andrews, Pee Dee to Sampit, Ocala and Santee by more

than 100 volunteers. Many of the older cemeteries were covered with brambles and were a challenge to the women. One volunteer saw a large piece of metal in a large azalea bush. A closer look turned up the gravestone of one of her ancestors To this date, 22,109 tombstone inscriptions were collected and entered into the database. The group learned of several more obscure cemeteries that have not been visited. There next step is to ask for help to make sure the records are right. The group has a Web site listing cemeteries at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scgeorge/cem_ndx.html but it only contains a list of cemeteries with the GPS coordinates. They want to put the inscriptions online, but they have made no arrangements to do so. In 1910, they plan to publish the data in book form during 2010.

The Headstone Photo Projects

By Allin Kingsbury

One genealogy project that has had amazing results is the online collection of headstone photos. The project has hot received much fanfare, possibly because it is not a single project. The concept of the project is simple to understand, A few volunteers armed with digital cameras photograph the headstones in a cemetery. They index the information and sometimes add additional data such as cemetery records, GPS coordinates, genealogical information submitted by individuals, etc. The data is then published on a Web site which includes a search engine.

One of the Web sites is recently launched by the Canadian Headstone Photo Project, a privately owned, non-profit, educational website operated by CanadianHeadstones.com. Their success depends on the work of volunteers who collect the data. This Web site covers all Canadian provinces and territories, and it has partnered with sister sites that cover Ireland and the United States. The database can be searched by cemetery or by surname. The site is new and many important cemeteries are not included. There is new charge to use the site. Users can upload photos that they have found and download pictures and information to use in their family history.

A more mature gravestone site that I have used is the Iowa Gravestone Photo Project which is a part of Iowa GenWeb. The site has more than 442,000 gravestone photo records from all around the state of Iowa. Many members of my family are buried at the Brick Chapel, a Methodist Church no longer being used for worship, located in Johnson County, Iowa. It appears that the entire cemetery has been photographed. The pictures are clear and detailed enough to read the dates on the inscription. The dates are also indexed and can be copied and pasted into a database. When I last looked at the site, 1589 new photographs had been added to the site during the past week.

I found another gravestone on a local site that covered Southwest Oregon. It was in a rural family cemetery that I have not been able to find during two trips there. Directions given at the County Historical Society sent us a up some rural roads looking for a path through the trees to the right that led us 0.3 miles up the hill to the cemetery which was near the top of the hill. I do not have to find the cemetery, because excellent photographs of my great uncle and his wife were posted on the Web site, and I have downloaded them.

A few of the larger sites for cemetery photos include:

http://cemetery.canadagenweb.org CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project has been online since 2004 and has more than 100,000 photos from all over Canada.
www.gravemarkers.ca/ Canadian Gravemarker Gallery began as a project for North-Eastern Ontario, but now covers all of Canada.
http://canadianheadstones.com The Canadian Headstone Photo Project is a new Canadian site.
www.tammymitchell.com/cotyrone/ The County Tyrone (Ireland) Gravestone Project
www.tammymitchell.com/cofermanagh/ The County Fermanagh (Ireland) Gravestone Project
http://arizonagravestones.org/ The Arizona Gravestone Photo Project
http://arkansasgravestones.org/ The Arkansas Gravestone Photo Project
http://coloradogravestones.org/ The Colorado Gravestone Photo Project
http://floridagravestones.org/ The Florida Gravestone Photo Project
http://idahogravestones.org The Idaho Gravestone Photo Project
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http://louisianagravestones.org/ The Louisiana Gravestone Photo Project
http://mainegravestones.org/ The Maine Gravestone Photo Project
http://marylandgravestones.org/ The Maryland Gravestone Photo Project
http://nebraskagravestones.org/ The Nebraska Gravestone Photo Project
http://newjerseycivilwargravestones.org/ The New Jersey Civil War Gravestone Photo Project
http://newmexicogravestones.org/ The New MexicoGravestone Photo Project
http://newyorkgravestones.org/ The New York Gravestone Photo Project
http://northdakotagravestones.org/ The North Dakota Gravestone Photo Project
http://ohiogravestones.org/ The Ohio Gravestone Photo Project
http://oklahomagravestones.org/ The Oklahoma Gravestone Photo Project
http://oregongravestones.org/ The Oregon Gravestone Photo Project
http://pennsylvaniagravestones.org/ The Pennsylvania Gravestone Photo Project
http://southdakotagravestones.org/ The South Dakota Gravestone Photo Project
http://utahgravestones.org/ The Utah Gravestone Photo Project
http://virginiagravestones.org/ The Virginia Gravestone Photo Project

There are many more projects around the world. Some are in the early phases and few are close to having a photo for every cemetery. There are also projects that collect the inscriptions without the photos. A Goggle search can usually find a gravestone project if there is one for the location where you are searching.

Silicon Valley PastFinder

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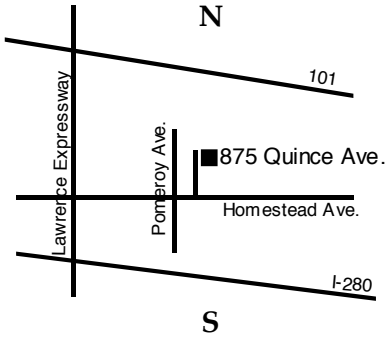

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Silicon Valley PastFinder is the official publication of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group, a nonprofit organization. Published monthly except December, Silicon Valley PastFinder is distributed at the door to all members attending the meeting 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.

Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group

www.svcomputergenealogy.org

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

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

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

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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
Family History Documentation Guidelines	Available at meetings and on Web site
Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads	Available at meetings and on Web site
Flash Drives loaded with 11,000 Internet genealogy sites	Available at cost on Web site and at meetings

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Software Classes

- **Reunion for the Mac**
- **PAF and PCs for Beginners**
- **How To Do Stuff With Windows**

General Classes

- **Social Networking Web Sites (Marcia Holstrom)**
- **Beginning Your Genealogy**

For more details or changes, go to: **www.svcomputergenealogy.org**